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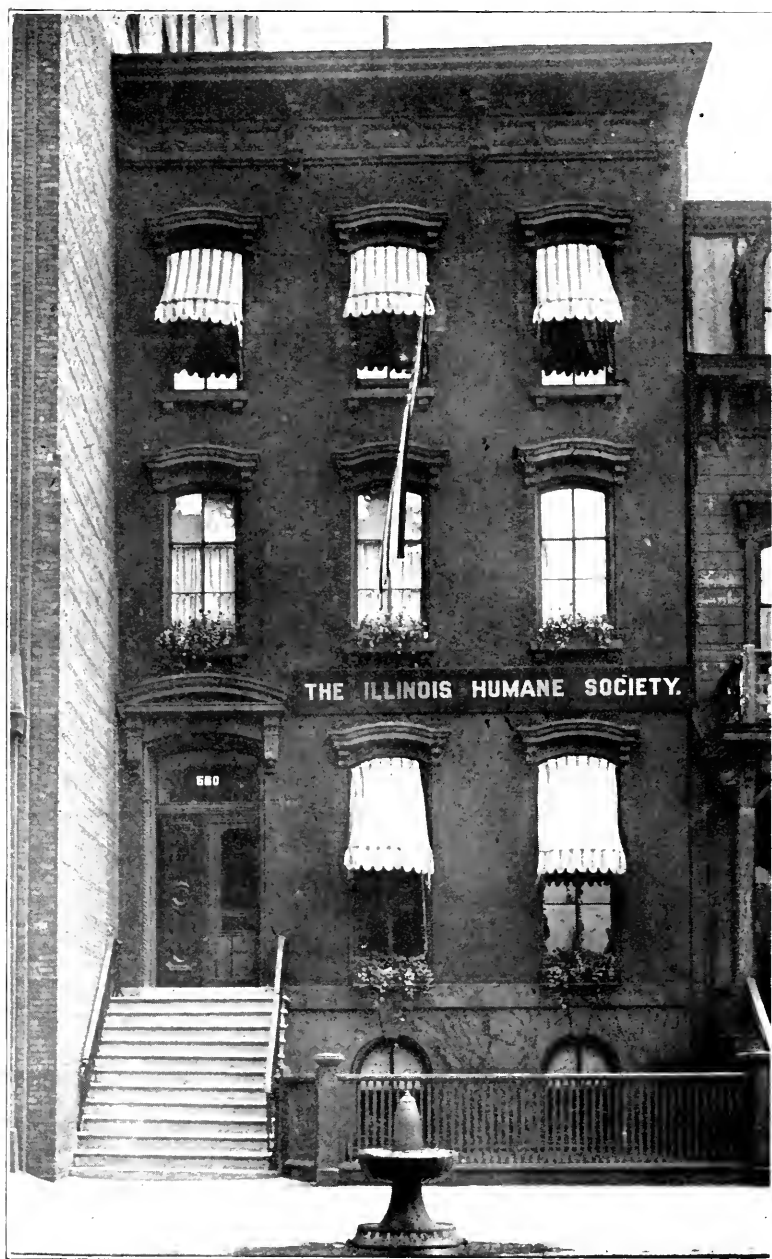
NOVEMBER, 1912



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO





HOME OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
A Place of Historic Interest and Beneficent Work

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

NOVEMBER, 1912

No. 1

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY—ITS HOME AND WORK

Historic interest attaches to the house, now owned and occupied by The Illinois Humane Society, at 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago. It is one of the buildings that survived the great fire of 1871 that swept the Chicago of 1830 into a field of ashes from which arose the greater city of today.

The house was erected in 1857 by Mr. John L. Wilson, who, together with his brother, Mr. Charles L. Wilson, edited and managed the Chicago Evening Journal in the days when it was known as "The Old Reliable." Later, Mr. C. L. Wilson went to England as Secretary to the American Legation at the Court of Saint James, while the brother remained as editor of the Journal. The house was well and substantially built, being constructed of the best materials and planned and executed by honest workmen. It was built on dimension stones, forming a bed-of-rock foundation, with two-foot walls; and stands today, after fifty-five years, as a characteristic expression of the accuracy, thoroughness and honesty of the man John L. Wilson. The architect was Edward Burling. At the time the house was built Wabash Avenue was a dirt road running south over the open prairie and Harmon Court was the city limits: a line of stages ran south to that street and, later, car tracks carrying "bob cars" were put through on Wabash Avenue.

During the time that Mr. Wilson and his family—a representative one of much social distinction—occupied the homestead, many people of note crossed its threshold and broke bread at its hospitable board. Among the interesting guests a few should have special mention: one of these was Richard J. Oglesby, made Governor of Illinois in 1865, a picturesque character of striking appearance, noted for gallantry during the rebellion, effective oratory, homely expression, broad vernacular and public service. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Wilson and a frequent visitor in his home,—so frequent, in fact, that a room was kept in readiness for his particular use. When asked by Mr. Wilson in what color he would like to have his room decorated, he replied, "Oh, just punkin yellow." And "punkin yellow" it was with all the glory of the sunset, to please the man who will always be remembered for his immortal sonnet to the corn-fields of Illinois.

Perhaps the most celebrated personage to be entertained in the old house was the man who stands in the front rank of the world's great captains, the conqueror of the most terrible insurrection in the history of war—General Grant. A particularly notable occasion was a dinner given in his honor, in 1868, which was one of the brilliant social events of the time. The dinner was served in the

elegant basement dining room of the house—now the Society's lecture hall—and is vividly recalled by Mrs. Henry W. Farrar and Mrs. James B. Barnet (Laura M. and Daisy Wilson), daughters of Mr. John L. Wilson, residing in Chicago at the present time.

Another visitor of international fame in the artistic world was Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist. He loved to tell of his first visit to Fort Dearborn—the embryo Chicago—when it was a small village dropped down in a vast mud-hole, with nothing to indicate its future greatness. During his second concert tour in America he and his violin several times visited in the Wilson home. If walls could talk how much those in the old house could tell of this giant man of magnificent presence, erect as a pine, with his strong but gentle face framed in a halo of flowing hair; and if they could sing, what wonderful music they would reproduce in echo of the magic tones his bow swept from the strings.

The Wilson family continued to live in the house until 1870, when another chapter was to be added to its life story. Shortly after the Chicago fire, when the city was under the military control of the United States soldiery for the preservation of property, peace and order, General Sheridan, who was in command, secured the Wilson house at \$5000 per year rental, as army headquarters. Thus into the old house strode "the wizard of the battle field"—General Sheridan—the hero of the famous twenty mile ride to Winchester, the man "combining the restlessness of a Hotspur with the patience of a Fabius, the ingenuity of a Hannibal, the dash of a Murat and the courage of a Ney."

Altogether the old house is rich in associations. The scenes of the past come back like the memory of some

medieval painted window, with the light of years streaming through, so far away do they seem from the present environment, so hidden in the romance of days gone by.

In 1893 a group of generous men and women purchased the Wilson house and presented it as a gift to The Illinois Humane Society. These kind friends were: Florence Lathrop Field, Caroline E. Haskell, Marshall Field, Silas B. Cobb, Philip D. Armour, Thomas Murdock, John G. Shortall, William A. Fuller, T. B. Blackstone, John L. Shortall, John C. Dore, A. C. Bartlett, N. H. and Anna May (Anna L. Wilson), George Schneider, O. S. A. Sprague, Barbara Armour, George Pullman, Estates of Mancel and Mary Talcott and Estates of Charles and Anna Brown. This building has been the home of the Society from that time to this.

The Illinois Humane Society had been organized in 1869 as a protective agency to save animals from the atrocious cruelties that were being commonly practiced upon them. This organized work for the prevention of cruelty to animals brought so many cases of cruelty to children to the attention of the Society that it soon extended its work to include the protection of children. At the time there was no other public society to which children could appeal for help from the cruelty and demoralization engendered by neglect, abuse and abandonment; this is hard to realize in these present days when numerous charity societies, children's homes, settlement houses, industrial schools, juvenile courts and scores of individuals are all working for the welfare of the child.

Edwin Lee Brown was the Society's first president; John C. Dore, second; Richard P. Derickson, third; John G. Shortall, fourth, being re-elected to the presidency for twenty-

nine consecutive years; John L. Shortall succeeded his father as fifth president; Walter Butler was the sixth; and John L. Shortall is the seventh and presiding president. Mr. John G. Shortall was one of the prime factors in the establishing of the work and was personally and actively identified with it for over forty years, contributing of his thought, time, energy and money. He created strong sentiment in favor of humane work and interested many people to give it sympathetic and financial support. He founded The American Humane Association, a national federation of humane societies in the United States. During the World's Fair in 1893, he presided over an international humane congress; this was the first international meeting of humane workers ever held, and was the introduction into humane work of the system of organization, which, in the history of all great movements, has been the means of harnessing scattered energy into a working unit. The last international humane convention was held in Washington, D. C., in 1910. Dr. William O. Stillman, President of The American Humane Association, presided over the meeting, and delegates were present representing twenty-nine foreign countries and every one of the United States.

The Illinois Humane Society is an agent for the prevention of cruelty to both children and animals, having legal jurisdiction throughout the state of Illinois. In addition to the home office in Chicago it has branch societies or special agents in 81 counties, and through these and independently can render service in any section of the state. The Society is a charitable organization, not conducted for pecuniary profit, and is supported by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues and contri-

butions. It is governed by a board of directors, a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer and an executive committee, according to its by-laws. It has a substantial list of members; governing life, governing, honorary, annual, life and branch members. It has a staff of workers; a superintendent, an attorney, an editor, a force of special humane officers, several stenographers, an ambulance department, a fountain department, and a house officer and matron who reside in the Society's building.

It is difficult to define the exact work of the Society for the reason that it is of so varied a character, covering so many phases of cruelty and circumstance, that it must needs deal with all kinds and conditions of cases in as many different ways. In all cases not within its particular province where actual cruelty is not involved, and frequently where cruelty is involved, this Society works in close co-operation with the various relief societies engaged in other branches of child-saving work. It is worthy of comment that this same hearty spirit of mutual helpfulness exists between the local and foreign humane societies, enabling them to do effective work in all parts of the world.

The technical report of work carried on by the Society, published from time to time in the Humane Advocate, indicates the varied character of the complaints that come to its attention. Such a report does not show the complete results as it cannot include the indirect benefits that accrue from the publication of the Society's monthly magazine and its free lecture courses on humane subjects. During the life of the Society it has rescued over 31,260 children from cruel abuse or vicious environment and relieved over 100,000 suffering animals.

While the Society earnestly strives to caution and instruct all those persons who commit cruelties through thoughtlessness or ignorance, it prosecutes to the full extent of the law in all cases of intentional and flagrant cruelty where there is evidence to do so. It believes that beyond a certain point, leniency ceases to be a virtue, and that the power of the law must then be invoked to preserve the rightful interests of humanity. It is, therefore, both a preventive and a punitive agency, imposing moral and legal restraint. In resorting to the law and the courts to take children from the custody of brutal parents to save them from physical and moral injury, or to punish owners of animals who cruelly neglect or mistreat them, the Society is exercising corrective measures: It employs instructive means by admonishing the thoughtless, teaching the ignorant, conducting a lecture course on practical subjects pertaining to child and animal welfare, waging the enactment of humane laws, furthering humane education in the schools, organizing branch humane societies and publishing a monthly magazine devoted to humane interests.

Three distinctly practical features of the work merit special mention; namely, the ambulance department, the lecture course and the street fountain work. This ambulance service provides for the humane transportation of sick and injured animals on the streets of Chicago and offers relief to animals in distress. Years ago the Society recognized the importance of providing means for the removal of disabled animals. Its first ambulance was presented by one of its directors, Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck.

In 1907 the Society established a free school of instruction, consisting of practical lectures on various subjects pertaining to the humane care of

children and animals. Similar courses have been planned and conducted each succeeding year with unbroken regularity. These lectures, oftentimes illustrated by practical demonstrations and stereopticon moving pictures, are delivered by experienced men, in the Society's lecture hall, and are free to the public; they cover a wide range of subjects and are proving of practical, economic, humane and educational value.

Since 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing public drinking fountains; and considers this one of the most practical and humane features of its work. After much experimentation it adopted a fountain that was simple in construction, inexpensive and serviceable. It provides for a continuous flow of water which supplies an aluminum bubbling cup for people, a large oval basin for horses and two lower ones for small animals. Over sixty of these fountains are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other states. Many of these fountains have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who have become specially interested in this refreshing branch of humane work. The installation of a practical public drinking fountain is a continuous benefaction to humanity.

This is but an outline of the work of this Society whose home is built upon "dimension stones" and its work upon those of justice and truth; it is but an integral part of that social beneficence known as the Humane Movement, which, in its full strength in the United States, last year alone, cared for the interests of 200,000 children and over a million and a quarter animals.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, October, 14, 15, 16, 1912

MORNING SESSION—OCTOBER 14th, 1912

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Humane Association was called to order by President William O. Stillman, in the Palm room of the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis. This hall is on the roof of the hotel and was a particularly fortunate selection, as it is light and airy and commands a sweeping view of the city.

Reverend F. S. C. Wicks, of Indianapolis, offered the opening prayer, after which a communication was read from Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, who wrote from Paris.

The President appointed as a Committee on Registration: Dr. Ainsworth and Mr. Ziemendorf. Committee on Publicity and Child Work were also appointed.

A telegram from Mr. Robert G. Parr, Director of the National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children, was read, in which the great English Children's Society sent cordial greetings to the American Humane Association.

President C. F. Surface, of the Indianapolis Society, made a brief address of welcome.

We quote in part:

Mr. Wilson said in his address before the Convention Congress in session here that "A Nation is only as great as the things it accomplishes." This is true of states and municipalities, of individuals and of organizations such as is here represented. A Nation does not attain to its greatest stature in the true sense so long as its affairs are turned over solely to its paid representatives. The people themselves must take a patriotic interest in its management and unless they do the men who are employed to manage for them will soon be managing for themselves.

Dr. Stillman said last year at San Francisco, "Every law is a failure unless backed by public sentiment." He also said then, "When we have reached the point where humane officers are appointed as a reward for party services we may as well say a long farewell to that generous enthusiasm, to those high ideals, to that consecration to the cause of humanity, and to that spirit of loyal devotion and ethical integrity which have marked the history of our crusade thus far."

Work such as this to reach its highest point of efficiency must be conducted with a whole-souled, large-hearted, sympathy-filled, humanity-loving purpose, by people who do the work because they love it and because they believe it is right, and not because it is a duty or because it will bring a great name or great honor or financial reward.

That great results have been and are being accomplished by The American Humane Association and its affiliated local societies all over the country, it is necessary only to note the effect of aggressive and energetic work in any community. Multiply this by the number of active organizations throughout the United States and comprehend if you can the result.

To make the work of the local organizations really effective, it must be backed up by a great central organization such as is here represented, which has a nationwide influence and which can make its impress felt in the councils of the great law-making body of the Nation

At the close of his address he introduced Hon. S. L. Shank, Mayor of the City, who, in a witty speech, gave a cordial welcome to the visiting delegates. He spoke in warm praise of the Indianapolis Humane Society and the practical work it is accomplishing. He concluded by inviting the entire convention to take an automobile trip through the city the following day, which elicited enthusiastic applause.

Dr. Stillman then made his annual address, excerpts from which follow :

The humane movement received its charter and its justification from the greatest leaders which the world has known. Nineteen hundred years ago Jesus Christ said, "Blessed are the merciful." Not two generations ago one of the greatest of Americans, Abraham Lincoln, said, "The love of humanity is the foundation of all the virtues." Let us reverently try to realize the full opportunities of this great cause.

A wonderful wave of interest is sweeping around the world. It centers on the little children of the earth. This age has sometimes been called the "Era of the Child." Their wants and their needs, their sufferings and their sadness, their health and physical vigor, their deficiencies and education and defects in character are receiving the closest attention of trained observers everywhere. The world is beginning to realize the truth of the old saying that the child is the best asset which a nation possesses. All this attention to the child has been developed since the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was organized in New York City in 1874.

There is far less cruelty and neglect than formerly, but there is an enormous amount that remains to be done. Our societies for the protection of children were never more needed than at the present time.

Americans may well feel proud that the modern movement in behalf of children originated in this country. It is also gratifying to know that the first juvenile courts and child probation were instituted here, and that an American, Dr. F. C. Wines, founded the International Prison Congress which has performed such a notable world-wide work in reforming bad conditions in prisons and reformatories, and instituting modern methods which are really reforming both juvenile and adult criminals rather than breeding or exterminating them. The First International Humane Congress was held in the United States, in Chicago, during 1893. It is well that we should remember, not as a matter of pride, but of gratitude rather, these milestones in humanitarian development.

Sympathy is the key that fits the lock of every heart. We should remember the genuine reforms for delinquents, both juvenile and adult, to be successful, must be based upon the divine injunction of "Love one another." As Abraham Lincoln once said, "Human blood is of the same color." When a man kicks a child, he kicks brutality into his own soul. An ounce of humane education is worth more than two-hundred pounds of policeman. A fence at the top of a precipice is better than an ambulance at the bottom.

Humane education—that is, cultivation in humanity—is the missing ingredient in civilized culture today. Just as altruism has developed all that is greatest and best in our social ideals of the present, so education in humanity applies altruism to our everyday life. Humane education means something more than not to steal birds' eggs and kill the feathered house-holders; something more than not to be brutal to household pets and wild or domestic animals. It means that children should be taught a real consideration for the rights of others; should learn to practice justice and fair play toward all, and the practical application of the golden rule to man and beast. It means that kindness and mercy shall be made the corner stones of national character. With such instruction as this, made a part of the inner consciousness of the school child of this generation, we shall have more conscience in business, more justice in international relations, more kindness in human fellowship and better citizenship everywhere.

Societies for the prevention of cruelty to children were organized for the purpose of extending legal protection to children who were being deprived of their rights. The states have, as a rule, chartered the societies for this purpose only. We earnestly believe in all reputable organizations which are combating vice and working for the public

good. Our societies are specializing in child and animal protection, mainly from the legal point of view. Other organizations are specializing according to their aims.

We believe that the special function of our society for the prevention of cruelty lies in the direction of the neglected child in order to compel better home conditions; in the direction of the abused child in order to give it protection and reform its environment; in the direction of the delinquent child by readjusting its social relations and in giving it a better chance in life. We are concerned with the health, life and morals of our junior citizens. Our motto is "fair play." Our method is direct intervention. Our policy is persuasion if possible; compulsion if necessary. Our aim is better citizenship. Our reward is social righteousness.

In the animal department of anti-cruelty work I am thankful to say that great progress has been made and a vast amount of good is being done.

A humane expert has estimated that the United States loses 200,000,000 dollars annually through mistreatment of cattle; also, 200,000,000 dollars from the neglect and abuse of horses; also, 15,000,000 dollars because of unsanitary quarters and improper feeding of cows; while the loss resulting from the destruction of birds which protect our trees and our crops amounts annually to 800,000,000 dollars. These questions deserve consideration from their commercial importance as well as because of their inhumanity and I earnestly commend them to your candid study.

Be just for justice is righteousness, and the chief end of the law. Be merciful for mercy saves, and is the fulfilment of the reign of love. Be kind, for kindness is love made manifest. Mercy redeems justice and kindness cements all life. It is the world's spiritual bond of union.

Mr. Thomas B. Maymon, secretary of the Rhode Island S. P. C. C. of Providence, R. I., then read a paper on "The Delinquent Child Problem," which we quote in part:

The most important step the State can take in the treatment of child offenders and victims of bad environment and neglect is the establishment of suitable institutions where, under professional treatment and care, the mental defectives of this class may be, if possible, cured and saved to useful citizenship if taken in time, which must be before the child has passed the period of adolescence. About twenty-five per cent of delinquents are said to be mentally defective.

Such children are often found to be absolutely irresponsible for the acts that lead them into conflict with the law. They come back to Court repeatedly, even after spending some time in an ordinary reformatory. In forcing the commitment of the defective child to the ordinary reformatory institution, the State is blind to its cruelty to the child, the injustice to the institution and the menace to the community, and is sowing a continuous crop of habitual criminals and paupers.

There is no problem that concerns so many different departments and agencies as that of delinquency. To solve the problem, the home of the child is the most important. On the parents, especially the mother, largely depend the character and future of the child. Also much depends upon the teacher in the schools and the several societies which are interested in the welfare of the child; and when the child must appear in Court there is the opportunity for the probation officer to save the child from the institution. The custom of branding children with a criminal court record should be abolished in cases of trivial offense, and as is now the law in New York and Massachusetts, juvenile delinquency only should be recorded against the child.

A paper was next presented entitled "The Child and the Public," by Mr. Frank L. Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Youngstown Humane Society, Ohio. Following the reading of this paper, Mr. Scott of Chicago was asked to explain the Mother's Pension Law as enacted in Illinois, after which considerable discussion took place regarding the policy of enacting such laws, indicating that there was much sentiment in favor of such law providing it was wisely and properly administered.

Reverend William De Loss Love, President of the Connecticut Humane Society of Hartford, followed on the program with a paper on "The Moral

and Social Uplift of Humane Work." This subject called forth much interesting discussion as to the relative merits of the preventive and punitive work as conducted by humane societies in bettering conditions for children and animals.

AFTERNOON SESSION—OCTOBER 14th

At the beginning of the afternoon session, the President appointed a Committee on Nominations as follows: Mr. Scott, of Chicago; Mr. Preston, of Brooklyn; Miss Guyol, of New Orleans; Mr. Benedict, of Utica, and Mrs. Wood, of Birmingham.

A paper on "The True Mission of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," by Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Brooklyn, and President of the New York State Convention of Anti-Cruelty Societies, proved of much interest and practical worth. He said, in part:

Since the day in 1874 when the first society for the prevention of cruelty to children was organized in New York city, the idea of the protection of the child has become more and more a recognized necessity in the community.

Before the first society was organized, there was no special instrument through which the alleged ill treatment however brutal and bestial, could be investigated or relieved. Ample laws had been passed for the prevention of cruelty to little children but the real trouble was that it appeared to be nobody's business to enforce them.

The Society announced that it proposed to enforce the laws by legal means and by energy to secure the prompt conviction and punishment of every violator. This practically was the plan outlined by the founders of our association as the work of the new organization and what it hoped to accomplish.

In each city where the societies were established there was found much to do. Children of foreigners swarmed the streets as beggars and mendicants using every method to excite the sympathy of the charitable. Street sweepers, musicians, vagrants, under the pretense of peddling newspapers and other small wares, were by no means an uncommon sight, in fact a business was made of this abuse of children and part of the society's first work was to investigate, arrest and punish those who were injuring childhood.

Many cases where the eyesight of infant children had been destroyed so as to make them more valuable for begging expeditions, were discovered; children maimed for the profession were found, and even parties of children were brought into the United States for these purposes in such numbers that an appeal had to be made by the Societies to the Federal Courts with the result that a number of adults were arrested, tried and convicted of bringing little slaves into the country. Another traffic was discovered to exist in the training and use of children in dangerous performances, as circus riders, trapeze performers and even, in one or two instances, it was found that children were put into mechanical catapults and thrown many feet into the air for the amusement of the public, and to satisfy the cupidity of some master or padrone.

The seeking out of these and many other cases, the character of which it is not necessary here to present, required special training for the investigator so that he might be able to look for and obtain proper legal evidence. Then again, it was necessary to look to the training of the legal officers so that they might be competent to have that legal evidence properly presented to the court, thereby insuring that the convictions thus obtained would be ratified by the higher tribunals.

Our organization has been described truly as the "only out of door agency for the rescue of children." In every large city of our land there are today organizations whose province it is to provide in a similar manner for the children of that city, as did the organizations in New York when the first society was formed there. In the larger cities, directories of these charitable, benevolent, social improvement, educational, philanthropic and religious organizations are published, and it takes from 500 to 800 pages to give a list of them all. On less than half a page of each of these directories is given the name and the descriptive work, together with the officers of the local society

for the prevention of cruelty to children. In view of this, it seems to me that we may recognize that all branches of benevolent work for children is well looked after by the existing organizations, except that out door function which has been specifically confided to the care of humane societies and their officers.

It seems to me with all humility that the true mission of our Society is clear; that is, that we should do all we can in the first instance to seek out and save suffering childhood which no other organization is authorized to do, and in fact as well as in name be a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The next paper was entitled "Educational Cruelties Against Children," by Hon. Newton M. Taylor, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Indianapolis. Judge Taylor's paper commanded close attention. He deplored the method now practiced of forcing difficult and useless studies on school children, as a cruelty which should be stopped. This was followed by much general discussion relative to the advisability of encouraging vocational and industrial education to replace impractical studies.

Mr. Nathaniel J. Walker, Secretary of the American Humane Association, then read his annual report, portions of which are quoted below:

For several years we have endeavored in a systematic and thorough manner to secure and tabulate a complete census of the societies and to compile full and reliable statistics covering the anti-cruelty crusade, and I wish to make an earnest plea to the societies throughout the country to assist us in this very important work.

It would seem as if no extended argument should be required to impress upon the officers of the societies the great importance of doing their share to make the anti-cruelty statistics which we publish, as complete and comprehensive as possible. If the enormous work our societies are doing is to be made known, there is but one way to do it and that is by some central body, such as our Association, compiling and publishing a summary of the work that is being done. If, as we believe, the statistics collected by the Association are an important factor in impressing upon the public generally the great need and worth of the work, it seems to me that the society which fails to send in the material required to prepare the statistics, has a serious responsibility to shoulder.

In talking recently with one of our magistrates in reference to the value of the statistics published by the Association, he said that he believed the moral effect of these statistics upon public officials such as Judges, District Attorneys and Police Officials could hardly be exaggerated. The fact that in almost every section of the country these officials are giving the societies their help and co-operation, as set forth in our statistics, is quite sure to stiffen the back bones of weak or indifferent officials and stimulate their interest.

If we can only impress upon the officers of the societies that in sending in their data they are furthering our cause in a very definite and practical manner, I am sure that we will not have to send three or four letters in an effort to secure the material, and then frequently not get it. Some societies may hesitate to send in the statistics because they do not wish them published. To such I wish to say that all statistics received by the Association are considered strictly confidential and are not made public except in giving the aggregate total. The statistics of individual societies are never published.

I hope that another year will see our report more complete than heretofore. Its value will be greatly enhanced, and the tremendous showing of practical work must impress all these whose attention is attracted to it with the quality and quantity of our work.

Those of us who are interested in the humane cause are gradually acquiring the convention habit and I sincerely trust that we may also acquire the statistical habit as well and each do his share to present the world with a true summary of the work of our societies.

HUMANE STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1912

Report of Societies to October 1st, 1912

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Societies sending reports of activities, this figure includes 61 societies newly organized or reorganized..... | 498 |
| It was found that many societies were dead or inactive, as follows: | |
| Societies reported dead..... | 143 |
| Societies reported inactive..... | 29 |
| Societies from which no replies have been received..... | 67 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total of all societies which are reported as having been formed..... | 737 |
| Number Humane Educational Committees or Societies..... | 11 |
| Number States having Federation or Convention of Societies..... | 11 |
| Number of States having compulsory Humane Education Laws..... | 16 |
| <hr/> | |
| Societies heard from report in the aggregate as follows: | |
| Humane Societies (311)—S. P. C. A. (145)—S. P. C. C. (42)..... | 498 |
| Number paid employees (men)..... | 1,214 |
| Number paid employees (women)..... | 333 |
| Number voluntary agents..... | 8,489 |
| Number members and contributors..... | 124,568 |
| Amount received from contributions..... | \$ 607,833.38 |
| Amount received from fines..... | 99,577.98 |
| Amount received from States..... | 148,627.50 |
| Amount received from counties..... | 66,297.32 |
| Amount received from cities..... | 241,623.68 |
| Amount received from endowment..... | 144,562.41 |
| Receipts from other sources not listed (estimated)..... | 517,149.91 |
| Total receipts from all sources..... | 1,825,672.18 |
| Total disbursements..... | 1,515,673.95 |
| Number of Societies owning buildings..... | 52 |
| Number of buildings..... | 88 |
| Valuation of buildings..... | \$2,091,847.45 |
| Total endowment..... | 3,239,599.14 |
| Number of children involved in work..... | 240,994 |
| Number of animals involved in work..... | 1,350,354 |
| Number prosecutions..... | 37,264 |
| Number convictions..... | 27,640 |
| Number large animals killed..... | 16,045 |
| Number small animals killed..... | 566,339 |
| Total population involved (estimated)..... | 76,685,451 |

Note: The above statistics are necessarily not exact but serve to convey a fair idea of the condition of the anti-cruelty crusade in the United States, of the number of societies, of those which are active, of those which have died out, of the number of employees and voluntary agents, of work accomplished, of endowment and buildings, of the sources and amount of support. The income from various sources and total receipts do not agree in amount for the reason that many societies do not give any information as to financial condition except total receipts and disbursements. These figures represent over 40 years of growth and endeavor.

EVENING SESSION—OCTOBER 14th

Monday evening, October 14th, a general public session was held in the Auditorium of the Indiana Pythian building. Dr. Stillman was the chairman of the meeting and one of the speakers of the evening. Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht represented Mayor Shank at this meeting and made a magnificent speech on the broad subject of charity and humanity.

Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Governor of Indiana, followed the Rabbi in addressing the audience. The Hon. John W. Kern, United States Senator from Indiana, was on the program, but was unable to be present. His place was filled by the Reverend Richard Carroll, of Columbia, S. C., a celebrated colored preacher. He made an impressive plea for the welfare of the colored children of the South. He gave a touching account of the existing conditions, and made an earnest appeal for assistance in bettering them.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., spoke on the evils connected with the slaughtering of animals for food. Among other things, he said:

Those familiar with the situation know that for years Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Finland have been revolutionizing the whole system of animal slaughter with a view of reducing the suffering of the animals destroyed.

Because we never go to the slaughter house, never see the look of terror in pleading eyes, are never startled by the gushing streams of hot blood pouring from opened throats nor hear the dying moans; because we only eat the carcasses of the wretched victims as their flesh comes upon our tables, therefore, "out of sight, out of mind," they are left to their doom.

Let us look the facts frankly in the face. In spite of nearly fifty years of humane societies in the United States, our methods of slaughter are still substantially what they were in the days when men like Henry Bergh and George T. Angell were arousing public attention to the claims of animal life. Our small country slaughter pens from the Atlantic to the Pacific are abodes of cruelty, and the majority of them a disgrace to the communities that tolerate them. I do not mean that all butchers are cruel men, or that all small slaughter houses are equally filthy. I mean simply that the vast majority of butchers are doing just as their fathers did, killing cattle, sheep and swine under conditions that involve an untold amount of unnecessary suffering.

As to the goal to be sought in our efforts at reform there is no room for argument. That goal is as clear as the sun at noonday in a cloudless sky. It is free from complications. It admits of no debate. It is direct and simple. It is this,—**the rendering unconscious by some humane device of every food animal before the use of the knife.**

How most effectively are we to undertake this great reform whose end is national legislation demanding that **all animals, without exception, shall be stunned, or otherwise rendered unconscious before blood is drawn?**

No single society can win this battle. The victory will come only when all the humane organizations of the land are marshalled in a solid phalanx against the opposing forces. It is therefore upon this American Humane Association that the duty and the burden of the campaign lies. Suggest whatever methods of procedure seem to you wisest, but as a first step why should not a committee, appointed by this body, and headed by its resolute and able president, lay this whole matter at once before the President of the United States, and seek the creation of a commission to inquire into the prevailing methods of slaughter, and to make such recommendations to Congress as the facts warrant?

A pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the musical program furnished by the Newsboys' Band and a quartet composed of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Spencer, Miss Eva Jeffries and Mr. Frank Taylor, accompanied

on the piano by Mrs. Charles A. Pfafflin. A letter of greeting was read from the Right Reverend James Fielding Sweeney, Lord Bishop of Toronto and President of the Federation of Canadian Humane Societies.

At the close of the meeting, which was one of the most interesting and best attended in the experience of the Association, President Surface, of the Indianapolis Humane Society, in behalf of that organization, presented Dr. Stillman with a morocco bound and monogrammed volume of William Watson Woollen's book, "Birds of Buzzard's Roost."

MORNING SESSION—OCTOBER 15th

This session opened with the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Edgar McDonald.

The first paper to be read was an excellent one on "Child Rescue Work of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," by Mr. H. Clay Preston, the well-known Secretary of the Brooklyn S. P. C. C. Mr. Preston's paper was of distinct worth to those actively engaged in this work, and provoked much interesting discussion. We regret that we have been unable to obtain a copy of this valuable paper.

Reverend Richard Carroll, editor of "The Plowman," and humane lecturer, addressed the audience on the topic, "Conditions of Unfortunate Children in the South." Mr. Carroll is one of the most influential colored men of the South and is accomplishing splendid results in improving conditions for his race. He is an interesting speaker and a great lover of animals.

An able treatise on the "Anti-Cruelty Laws (of various states) in their Relation to Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children," was given by Mr. George A. H. Scott, Counsel and Secretary of the Illinois Humane Society. He traced the movement of improved laws in its various phases, and praised the establishment of Juvenile Court laws as a marked step in the advance of civilization; and said that the success of the administration of the Juvenile Court laws depended as much on the intelligence and activity of the probation officers as upon the wisdom and discretion of the Judge.

Mr. Peter G. Gerry, of New York, Director of the New York S. P. C. C., presented an excellent paper on "Home Problems in Child Rescue Work."

The Committee on Nominations then made its report, which resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

Dr. William O. Stillman, President; John L. Shortall, First Vice-President; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Second Vice-President; Peter G. Gerry, Third Vice-President; Nathaniel J. Walker, Secretary; Assistant Secretaries: George A. H. Scott, James S. Bell, Matthew McCurrie, Oscar A. Trounstine, Frank B. Rutherford, Dr. T. J. Beatty, M. J. White, H. Clay Preston, John P. Heap, Louise H. Guyot; Treasurer, Edgar McDonald. As Directors for a term of three years: Dr. W. A. Robinson, Mrs. Caroline Earl White, Mr. Alfred Wagstaff, Mr. John Partridge, Mr. John L. Shortall, and, as a Director to fill the unexpired term of Thomas D. Flynn, J. A. Blaffer; Vice-Presidents: Hon. William H. Taft, Andrew Carnegie, H. W. Carpentier, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Mary C. Yarrow, Albert Leffingwell, M. D., Albion E. Lang, Miss Sarah J. Eddy, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, President J. B. Y. Warner, Mrs. Mary H. Totten, Hon. H. C. Merwin, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, M. C. Dow, Miss Georgiana Kendall, President L. H. Hazard, President M. Richards Muckle, Rt. Rev. W. C. Doane, Walter Butler, Mrs. Russell Sage, President C. E. Surface, President Harlin P. Roberts, President C. G. Klienstuck, Mr. Thomas W. Wrenne, Miss Emma T. Kieselhorst, Hon. John D. Lindsay, Rev. F. W. Tompkins, D. D., Mrs. Everett W. Brooks, Sam Wiess, Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Robert Tucker, Mrs. Ella W. Wilcox, William A. Fuller, Miss Harriet G. Bird.

AFTERNOON SESSION—OCTOBER 15th

This session was devoted to matters relating mainly to animals only.

A paper on "Old Horse Traffic," by Sydney H. Coleman, of the Erie County S. P. C. A., of Buffalo, N. Y., received close attention and called out considerable discussion regarding the obstacles to be overcome in order to secure legislation to correct this evil.

Mr. J. H. Benedict, Superintendent, Utica District of Stevens-Swan Humane Society, Utica, N. Y., read a paper on the "Abuse of Calves in Transportation." The cruelty attaching to the present methods of landing calves in transit was vividly told. An abstract of his paper follows:

While the mare, the sow, the bitch and the house cat are taken care of when they are about to give birth to offspring, the cow is left, with her neck in her stanchions, as she stands in wet filth. From this lowly position, the calf is dragged by the leg to a corner to await the coming of the dealer.

When the dealer comes, the calf is tied and thrown into a rough wagon, and finally huddled in a box car. Sometimes three or four cows, nearly dry, are placed in the car to feed 75 or 100 calves en route.

An instance of inhumane methods in transportation of calves was observed last March when 47 calves, none over a week old, were placed in a car at New Berlin. One of the calves was brought for shipment when but a day old. This one and nine others were too weak to be shipped and were not placed in the car.

Later thirty more calves were placed in the car and started off to Boston 345 miles away. At Albany, the next day, one dead calf was thrown. At this place railroad men, realizing that a humane officer was following the animals, purchased new pails and funnels to feed the stock. The fact that these implements were new indicated that it was not customary to feed calves at Albany. Nine pails of water into which 36 cans of condensed milk was poured served for 77 calves.

The journey to Boston was 58 hours and 40 minutes long and covered a distance of 345 miles, averaging six miles an hour. At West Brighton, outside Boston, 12 of the calves were so weak that they could not stand and had been trampled on.

Thousands of carloads of calves get the same treatment every year. Proper legislation would alleviate the cruel conditions.

EVENING SESSION—OCTOBER 15th

This was devoted to an open forum discussion of practical problems pertaining to humane work. Practical questions were discussed by field workers and experiences were exchanged. The meeting proved one of the most interesting and instructive of the convention.

MORNING SESSION—OCTOBER 16th

Mr. H. Leib Phillips, of Milwaukee, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Humane Society, opened the meeting with a paper on the subject of "Humane Legislation for Animals." Among other things, he said:

Every State should specifically legislate against the docking of horses' tails, the use of docked-tail horses, promiscuous painful experimentation on live animals, live pigeon shooting matches, use of dogs or goats for draft purposes, the use of harness, bits, shoes and accoutrements, defective either in make or by reason of their condition, the working of physically ill-matched teams, the use of heavy vehicles without brakes drawn by beasts of burden, and the use or sale of decrepit or worn-out horses. It

should also be compulsory for the owners of animals to provide them when stabled, with proper bedding,—and to provide the necessary medical care and attention when sick or injured. Two of the most important reforms would be: First, the right of the courts to deprive the habitually cruel perpetrator, of the ownership or care and custody of any animal; second, a legal regulation of the working hours of beasts of burden. So much has been done universally, and rightly so, in limiting the hours of labor for the protection of men, women and children, but, the most helpless of all, our dumb friends, are expected to labor on indefinitely, their hours of rest or recreation being limited according to the individual owner's standard of humanitarianism, or to the extent of his judgment from a commercial view-point. There is also room for better Federal legislation in connection with the transportation of animals.

Mr. Guy Richardson, Editor of "Our Dumb Animals," Boston, presented a paper on "How Shall We Interest Children in Humane Work." Among other things, Mr. Richardson said:

To successfully enlist the interest of children we must begin at a tender age. The proverb of the twig confronts us with irresistible logic. Some would begin with the cradle roll and doubtless they have their reward. The opportunities of the nursery are not to be overlooked, while those of the kindergarten offer peculiar advantages for awakening in the little one some sense of his duty toward the life around him. But the period of the regular school age, and especially that between the ages of ten and fourteen, when the percentage of school attendance is largest, appears to be the proper time to try to interest children in humane work.

"Evolution and Humanitarianism" was the subject treated by Mr. J. Howard Moore, of Chicago. This paper was read by Secretary Walker in Mr. Moore's absence.

"The Cruelty of Docking and How to Stop It," was the subject presented by Mr. Frederick L. Dutcher, Counsel for the Rochester S. P. C. A. Mr. Dutcher's paper was a spirited denunciation of the pernicious practice. We quote a few extracts:

The practice of "docking" was introduced in America many years ago from England. Let us consider how this operation is performed. The animal is secured by a twitch on his nose, front leg fastened to his breast, the tail amputated with a docking instrument and a red-hot iron applied to stop hemorrhage. Usually from eight to ten vertebrae are amputated. The twitch is used to divert the horse's attention by violently twisting it, thus to overcome the suffering produced by the operation. The twitch itself is an instrument of torture. The operation is usually performed on a young high spirited horse, which up to this time has received, probably, nothing but kindness, giving in return that trust and devotion so characteristic of this friend of man. After all is over, we have before us a mutilated and unsound animal, the handiwork of man in his attempt to improve on that of God.

The animal is deprived of his means of defense and protection against flies and other insects. Sooner or later, every docked horse finds itself in the hands of the cabman, buckster or cartman. Then begins a life of torture from flies and insects, ending finally in the hour of death.

Experience teaches that docking does not remedy the fault of switching the tail or kicking due to getting it over the rein. On the contrary, this habit is stopped by a slight operation which in fact, is more frequently necessarily performed on docked horses than any others.

This practice may be stopped through humane education. Lectures on the subject should be delivered in the schools. Teach the children the truth as to this cruel practice and in time they will help us blot out this outrageous cruelty.

We would suggest constant appeals to veterinarians to discourage the practice. Make use of the press to inform the public of the position taken by men and women

of authority and leaders in modern thought and ideals. Finally let the Humane Societies keep the issue alive and arouse public sentiment so as to result in the passage of anti-docking laws. When it becomes a violation of law to own a docked horse the practice will cease.

AFTERNOON SESSION—OCTOBER 16th

Mr. James F. Hill opened this session by introducing the subject of "Humane Education." Mr. Hill is Counsel and Superintendent for the Humane Society of Detroit, Michigan. He said, in brief:

In tracing the history of man down through the ages, it appears that he has been governed largely by the execution of laws. At first this law was crude and simple. The ten commandments which are the basis of all of our civil and criminal laws, were simply ten positive injunctions against the committing of ten specific wrongs. Man's multiplied relationships led him to go on making laws until to-day their number and purposes are inconceivable.

Humane education is not a result of law, not even Humane Law, but Humane Laws are a result of Humane Education. Since the advent of Christianity, love has played an important part in the government of man. Love that goes out to our own is nothing more than instinct which the lower animals have as fully as we; but love that reaches those who spitefully use us, and embraces every form of life, is a divine passion; it is the essence of Christianity. Humane education should be so broad and deep that the child's heart will be so attuned that it will be responsive to the harmonies of life. Our love for others is the chief element of equity and justice, then unquestionably, Humane Education lifts and betters life.

"The Humane Killing of Animals by Electricity," was the title of a paper read by Mr. Huntington Smith, of Boston.

Mr. Oscar A. Trounstone, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, read a paper entitled "Business and Humanity." We quote the following extracts:

The enforcement of the ordinance requiring owners to pay a tax on their dogs or have them killed, has done more to eliminate useless suffering of man's best friend than any other law on the statute books. The dog tax while it was inaugurated for the protection of human beings is therefore a humane measure for the dogs as well. If the uncared for dog is not to be allowed to slowly starve until too weak to resist disease, why in the name of logic should we let the alley cat suffer throughout the course of its whole nine lives?

The suggestion to tax cats, is now denounced and ridiculed but after it has been in operation a while, it will seem the only natural thing to do, and the unfortunate ones who are so constructed by an inscrutable nature that a new idea starts a flow of ridicule instead of a train of thought will be pouring out their criticism on some other progressive movement.

The Santa Claus Committee of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, of which I am a member, will purchase of the American Humane Education Society of Boston 6,000 copies of *Black Beauty*, *Our Gold Mine* at Hollyhurst, *The Strike* at Shane's and *The Lady of the Robins*, for distribution to the children of our city at Christmas time.

LAST EVENING SESSION—OCTOBER 16th

Another open forum discussion pertaining to matters relating to animal work was held at this time. A unique and valuable feature of this program was a paper on the subject of "Glanders and Public Watering Troughs," by Dr. B. T. Woodward, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. On motion, the convention adjourned.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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| Price, per Annum | - | - | One Dollar |
| Single Copies | - | - | Ten Cents |

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephone Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

NOVEMBER, 1912

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

The HUMANE ADVOCATE is seven years old this month. Congratulations and good wishes—and subscriptions—are now in order. This number begins a new volume—Vol. VIII—which will be its name for 1913, according to the numerical christening that takes place each year in the Magazine family. This accords with the custom practiced in Japan hundreds of years ago, which provided that children instead of being named Tom, Mary, John et cetera should be numbered 1, 2, 3 and so on, corresponding to the order of their advent. Thus the high sounding appellation Ichy Zo Aoki translated simply means No. 1 Aoki. Welcome to the new child No. 8 ADVOCATE! May it grow to be a brave, useful volume and prove a real factor in the protection of mistreated children and animals.

Especial attention is invited to the beautiful new dress in which this anniversary number makes its bow to the public. It was designed by the well known artist, John Koehl, and presented by him to the Society, and is a notable contribution to the work. The poetical signification of the drawing, with its shield for defense, tree symbolizing shelter, and the graceful feminine figures with outstretched arms offering comfort and protection to both

child and animal, is most happily conceived and executed. It is an appropriate coincidence that the initials I. H. S. which stand for Illinois Humane Society are the same that in church symbolism signify In His Name (In hoc signo).

After many years of practical experience, we feel more than ever justified in the belief that the work of our Society must be more and more of an educative character and that we must make renewed and continued effort to disseminate humane sentiment and the definite results accruing from it, among all classes of society.

We seek to prevent and punish the commission of specific acts of cruelty in the course of our practical office operations, but to make the people realize the odiousness of cruelty itself, and to give them knowledge of the organized system by which it may be lessened is the particular mission of the ADVOCATE, which we consider a "roving agent" in the educative field; it strives to develop and exercise an educative influence which, in any reformative work, is the real element of permanent value.

The rescue from ill-usage of countless children and animals is a beneficent work, but this is only a partial and temporary alleviation of the mass of child and animal suffering and must be augmented by general humane education, if the source of the evil is to be reached.

Moral education must accompany good legislation. Good laws promote good ends. The potency of law depends upon the intelligent understanding of those who are empowered to enforce it. Thus, there are ample laws to restrain most cruel practices, such as docking horses and dehorning cattle; these continue to be carried on simply because the unthinking public has not yet been aroused to abolish them. Both practices are useless and

injurious. Legislation against them has been secured by a few people moved to act out of consideration for justice and humanity, but the practices will continue in open violation of the law until the public in general is educated to enforce it. Herein lies the great value of humane education. By this means moral power is generated into legal force. For this reason our efforts should be more than ever directed to the extension of humane principles.

By furnishing information about the work of the Society to a constantly widening audience, more people are becoming actively interested to report cases, which results in a marked increase in the volume of work accomplished. By reporting cases of abuse, citizens render valuable assistance to the Society; by becoming members of the organization, they contribute moral and financial aid in conducting the work of rescue.

It is the *ADVOCATE's* fondest birthday wish that during the coming year it may secure to the Society that liberal support which will enable it to extend its activities wherever they are required.

Ours is a public work. Good Public, help us to do it. We are yours to command,—may we honor and serve one another to the end!

THE ELGIN HUMANE SOCIETY

The Elgin Branch of the Illinois Humane Society held its annual meeting October 4, 1912. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Edward P. Mann, President.

Ernest E. Egler, 1st Vice-President.

S. S. Wood, 2nd Vice-President.

Elmer E. Egler, Treasurer.

Miss L. Marion Wilde, Secretary.

Mrs. George M. Peck, Mrs. Harold R. Graham and Mr. F. B. Perkins were elected Directors. Walter H. Kimball, Sr., was recommended to fill the important post of Humane Officer for the Society.

PERSONALS

Mrs. M. F. Eshbaugh, President of the Evanston Humane Society, called at the

office of the Society October 16, 1912, to report a case of cruelty to animals which came under her observation while on the way from Evanston to Chicago in her automobile.

Mr. Oliver, from the Ozark mountain district of Missouri, called at the office on his way from the American Humane Association meeting at Indianapolis.

Mr. H. Leib Phillips, Secretary and Superintendent of the Wisconsin Humane Society, called on October 17 on his return from Indianapolis, where he took an active part in the meetings of the American Humane Association.

Mr. J. H. Benedict, Superintendent of the Stevens-Swan Humane Society of Oneida County, New York, called at the office on October 17 on his return from the meeting at Indianapolis and spent the day at the Stock Yards and investigating the work of the Society. Mr. Benedict has been doing a splendid work in Oneida County, New York, and has the respect and co-operation of all those in his locality.

Mrs. Jacob M. Ehrlich, President of the Horse Aid Society, New York, called at the office of the Society on Saturday, October 19. She is especially interested in the housing conditions for horses and the education of the poor horse owner. In 1912 she opened a free clinic and hospital at 500 West 56th Street for the treatment of horses, dogs and cats owned by the poor. She believes that the horse is the partner in business of the man who depends upon its work for a living and that it is economically essential to the poor man that his horse should be kept in good working condition; if the horse is unable to work the earning capacity is gone, and the loss is made greater by reason of the fact that the horse requires care just the same. This work of bettering conditions is surely one of real service to the poor man and his horse. We wish Mrs. Ehrlich every success in realizing her idea of establishing all over the country this kind of service. So far as we know the field occupied by the work of the Horse Aid Society is separate from that occupied by Humane Societies. She is specializing in a branch of work which these societies have only treated in a casual way.

Mr. E. A. Thomas, Superintendent of the East St. Louis Humane Society, called at the office of the Society on Wednesday, October 23.

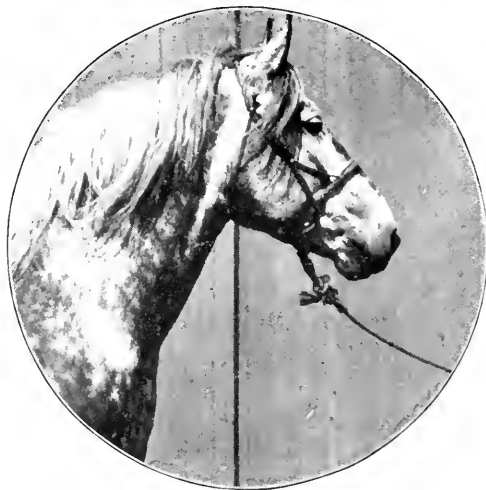
Mr. H. A. Pershing, Secretary of the South Bend Humane Society, South Bend, Ind., called upon us last month. He says that Indiana will have a Humane Education Law next year.

A SOLDIER'S PETS

By Thomas Young, Sergeant Troop K, 10th U. S. Cavalry, Colored.
Later, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Troop I, 9th Cavalry.

During the fourteen years that I was a cavalry soldier, I became a great lover of animals, especially of the dog and horse, whose value to mankind cannot be estimated. Both of these animals are wonderfully intelligent

and he taught me a great deal before I taught him anything. I had an awful time with him; I needed to be very quick to avoid being bitten or kicked, but this did not discourage me because I had learned that kindness



and are deserving of man's love and consideration.

I had a horse which I rode for eight years in the service. He was a beautiful animal, iron-gray in color, and as soon as I saw him I asked my Captain to assign him to me, which he did. I named him Kane. As Kane was a western horse, unbroken to bridle and saddle, it was no small task to train him to the duties of a cavalry mount.

We first had to become acquainted,

and patience would induce the most vicious animal to become submissive. So I continued my work with him, confident of the best results. I was with him every day for three months. I talked to him as though he, too, were a man, and he soon seemed to understand and to like me. Within a year's time, he was as obedient as a soldier to every command. He learned to go through all the drills without so much as a bridle, I, using my legs only to guide him.

Kane and I finally became great chums. I never whipped nor abused him and he seemed to try to repay me for my kindness. For instance, while on herd guard, the soldiers are supposed to keep their horses under saddle, but I always turned Kane loose with the herd. Sometimes the herd would stampede, but, strange to say, Kane would never run with the rest but would stand still and wait for me. I always petted him for this, which he seemed to appreciate.

Such intelligence is quite common among cavalry horses, especially in those ridden by old cavalry soldiers, many of whom owe their lives to the faithfulness of their mounts. It is a well known fact that kind treatment almost invariably insures faithful service.

I had another animal companion during my life in the army,—a clever little fox terrier named Ted. He, also, was a soldier, except for the gun, and gave far better service than some of the men.

It was amusing to see him on inspection days, sitting to the right of the troop in the little uniform which I had made for him. He would remain in a soldierly position until the troop was dismissed, whereupon he would go to the barracks and wait for me at the foot of my bunk for the inspection of quarters. Inspection occurred once a week, and during a period of three and a half years Ted was not absent more than three or four times. He was a good horseback rider, being able to retain his balance at all the cavalry gaits. He also knew the trumpet calls and responded to them with soldier-like promptness. He did this with an air of importance,

which showed plainly that he thought the wheel could not turn without him.

While in post, Ted remained at the troop quarters and slept on my bunk, but when the troop was on the march he stayed with the guard, by so doing he could ride on the wagon and sleep in the grain tent on the hay. He was a great help to the guard at night, as he seemed to see and hear everything that happened in the camp. If a horse tied at the picket line broke its halter, Ted barked an alarm until someone came; if the horse attempted to walk away, Ted followed him, barking as he went.

Ted had an excellent memory and knew many of the soldiers by name. He was very useful as a messenger, and could be trusted to deliver a note to anyone he knew. He always waited for an answer, refusing to leave until some kind of a paper was given him. Many times I have sent him from the drill grounds or target range to the post with messages. The last I heard, he was still with Troop K of the 10th Cavalry.

During my travels in this and other countries, I have observed many curious and interesting characteristics of animals and birds. One particularly odd bird inhabits the Island of Samar, P. I. This is called by the soldiers the "goo goo guide," goo goo being a term applied to the native insurgents. The bird is a little larger than the crow and has beautiful plumage of white, yellow and black, but his head is repulsive, resembling the American buzzard.

These birds are called the goo goo guides because they set up a noisy cry in warning to the insurgents when the American soldiers approach. They

sometimes follow the soldiers for many miles flying from tree to tree, and keeping up their wild cries which can be heard for two or three miles, thereby calling attention to the location of the Americans. It has been said that this was the real reason why the campaign on the Island lasted so long. I must confess it is a mystery to me why these birds made so much fuss about the American soldiers and kept a strict silence concerning the natives.

THE TEN RED CAPS

A man was walking through the wood, one day. He carried a bag. In the bag there were ten red caps.

It was very warm and the man walked fast. At last, he became tired. He sat down under a tree and said, "It is warm and I am tired; I will take a little nap, but my hat feels heavy—" and he laid his hat on the grass. Then he opened the bag, took out of it a little red cap and put it on his head. Soon, he fell asleep.

He slept a long time. At last, he awoke. He took off his cap and started to put it back in the bag,—but the bag was empty!

"Where are my caps? Who stole my caps?" he cried. Then, suddenly, he saw them. Nine monkeys sat up in the tree, and each monkey had a little red cap on his head! They were the ones that had stolen the caps.

The man was angry and said, "You give me back my caps.—I must have them!" But the monkeys only sat in the tree and laughed.

"What shall I do?" thought the man. He took off his cap and threw it on the ground. Thereupon, the monkeys took off their caps and threw them on the ground, too.

Now it was the man who laughed! "That worked well," he said, and he put the caps in the bag and went home,

AN ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ALICE BARNARD SCHOOL

The Alice L. Barnard school enjoyed a unique harvest festival last Monday, technically known as "Apple Day." For a week previous the products of the farm had been studied and written upon in school hours, while physical preparations occupied all spare time out of school. From Mrs. Sutherland's farm in Michigan came barrels of apples, and bushels of nuts for the occasion, and teachers and pupils made ready. On Monday afternoon the big gymnasium hall had chairs for the six hundred children, arranged at the sides, while in the center was a bit of artistic landscape work. The gym ladders had become a fence enclosing a twenty-two-foot square—a tiny farm. Here were shocks of corn stalks, piles of pumpkins and squashes, a wagon load of apples, baskets of nuts and a load of hay on which a kindergarten rooster scratched and posed to the delight of all beholders. Rich autumn foliage was banked over the fence, an apple tree with apples on it stood bravely at its post, kindergarten wash tubs, whose sudsy contents proved to be popped corn, were heaped at one side. Said corn, by the way, had been chemically studied and then cheerfully popped by the girls in the cooking class. A serious faced "Rube" walked thoughtfully about the farm, stroking his whiskers in a grown up manner. Brownies in quaint paper hats added life to the landscape. The piano, during the entrance of the long procession, was manipulated by a very small boy; two of the larger boys acted as dignified ushers for the guests. The program of the afternoon was entirely in the hands of the kindergarten, assisted by the primary grades. There were songs and games and races of many sorts. There was rollicking fun and jollity and with it all complete understanding of the limit to which demonstration might go. The entire school "had a joke on" Mrs. Sutherland. When the big boy, leader-of-yells, came to the front and six hundred voices chanted a strain telling of their appreciation of Mrs. Sutherland and the farm, the principal retired behind the piano. It was new to her, she had not rehearsed her part, but the children had, and they stretched their necks, as they watched with dancing eyes to see how she was taking it. It was all a genuine, jolly frolic, and well worth while.—From "The Reminder."

CASES IN COURT

Mrs. Eshbaugh, President of the Evanston Humane Society, reported the case of a horse, sick with spinal meningitis, that had been abandoned and left to die in a pasture on the outskirts of Evanston.

Officer McDonough, of The Illinois Humane Society, went at once to Evanston to give assistance in the case. He found the horse dead. The owner's name and address were learned from the police, and a complaint was sworn out for his arrest.

The case was called and continued because defendant did not appear in court; when called again a few days later, defendant was present. The evidence showed that the owner had placed the horse on pasture; that he had been notified of its sick condition but had deliberately abandoned it without providing for its care and treatment; also, that when Mrs. Eshbaugh had heard of the case she had immediately called Dr. Harvey, a veterinary surgeon, to treat the animal; that they had gone together to investigate the matter and had found the animal dead. Dr. Harvey testified to the bad condition of the horse, and to the suffering and struggle of the poor creature as evidenced by the torn up earth all about the place where the horse had died.

After hearing all the evidence, Judge Boyer severely scored the prisoner and fined him \$100.

Record 93; Case 488.

Officer Joseph Cunningham of the 11th Precinct Police Station, reported a man who was thought to be starving two horses.

Humane Officer Nolan investigated and learned that the man in question

rented the barn in which he kept his horses; that he had not been seen for several days; and that the horses would have suffered greatly for lack of food and water had it not been for the kindness of a young man living on the property. Officer Nolan found the horses were both blind. There was no food nor bedding of any kind in the barn and the stalls were in filthy condition. As he was unable to locate the owner he made arrangements with M. K. Drumm to have the horses properly watered, fed and cared for at his livery stable, to which they were at once removed. A warrant was then sworn out for the arrest of the owner on a charge of cruelty to animals.

The case was called for trial and continued. It was called again at the Hyde Park Police Court, the next day. Judge Sabath heard the evidence and imposed a fine of \$25.00. A few days later, defendant redeemed his horses by paying the liveryman his bill of \$12.00 for their board and keep.

Record 93; Case 528.

Complaint was made to the Society that horses belonging to a certain Sand and Gravel Company were suffering from raw, bleeding sores on the shoulders.

Humane Officer Dean made an investigation. He found that the Company owned twenty-four horses, four of which were already laid up on account of sore shoulders. He discovered one horse in harness that was too sore to be worked and others that were somewhat unfit for service.

The owner was taken before Judge Maxwell but the case was continued. Officer Dean then made another examination and found thirteen horses

in the barn, five of which had shoulder sores. Six other horses were found harnessed and ready to start to work; one of these the officer ordered unharnessed and kept in the barn because unfit for work.

The matter finally came to trial before Judge Uhlir, who fined the owner \$3.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 93; Case 240.

A member of the Society reported a man and woman for carrying their little child around with them in a basket attached to the hand-organ they were pushing through the streets.

Humane Officer McCarthy examined the child and found that she was not warmly enough clothed to be out in the open air. He ordered the woman to take the child home and took the man to the Harrison Police Station.

The case was called before Judge Wells, who earnestly warned the man against taking the child out in that way again, after which he discharged him.

Record 65; Case 362.

The Police Department asked that an officer of the Society take charge of the case of a woman (and her six months' old child) whose husband had beaten and kicked her. She had been badly injured about the head and eyes. The husband was arrested charged with disorderly conduct.

Humane Officer Brayne notified the County Agent and Bureau of Charities. The case came to trial before Judge Stewart, who fined the husband \$200 and costs, in default of which he was sent to the Bridewell. The wife and child now have a comfortable home with the wife's sister.

Record 65; Case 346.

The 35th and Halsted Street Police Station reported that they had locked up a man for cruelly beating a horse and asked that a humane officer be sent to assist in the prosecution of the case.

Judge Newcomer heard the evidence. Humane Officer Miller represented the Society. Defendant was fined \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$5.00 in all, which was paid.

Record 93; Case 562.

Humane Officer Dean's attention was attracted to an intoxicated woman who was being followed by several children on the street. He found out who she was and took her to her home, where he learned that she had a married daughter and a son fourteen years old.

Later, Officer Dean was obliged to send her to the Desplaines Street Station.

Her case was called before Judge Torrison the following day. The Judge discharged her upon receiving her promise to stop drinking or go to the Martha Washington Home for treatment.

Record 65; Case 338.

Officer O'Neil of the Mounted Squad asked that a humane officer examine a horse he was holding for inspection. Officer McDonough of the Society responded to the call. He found the animal very lame and had the driver placed under arrest.

Judge Williams heard the case and fined the driver \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$5.00, which was paid by the owner of the horse.

Record 93; Case 581.

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... Dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills should be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they should be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses should subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name of number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

PERSONNEL OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR 1912-13

1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 384 and 7005

| | |
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| WALTER BUTLER..... | First Vice-President |
| FRANK M. STAPLES..... | Second Vice-President |
| CHARLES E. MURISON..... | Treasurer |
| GEORGE A. H. SCOTT..... | Secretary |

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

DECEMBER, 1912



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO



HOLY NIGHT—BY CORREGGIO

A world-famous picture that hangs in the Dresden Gallery

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

DECEMBER, 1912

No. 2

A CHRISTMAS CONFERENCE

In the hush of the holy Christmas morn,
In the silver starshine the cattle lay,
And talked of the time when the Christ was born
At Bethlehem, in their own quiet way;
And told—alas! that such things should be!—
Of men's cruel deeds, and their tyranny.

Said the old brown cow, in a musing tone,
As she looked around with her gentle eyes,
"I don't think the world has much kinder grown,
Though the children are said to be wondrous wise
'Tis just as hard to the poor beasts still
As it was when the Christ child brought goodwill."

" 'Tis a very long time ago since then,"
Said the lame black horse, with a patient sigh—
"A long, long time, but the sons of men
Are so slow in learning the reason why
The holy child in a manger lay
Amid the cattle that Christmas day."

"But we know the reason," the old dog cried,
As he licked the wounds that were smarting still,
Where a cruel kick had hurt his side;
"It was meant, I am sure, to bring goodwill,
'Twas a link 'twixt the highest and the least,
To strengthen the bond 'twixt man and beast."

"Ere the three wise men with their gifts drew near
To worship the Babe in that lowly shrine,
The low of the cattle fell on His ear,
And their eyes fell first on His face divine;
And His welcome—first to the Lord of all—
Was that of the beasts in a cattle stall!"

"Well said!" cried the owl, with the weird wise eyes,
To the feathered hosts in the boughs above.
"And I doubt not, as birds and beasts surmise,
God meant us to share in His scheme of love.
That was the meaning He meant to convey,
When His Son, 'mid the beasts, in a manger lay."

ANNIE ISABEL CURWEN.

THE DEPENDENT GIRL

By MRS. JAMES C. FESLER.
Rochelle, Illinois.

The state while claiming to be *parens patriae*—ultimate parent of all children—has been in the past and is now slow in doing its duty. Constant agitation by individuals and unceasing efforts to point out the needs will, in time bring the public and finally the state to a realization of what is needed. From my experience, I am impressed with the thought that society and the state have always in the past, and are still neglecting the delinquent child, especially the girl; that the dependent child is given more consideration and is better cared for. In Cook County the good people interested in child welfare, individually and through organizations and societies, have only provided three institutions for delinquent children,—two for girls and one for boys (not including the two state institutions at St. Charles and Geneva), while there are organized and conducted some twenty-five associations which look after dependent boys and girls. So far as Cook County and the Juvenile Court are concerned, dependent girls are not sent to delinquent institutions. The Juvenile Court commits Protestant dependent girls to Illinois Industrial School for Girls at Park Ridge, and dependent Catholic girls to the Chicago Industrial School at Feehanville; dependent Protestant boys to Glenwood Manual Training School at Glenwood, and dependent Catholic boys are sent to St. Mary's Training School for Boys at Feehanville. The Illinois Industrial School has at present about 111 girls in its charge. Each of the other three institutions for dependents has a capacity for 300 or 400 children. Besides these four big institutions for dependent children there are at least twenty other associations and societies which take dependent boys and girls,

either directly from the parents or from the Juvenile Court. The "Fund to Parents Act," commonly called "The Mother's Pension Law" was passed in 1911. The real intent of the law, was to keep at home with their parents, children who, because of poverty alone, would otherwise be sent to institutions. Section 7 of the Juvenile Law of 1899, as amended in 1907; and, second, the amendment to Section 7, gave the Juvenile Court authority to provide for the case of a dependent child in one of three ways:

First, allow the child to remain at home subject to the friendly visitation of a probation officer;

Second, with the consent of the parents, or if they are unfit or improper guardians, the Court may select a reputable citizen to act as guardian, and under order of the Court this guardian can place the child in a suitable home;

Third, the Court may commit such child to some suitable institution organized under the law for care of dependent or neglected children.

At the Training School for Girls at Geneva, Illinois, the only state institution for girls, there are about 800 inmates, made up of normal and abnormal, both dependent and delinquent girls. It seems almost a crime that these poor helpless, dependent girls should be sent to an institution where in a measure they are obliged to associate with wayward girls, many of whom are suffering with some form of infectious venereal disease. Such a condition of affairs cannot exist without adding many to the delinquent list. The state can well afford to segregate the dependent girl and place her in a position where she will not be classed as a delinquent, thus injuring her chances for securing a good position.

There is a strong tendency to look upon the dependent girl as an embry-

onic delinquent. This should not be done, although we admit that in the average case, if she is not properly cared for, the results are inevitable.

But now she is a dependent and must be treated as such. The state cannot afford to do differently. With the delinquent, the state as a rule makes ample provision, for a crime has been committed and the criminal must be taught the value of the law. With the dependent, the course to pursue must be otherwise, whereby we will not need institutions excepting for rare cases, such as diseased or overgrown children. It seems almost impossible to find suitable foster parents for adolescent girls, for the simple reason that they are wanted for work. As a result they are overworked at the most critical period of their lives. I do not believe in state institutions for delinquent girls of the adolescent period, but I do believe in private institutions under state supervision with a state law, requiring every county sending such a girl to such an institution to pay a prescribed amount, fifteen dollars a month being a reasonable figure. The "Glenwood Manual Training School and Farm for Boys" is said to be a model institution. For the younger girls, diseased or abnormal, private institutions afford the best opportunities. But for the normal child under ten years of age, she will be better off under the watchful care of common sense foster parents, farmers preferable, than in any other place. If the family be poor the state should contribute towards the support of the child in the home. Many poor families, after all, have model homes. Because the child is a dependent child does not in any sense make it a delinquent and it is entitled to as good an educational and normal training as is to be found at least in the average home. In many respects

the dependent child may be as well or better born than the offspring of luxury, and if reared under proper influences, may develop the nobler instincts of mind and heart. This dependent child bids fair to be a more useful citizen than the child reared in the lap of luxury and idleness. I submit it to you, are we not robbing him of his birthright by failing to provide for him the environment which his nature and endowment demand? History bears me out when I say that many men, and I might add women, too, who have been of great service to civilization have come from the lowly walks of life, and that is where the dependent girl comes from.

I am not one to look on the dark side of life. I do not forbode disaster to our Republic, but I do believe in conservation of our natural resources, of our forests, our water supplies, our hidden treasures of the earth, but most of all I believe in conservation of the future manhood and citizenship of our state. Every measure which looks to the promotion of good citizenship will subtract a goodly sum from our pauper and criminal list. This is not a question of whether or not the state can afford to conserve its resources. The state can better afford to confine its insane and its criminals than it can afford to allow them to run at large, and on the same grounds I contend that the state can better afford to train its dependent children to become honest, self-respecting and self-supporting citizens than to allow them to join the ranks of the pauper or the criminal, and in the end to maintain them in county homes and prisons. This is the century of the child. The solution of the problem of childhood is the important work of the world to-day, out of which will gradually evolve a progress on a sure and lasting basis. What do you know of the average dependent child of our community? What are

you doing to solve their problems and bring their lives into sweeter harmony with God's great laws? If you do your duty by your own family you are doing a self-evident duty, for which no one deserves any particular credit. But our home is our community and the safety of our children is menaced by conditions in the community in which they must live and develop. If those conditions are not all they should be, we are not just individuals. No chain is stronger than its weakest link. If we could only realize the significance of that, in relation to the life of the community!

There are in the city of Los Angeles eighty-three boarding institutions and "homes," in which about 1,600 children are being boarded. About one-half of these Juvenile boarders are dependent and the institutions receive state or county aid in each case, the average board paid by county being about eleven dollars per month. This rate is paid for temporary care of children pending disposition of cases in the Juvenile Court. Many of the children boarded in the private homes are those from broken families, and these are real sufferers from separation and pending divorcees. Some are children of widowed mothers bravely struggling to support them. Not a few are of parents both of whom want to earn money, so home and mother love are sacrificed. After the Court has declared a child dependent, he becomes a ward of the state, which pays from six to eight dollars per month for his care in incorporated institutions. The rate charged for boarding children who do not receive state aid ranges from eight to twenty dollars per month, reaching twenty-five dollars per month for infants. In addition to the boarding homes there are six day nurseries, three of which close with the ending of the public school term and re-open in September.

LET THE FOX HAVE HIS DAY.

When we were young a long time ago we read "Sandford and Merton" because we were made to. It was a highly moral tale, and there was an American boy's resentment against its molly-coddleism. We remember the youthful sneer at the story's protest against hunting rabbits with dogs. Our viewpoint has changed with the years. It is not the present intention to deal with rabbit hunting, but with fox hunting.

It is the habit in places in this country today to run foxes to death with dogs followed by pink-coated men and women on horseback who seem to take a degenerate delight in the sufferings of a red beast whose only evil act in life is the occasional satisfying of its naturally healthy appetite, and who, not being a god, is unable to draw the line between what belongs to him and what belongs to the man on the farm.

It may be held that the fox ought to be killed. We do not agree with this view of it for a moment, but if killing he deserves it might be accomplished without making brutes of a lot of men and women who, if properly directed, might be made of some service to the community.

It must be a fine thing to turn a lot of yelping dogs loose on a poor "critter" which has every desire and every right to live. There is no sight finer than that of a red fox at the woodside or on the crest of a hill on a white winter day. In Washington the other day some one caught a fox and then turned it loose to be followed by a lot of Americans, together with the Honorable Percy this and Eustace that, foreigners. Joy be the fox got away.

To catch and cow a fox and then to turn him loose to make a holiday for a few sap-heads may be within the bounds of the law, but it is not within the bounds of decent men's doings. Add four or five strands of barbed wire to the fences, and let the fox, rather than the dog, have his day—*Editorial, Chicago Evening Post.*

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

December died in darkness and rain,

The portals opened of another year,
And thinking o'er the mystery of pain,

I prayed that I might never cause one
tear,

Or add one burden to another's load

Perchance already crushed beneath its
weight,

But that it might be mine to smoothe some
road,

Or blunt some arrow of outrageous fate.

M. DAWE.

TWO MONTH'S RECORD OF WORK DONE BY THE SOCIETY

CHILDREN.

Abandoning and Deserting:

- 1 Family in Ohio. Will be extradited when located.
- 1 Wife and child in Brooklyn, N. Y. Located in Chicago.
- 1 Baby, two years old, at Covington, Ky.
- 1 Wife and two children. Warrant out for husband.
- 1 Man located for extradition purposes by Cleveland Humane Society.
- 1 Wife and child (2 years old) deserted by husband. Found in destitute circumstances. Relatives provide relief.
- 1 Man deserts wife and goes to Milwaukee. Located by Wisconsin Humane Society.
- 1 Baby abandoned by mother. Placed in home.

Failing to Provide for:

- 1 Girl 2 years old. A caution brings improvement in condition.
- 1 Boy 4 years old and boy 2 years old. Parents cautioned.
- 3 Boys and girl 3 years old. Mothers cautioned.
- 1 Girl 4½ years old. Mother cautioned regarding leaving this child alone in a flat.
- 1 Baby taken from mother and placed in Foundlings Home.
- 1 Child 16 months old. Mother cautioned, provides proper care.
- 1 Incurable boy tied up at home to keep him from running away. Mother cautioned, promises to send him to parental school.
- 1 Baby 10 months old. Mother cautioned about leaving baby alone while she works.
- 1 Baby 7 months old. Mother cautioned.
- 1 Boy 9 years old and girl 6 years old. Mother drinks. Promises to reform.
- 2 Boys 10 years old and one boy 6 years old. Mother drinks a little. House unclean. Mother cautioned and made to clean up.
- 1 Boy 5 years old left alone by mother. Mother cautioned.
- 8 Children under 6 years of age left at home uncared for by mothers, who are cautioned.
- 1 Girl 3 years old. Foster mother drinks. Is cautioned.
- 6 Children under 10 years of age neglected by mother, who drinks. Mother cautioned.
- 2 Children 15 and 14 years old neglected by mother, who drinks. Advised father to send mother to Martha Washington Home. Children too old to suffer seriously.
- 1 Girl 16 years old out late at night. Father dead and mother an invalid. Cautioned.
- 1 School at Montrose avenue and Paulina street reported unsafe on account of lack of fire escapes. Matter investigated and Building Department asked to act. Examined building and reported that no action was necessary and ordinances were complied with.
- 1 Baby at Beulah Hospital continually crying and annoying neighbors. No neglect or abuse found. Fifteen babies found in institution and are all being well cared for. Every child born at the home had the care of its mother and there are three nurses, one matron and one housekeeper to superintend the work of the mothers.
- 1 Sick infant. Mother cautioned.
- 1 Family of six children. Mother and father cautioned.
- 15 Children. Fathers cautioned.
- 1 Wife and daughter. Man not found.
- 1 Husband refuses to work and support family. See prosecution, post.
- 1 Girl 14 years old. Father fails to provide. Relatives take girl.
- 1 Boy 13 years old. Parents crippled and in destitute circumstances. Oldest children cautioned to provide for family and promised to do so.
- 1 Girl and four boys put out of home. Shelter found.
- 1 Boy 12 years old. Father is dead, mother works. Is cautioned.
- 2 Boys, 4 years and 18 months old. Father cautioned, goes to work.
- 4 Children. Father cautioned to go to work or go to court.
- 1 Sick girl 14 years old. Found that everything possible had been done.
- 1 Boy 6 years old. Father drinks, mother works. Boy placed in home.
- 1 Wife and four children. Father drinks; is cautioned and promises to do better.
- 1 Shelter for wife and five children. Father is cautioned and improves conditions.
- 1 Medical treatment for child 6 years old. Found that father was doing all he could.
- 1 Wife and five children. Father cautioned.

- 1 Wife and three children. Father left home and cannot be located.
- 1 Wife and four small children. Father cautioned.
- 5 Children. Father places them in a home.

Beating and Abusing:

- 1 Girl 7 years old cruelly treated. Mother cautioned.
- 1 Boy 10 years old and girl 9 years old abused by father, who drinks. Father cautioned. Mother promises to keep Society posted.
- 1 Boy 12 years old runs away from home and is taken back by Humane Officer.
- 1 Boy 5 years old cruelly beaten by mother. Mother cautioned.
- 1 Boy 7 years old unmercifully beaten by drinking father, who is arrested on complaint of mother and put under peace bonds.
- 1 Boy 5 years old cut and injured by Italian woman. Humane Officer threatened offender, but could not get witnesses to prosecute.
- 1 Stepmother abuses little girl and she is removed to care of relatives.
- 1 Boy 11 years old abused by parents. Parents cautioned.
- 1 Girl 7 years old and boy 5 years old cruelly beaten by mother, who is cautioned.
- 1 Boy 8½ years old beaten by father. Father cautioned.
- 1 Boy 9 years old beaten by father. Father cautioned, although beating was disciplinary and for cause.
- 2 Girls abused by their fathers. Fathers cautioned.
- 1 Three-year-old boy beaten by mother, who was cautioned.
- 1 Girl 11 years old beaten by mother for staying out late at night. Cautioned.
- 1 Girl 8 years old and boy 6 years old beaten by stepmother, who was cautioned.
- 1 Child abused by stepfather, who was cautioned.
- 1 Boy 11 years old abused by mother, who was cautioned.
- 1 Girl 16 years old abused by stepmother. Stepdaughter removed.
- 1 Baby 1 year old abused by mother. Mother cautioned.
- 1 Case in which a school principal was charged with injuring a boy by kicking him was found to be mythical. The boy subsequently died at the County Hospital and is alleged to have told his mother that "the principal kicked him." It was found that he had injured himself by falling off a wagon, and the doctors agreed that the cause of his death was due to something entirely different. In any event, it was an unfortunate chain of circumstances and the parents seemed to feel that their child had been wronged. Nothing short of a coroner's inquest would satisfy the parents and the coroner's jury exonerated from all blame the principal of the school. Case 65-427.

Drinking and Failing to Provide for:

- 1 Boy 12 years old and girl 8 years old. Father cautioned, braces up.
- 6 Children at Fana, Ill. Father cautioned and conditions improved.
- 1 Boy 12 years old. Father cautioned.
- 4 Girls. Mothers cautioned.
- 1 Father drinks and abuses children; is threatened with arrest, and stops.
- 1 Father drinks and does not provide for wife and 7-months-old child. Taken into County Court. Case pending.
- 3 Children under 6 years of age. Father cannot be located.
- 1 Boy 6½ years old not sent to school. Boy found unable physically to go to school.
- 1 Child 2 years old neglected by mother, who is cautioned and sobers up. On second visit officer finds great improvement.
- 3 Boys. Parents cautioned.
- 3 Children neglected by grandparents; are cautioned.
- 1 Family consisting of a woman and four children evicted and spent night in alley. Shelter found following day.
- 28 Children. Mothers cautioned.
- 1 Man cautioned for drinking and abusing family; lapses again after a short period of sobriety and industry; is taken before Judge Hugh Stewart in his chambers at Maxwell Street Police Court and after a severe admonition from the judge takes the pledge and is given one more chance before being sent to the alcoholic ward in the Bridewell.
- 1 Man drinks and neglects wife and three children. Father cautioned.

- 1 Child 3 years old. Parents cautioned.
- 1 Man is cautioned and goes to work.
- 1 Girl 13 years old and one 3 years old. Mother drinks and home environment is bad. Humane Officer making frequent visits and endeavoring to improve conditions.
- 1 Man drinks and deserts sick wife, leaving her destitute. He cannot be located. Bureau of Charities looking after wife.
- 1 Man drinks and abuses wife and four children. Man, a teamster, is cautioned.
- 6 Children. Mother drinks; is cautioned.
- 1 Girl 6 years old placed in a home after foster mother dies.
- 1 Wife and seven children. Father cautioned.
- 1 Baby 5 months old. Mother cautioned.

Contributing to Delinquency:

- 1 Boy 9 years old, boy 2 years old and girl 6 years old. Father uses indecent and profane language in presence of children; is cautioned.
- 1 Boy 14 years old. Father drinks, uses bad language and does nothing for boy. Is cautioned.
- 1 Girl 5 years old being brought up in immoral atmosphere and taught to steal. Mother is cautioned and changes immoral conditions.
- 1 Girl 7 years old removed from disorderly home.
- 1 Young boys gambling and drinking at foot of Illinois Slip. Referred to Citizens' League.
- 1 Child 9 years old in disorderly house; removed.
- 1 Girl 14 years old removed from custody of mother and sisters, who are immoral.
- 1 Girl 16 years old cautioned about behavior with young men; promises to be good.
- 1 Mother wanted to know what to do with boy 11 years old, who lies, steals, etc. Was told by Humane Officer to send him to Glenwood School or take him into Juvenile Court.

Street Trading Cases:

- 1 Boy 6 years old selling gum. Sent home by police officer.
- 1 Girl 17 years old selling papers. Sent home and parents warned.
- 1 Boy 11 years old and girl 14 years old, selling papers. Warned.
- 1 Boy 12 years old peddling papers in loop district at 9:10 p. m. Boy sent home. Family found to be in poor circumstances and being helped by Jewish societies. Mother and boy both cautioned. Boy attends school. Notice in writing served on parents.
- 1 Boy 12 years old peddling papers in saloon at 11:20 p. m. Boy sent home. Home investigated. There are eight children in family. Father makes meagre living. Parents are warned about sending boy downtown.
- 1 Boy 9 years old peddling Sunday papers. Boy sent home. Home investigated. There are six children in family. Boy goes to school. Parents warned.
- 1 Boy 12 years old peddling papers at 9:15 p. m. in loop district. Sent home.
- 1 Boy 12 years old peddling papers at 10 p. m. in loop district. Sent home.
- 1 Boy 12 years old peddling papers at 9:10 p. m. Boy sent home. Boy has a good home and goes to school. Parents cautioned and notified.
- 1 Boy 12 years old peddling papers at 9:40 p. m. in loop district, sent home. Parents well to do. Home clean. Boy goes to school. Parents cautioned.
- 1 Boy 12 years old peddling papers in loop district at 9:40 p. m., sent home. Home clean. Good school record. Father an invalid. Parents cautioned and notified.

Child Labor:

- 1 Using young boys on delivery wagons to deliver goods, etc. Found that these boys were not hired or employed for the purpose but did so voluntarily. Owner of store issued order to all drivers not to permit boys on wagons.
- 1 Girl 13 years old and one 8 years old found gathering dead and crippled chickens in and around Fulton market, which are dressed and sold to cheap restaurants. Parents, who are poor, claim that they do not gather that kind of food to sell, and do not think it wrong to gather it to eat. Parents cautioned and promised not to send the girls out again to do that kind of work. The home of these children was examined and found to be in a wretched condition. Mother is a white woman and children black. Mother told to clean up.
- 2 Boys sent to Fulton market to buy crippled chickens. Parents of both cautioned.

Miscellaneous:

- 1 Case of 40 children used in a play investigated and found to be well cared for by parents and elder brothers and sisters.
- 1 Colored boy appearing on stage in New York taken into custody by N. Y. S. P. C. C. and mother located in Chicago. States boy to be under 16 years of age.
A woman representing that her husband is in County Hospital and that she has been left destitute with four young children, is asking aid. She is an impostor.
- A woman having "periodical spells of confusion" wandered into the Society's office October 23, 1912, saying she was tired and wanted a place to rest. Said she had no relatives and came from a sanitarium at Kenosha, Wisconsin. The woman was placed under protection and after two days' search her husband, a merchant of Chicago, was located. He was overjoyed to get track of her, as she had left her home early in the morning of the day she came to the Society's office. The woman was taken to the Detention Hospital and sent to the asylum at Kankakee.
- 1 Upon receipt of money alleged to be due for board, woman promises to send child to mother by express. Mother is advised to send money enough to buy tickets for child and a woman to care for her, which latter arrangement is made.

Anonymous Complaints Investigated:

- 1 Girl 4 years old beaten and abused by stepmother.
- 1 Boy 5 years old beaten by grandmother, having boy in her custody.
- 1 Father complains of wife neglecting two children, 8 years and 8 months old, being lazy and failing to keep house clean. It was found that this man gave his wife no more than the law allows, was continually nagging her and was never satisfied. Father is enlightened as to his own failings and shortcomings by Humane Officer.
- 48 Anonymous complaints.
 - 1 Mother and two children, 3½ and 2 years old, neglected by father in 1910 at Chicago. Father is prosecuted and sent to House of Correction for three months. Pending this term of imprisonment mother hears of a legacy left her and returns to Arklow, Ireland, where she set up a small shop with the money. The family became destitute. The husband, a structural iron worker, earning good money, did not send any of it to his family. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, through Mr. Robert J. Parr, director, took the case up with the Illinois Humane Society. The husband was located after some difficulty and, to make a long story short, the family are now re-united and living very happily together in a town near Chicago. Prosecution 64-123.
 - 1 Mother and father continually wrangling and using bad language. Both cautioned.
 - 1 Neighborly quarrel in which contending parties accuse each other of neglect of children.
 - 2 Complaints of children of two families quarreling. Parents in each family cautioned.
 - 2 Boys 13 years and 11 years old taken from the custody of father, to whom they were given by a decree of divorce, and turned over to mother through Juvenile Court.
 - 1 Man beats wife when drinking. Wife told to go to Police Station and get a warrant for his arrest and notify Humane Society.
 - 1 Man abuses and threatens wife; cause, jealousy. Man is cautioned.

Old People:

- 1 Old man not properly cared for. Son cautioned and cares for father.
- 1 Old lady living alone in basement and supported by county, refuses to leave when other home is offered.
- 1 Old lady, paralytic, abused by husband. Husband cautioned.
- 1 Mother abused by son, who drinks. Told to notify Society or call police next time.
- 1 Old soldier, 79 years of age, neglected by son. Arrangements made to send him to Danville.
- 1 Old man, 75 years old, sick and helpless, sent to Oak Forest Home, where he died. Secretary of Pythian Hospital and Aid Association notified.
- 1 Old lady, 80 years old, not properly supported by husband of means. Humane Officer warns husband.

Prosecutions:

- For not working, and spending earnings of family, man is arrested on complaint of Humane Officer Dean and sent to House of Correction for six months by Court of Domestic Relations. Prosecution 65-268.
- A girl 6 years old, living with mother under immoral conditions, is taken into Juvenile Court and turned over to care of grandmother by Judge Pinckney. Prosecution 65-214.
- For criminal assault on his own daughter, 18 years old, a father is arrested on complaint of Humane Officer Dean and held to the grand jury in bonds of \$1,500 by Justice Lehman of Forest Park. Grand jury indicted father and a jury sitting in Judge Windes' Court later sent him to the penitentiary for ten years. The girl during this time was under the protection of the Juvenile Court and the Humane Officer. Prosecution 64-309.
- For contributing to the delinquency of a child 3 years old, the parents were arrested on complaint of Humane Officer Brayne. The woman drank and frequented immoral places. The child was taken into the Juvenile Court. Judge Robinson of the Domestic Court sentenced the father and mother to 60 days in the House of Correction. The child, after treatment in the Children's Hospital, was sent to St. Vincent's. Prosecution 65-422.
- Two girls and two boys frequenting a saloon were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. Judge Stewart, at Maxwell Street Court, warned the girls to be home at 9 o'clock p. m. each evening and turned them over to the care of a prolation officer. Prosecution 65-487.
- For support of an illegitimate child, father is taken before Justice Boyer at Evanston and on agreement to pay \$400 in installments of \$20 per month to mother of child, case is nolle prossed. Prosecution 65-447.

ANIMALS.**Cruelly Working:**

- 6 Lamé horses. Owner notified, thanks Society and cautions driver.
- 2 Emaciated horses. Owner cautioned.
- 39 Lamé horses laid up. Owners cautioned.
- 7 With sore shoulders laid up. Owners cautioned.
- 29 With sore backs, or shoulders.
- 1 With sore neck.
- 1 Horse cut itself in barn; was worked while suffering from cut; attached to city garbage or ash wagon. Horse developed lockjaw and died. Team was owned by a woman who rented it out to city. Owner now realizes the economy of proper care.
- 8 Unfit for service, laid up. Drivers and owners cautioned.
- 10 Overworking. Drivers or owners cautioned.
- 9 Overloading. Owner cautioned.
- 9 Blinders flapping against eyes. Corrected. Owners cautioned about use of flapping blinders and ill-fitting harness.
- 2 With sore feet. Owner cautioned about working them.
- 1 Veterinary care being given and owner cautioned.
- 3 With "milk leg." Owner cautioned.
- 22 Unfit for service; laid up. Owner cautioned. See prosecution post.
- 1 Overworking and abusing. Owner notified and driver is discharged.
- 2 Overloading and abusing. Drivers and owners cautioned.
- 1 Ill-fitting harness adjusted.

Cruelly Beating, Abandoning and Abusing:

- 1 Hauling horse along ground by leg. Stopped by Police Officer.
- 3 Drivers discharged.
- 2 On street work. Drivers cautioned.
- 2 At excavations. Drivers cautioned.
- 4 Breaking bronchos. Owner cautioned.
- 1 Peddler's horse. Owner cautioned.
- 6 Hauling coal at Kenmore and Montrose avenues.
- 2 By owner, who is cautioned.
- 1 By boys. Boys and parents cautioned.
- 1 Horse sent to Pound.

- 2 Blind horses. Owner cautioned.
- 11 Horses. Owners cautioned.
- 26 Delivery horses. Drivers cautioned.
- 21 Horses hauling material. Offenders cautioned.
- 1 Bus driver. Cautioned.

Failing to Provide for:

- 1 Veterinary provided and horse placed in barn.
- 1 Down on street with spinal trouble. Veterinary found in attendance.
- 1 Sick horse laid up; given veterinary care.
- 1 Horse with sore back and blind in one eye. Owner cautioned.
- 3 Sick horses on street removed in ambulance to Veterinary Hospital.
- 2 Horses left 24 hours in a blacksmith shop. Owner found and cautioned.
- 1 Old horse tied up in barn without food or water. Released and owner cautioned.
- 5 Barns unfit for care of horse; improved.
- 1 Horse injured by street car. Humane Officer calls veterinary and horse is cared for.
- 1 Horse injured by automobile. Veterinary called and horse sent home.
- 6 Sick horses on street helped.
- 7 Feed. Owner cautioned.
- 1 Complaint of horse left out on pasture suffering from quittor. Owner cautioned.
- 1 Horse left on street all night tied to a post; was taken in by a citizen and police notified to look for owner.

Humanely Destroyed:

- 26 Sick or injured horses on street, with consent of owner.
- 1 Sick horse on street shot by Police Officer Volquant at request of Society.
- 1 Horse got its left front leg broken in a collision on a street crossing and was shot by a Humane Officer.
- 3 At owner's request.
- 5 Abandoned and crippled; destroyed.
- 2 Unfit for service and abused by owner.
- 3 Sick horses in barn at request of owner.
- 13 Unfit for service.
- 1 Injured; at owner's request.
- 1 Horse weighing 1,800 lbs. and just purchased for \$350, slipped and fell on the creosote block pavement on Adams street, just east of State. The pavement was wet with the rain and covered with oil from automobiles. The left hind leg was broken between the hock and fetlock, and the horse was destroyed by Humane Officer McDonough.
- 1 Mule (sick) humanely destroyed. Owner not found.

Horses Examined:

- 1,258 Horses (562 in Ghetto district).
- 52 Peddlers' horses.
- 29 At Highland Park.
- 22 At Winnetka.
- 32 At Glencoe.
- 7 At Hubbard Woods.
- 9 At Wilmette.
- 30 Street pavings examined.
- 17 Barns examined.

Cruelly Killing:

- 1 Police Officer called upon to destroy a horse fails to kill it after using several bullets.
- All Police Officers should be instructed how and where to shoot a horse.

Dogs:

- 28 Humanely destroyed.
- 1 Cruelly clipped. Owner cautioned and dog sent to Pound.
- 1 Cruelly kicked. Boy cautioned, also parents.
- 12 Beaten and abused. Owners cautioned.
- 1 Cruelly cutting off dog's tail. Dog doctor questioned and cautioned.
- 4 Failing to provide for 8 dogs. Owners cautioned. Dogs cared for.

"Examined":

- 5 Collie dogs

3 Fox terrier puppies

5 Fox terriers

1 Spitz dog

2 Monkeys in custody of an animal trainer. All were found in good condition.

Mr. Sigsbee, an animal trainer, says: That he has been training animals for 30 years and claims that abusing animals while training will make them surly and unreliable. In regard to monkeys his experience is that after spending considerable time and trouble training them, they invariably die after two years from consumption. This applies to monkeys used in in-door work. He says the monkeys used with the organ grinders live for years and enjoy the work, and that there is not the abuse there is generally supposed to be. He has a trick horse which he is training by word of mouth only, using no whip.

1 Mangey dog treated.

1 Dog kept in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

2 Stray picked up and sent to Pound.

5 Homes found for unwanted dogs.

1 Tied on short chain released.

1 Injured and destroyed.

2 Poisoned.

1 Dog tormented and abused by boys. Boys cautioned.

1 Pup abused by boys. Parents of boys notified and boys are cautioned.

Cats:

7 Humanely destroyed.

10 Failing to provide for cats. Owners cautioned.

1 Cruelly killing kitten by stamping on it. Offender, an old lady, admonished.

1 Kicking cat and cruelly killing it. A warrant issued but offender in this case cannot be found.

2 Boys under 14 years beat a cat with a club and burned it alive; are punished by parents and cautioned by Humane Officer.

2 Cats and 5 kittens in and around German Building in Jackson Park, reported in need of food—found to be well supplied with food. These park cats are all rather wild and hard to get near.

6 Cats cared for.

1 Cat up a tree. Rescued.

1 Boy setting dog on cat. Boy reprimanded.

Cattle:

1 Cruelly slaughtering animals.

1 Steer used for advertising purposes, abused. Owner cautioned.

Sheep:

1 Ewe used for advertising purposes for theatrical exhibition, improperly kept in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

Goat:

1 Cruelly tying by short rope. Owners cautioned and animal relieved.

Chickens:

4 Chickens shut up in a box three feet square and kept by a boy 13 years old are released and boy cautioned.

3 Overcrowding at Fulton Market. Cautioned.

1 Failing to feed nine chickens. Owner cautioned.

1 Carrying geese around tied by strings. Boys cautioned.

1 Overcrowding in crates. Consignees cautioned to relieve at once by releasing chickens from crate.

3 Carrying chickens with heads down. Owners warned.

1 Cruelly handling chickens. Handlers cautioned.

24 Crates chickens overcrowded. Consignee made to thin them out before re-shipping.

Geese:

2 Cruelly picking geese. Twenty-five geese picked twice a year, Spring and Fall. Geese ought to be picked once a year when the feathers are ripe, and then picked only under the breast where the fine feathers grow. Sufficient feathers should be left to protect geese from cold as well as from the heat of the sun.

1 At depots when fowl are unloaded. The conductor of the train sometimes makes

the men hurry to get the coops off and in consequence they throw the coop on a chicken's head and kill it. There are, however, very few chickens killed in this way. Quite a number are smothered as a result of overcrowding. A closed top or a heavy wire screen on top would prevent cruelty.

Poultry Examined:

1,147 Coops chickens, turkeys, pigeons, geese and ducks.

Birds:

1 Boy, 17 years old, accused of shooting birds and cats with an air gun.

Parrots:

1 Examined four parrots in cages in bird store. Cages clean. No cruelty.

Birds:

1 Boy shooting. Parents cautioned.

1 Keeping bird in glare of strong light. Bird removed and owner cautioned.

General Work:

City dump at 95th and Yale avenue, South Chicago. Owners of teams are hired by City by the day at \$5.50 per day if they haul two full loads; if not full, when they arrive at the dump they get no credit for the load.

Mr. Mitchell, Superintendent of the 22d Ward, tells us: "Cinder wagons are hired by the day and are under the control of the Bureau of Engineers. Ash or garlage wagons are furnished by Bureau of Streets and owner receives \$5.50 per day for horse, wagon and driver. Orders are for good horses, wagons and men. The iron garlage wagons belong to the City. Owners of horses are paid \$5.50 per day, owners to furnish horses, harness and drivers. Wagons, harness and horses working for the 22d Ward are examined every Monday morning and horses not in good condition are not allowed to work."

700 Horses examined; two thirds of drivers have whips of all kinds. Two only had snake whips heavy and capable of inflicting severe pain. Owners of snake whips cautioned to leave them at home and other warned.

Bad Streets:

At Montrose Boulevard and 44th Avenue, also at 46th Court and Montrose Boulevard. Ward Superintendent notified.

Foster Avenue from railroad tracks east to Winthrop Avenue put in good shape with cinders by Mr. Redmond Sheridan, Superintendent of the 25th Ward.

Alley in rear of 307 and 309 West Van Buren Street in bad shape, making it most difficult for horses to negotiate heavy loads. It is a mud hole. Owner and agent have both been requested to fix it.

At 7467 South Chicago Avenue, going down the incline to the Illinois Central Railroad tracks many horses fall down on account of the smooth surface and slippery condition of the street. Officer Nolan took up the matter of sanding this incline with the Ward Superintendent.

Team tracks at Montrose and Kenmore Avenues not paved and in bad condition and should be planked or paved. Notified Railroad Company.

Roadway in Railroad Yards at 13th and Lumber Streets repaired with new planks. Superintendent of 28th Ward to fix alley in rear 3932 N. Fairfield Avenue near Wellington Avenue.

Team track at 345 North Canal Street in bad condition and hauling heavy. Improved with cinders, etc.

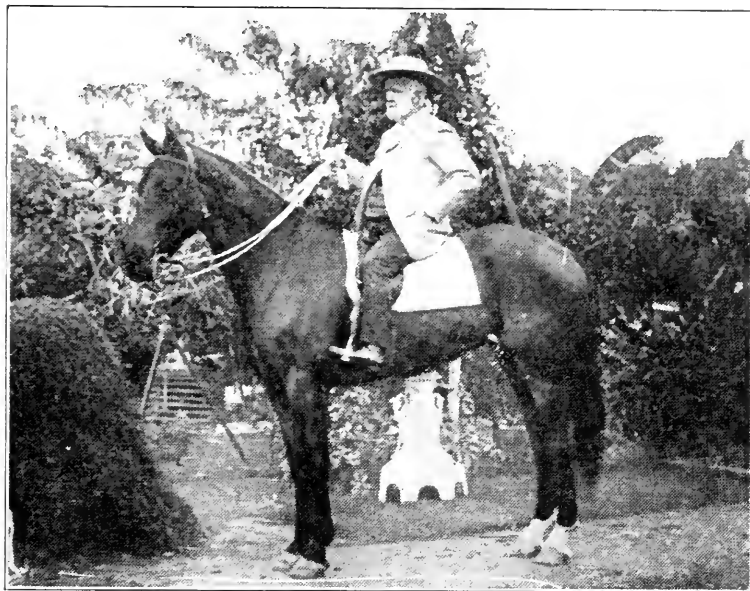
Driveway at 13th and Lumber Streets in bad condition. The B. & O. Ry. Co. notified regarding same, who promised to repair it at once. Mr. Palmer, Superintendent, promised to see to it at once.

Prosecutions:

A horse overworked and underfed, sick and slung up in a barn at Deerfield, Lake County, Illinois, was not being properly cared for by owner. Hearing that a humane officer was coming the next day, he spirited the horse away to the barn of a brother where he left it uncared for. Officer McCarthy discovered the animal in great pain and destroyed it; swore out a warrant for arrest of owner before Justice Phillips of Highland Park and the defendant called for a jury that found him guilty and assessed the fine at \$3.00—fine and costs \$13.50. Defendant was represented by attorneys, also had his veterinary and a number of witnesses, and the case was bitterly contested. Prosecution 94-1. For causing an old, maimed, infirm and disabled gray horse to be worked, the

- owner was arrested on complaint of Humane Officer Dean and fined \$5.00 and costs by Judge Goings at Desplaines Street Station. Prosecution 93-94.
- For working a horse heavy and with a sore on left shoulder, left hind foot badly calked, owner and barn boss arrested but driver got away and no case could be established against defendants, who were discharged by Judge Goings at Desplaines Street Police Court. Prosecution 93-135.
- Mounted Police Officer Bullard stopped a horse very thin, old and having a badly neglected sore back, saddle bearing on sore. Humane Officer Brayne removed saddle and sent horse to barn. Driver was arrested and fined by Judge Wells at South Clark Street Police Court \$3.00 and costs—\$11.50 in all. Horse laid up. Prosecution 93-829.
- Mounted Officer Bullard stopped a horse very thin in flesh with two raw sores on back with the saddle pressing on them. Horse was taken home by Humane Officer Brayne and driver placed under arrest. A warrant was asked for owner, but on suggestion of Judge Wells that owner pay driver's fine, it was not issued. Fine \$3.00, costs \$8.50. Horse laid up.
- A member of the Society took upon himself the right of meting out summary justice to a teamster who had unmercifully beaten up his team. The driver was then turned over to Humane Officer Brayne, who loaded him in a patrol wagon and sent him to the station. The horses were found with marks on them caused by a black snake whip and also to have neglected sores. These horses were sent to the barn and laid up. The driver and owner were in court and the driver was fined \$10.00 and costs—\$16.00 in all—by Judge Stewart at Maxwell Street Police Court. The owner was compelled to pay \$7.00 of the fine and cautioned by judge to keep horses laid up until sores had healed. Prosecution 93-773.
- Overdriving and overworking an old horse caused the arrest of a horse thief, who was fined at South Clark Street Police Court \$25.00 and costs—\$33.00 in all—by Judge Himes. The defendant not being able to pay the fine was sent to the Bridewell. A veterinary condemned the horse and it was destroyed by Humane Officer Brayne. The owner of the harness and wagon, from whom they had been stolen, identified his property and it was returned to him. Prosecution 94-100.
- Horse dealers charged with obtaining money under false pretenses for selling a horse alleged to have been doped for the sale with either aconite or strychnine are discharged on account of insufficiency of evidence to convict. Defendants showed that horse while in their possession was sick with colic and was treated by a veterinary and was not doped. Prosecution 94-171.
- A barn containing eight horses was blown up by the explosion of two sticks of dynamite used for the purpose. The horses were injured but not fatally. Five men were arrested charged with malicious mischief and four were held to the grand jury by Judge Torrison at the Desplaines Street Police Court. The grand jury failed, however, to return an indictment. The object was to put owner of barn out of business. Prosecution 92-485.
- Failing to provide for animals and fowls at Coleman, Illinois, a dealer in cheap horses and what are known as killers was arrested on complaint of Mr. Mann, of the Elgin Humane Society, and fined by Police Magistrate George R. Thompson, \$25.00 and costs. There were seven killers, one cow, twelve geese, eight chickens and fifteen ducks on this place. Prosecution 94-154.
- Dr. Race, of Evanston, caused the arrest of a man for cruelty to animals. Defendant was fined \$3.00 and costs by Justice Boyer. Prosecution 94-205.
- For causing a sick horse to be worked, owner is arrested on complaint of Humane Officer Brayne and fined by Judge Newcomer at 35th and Halsted Street Police Court, \$25.00 and costs—\$33.00 in all—which was paid. Horse was hauled in ambulance to Society's barn and given veterinary treatment pending case, afterwards returned to owner in good condition again. Prosecution 94-36.
- For causing horse sick and with sores to be worked owner is arrested on complaint of Humane Officer McDonough and fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Williams at East Chicago Avenue Court. Case against driver dismissed. Mounted Police Officer Henry Hansen, called Society's attention to this case. Prosecution 93-546.
- For working a horse with a bad and neglected sore shoulder, driver and owner

- were arrested and fined by Judge Lane at Glencoe, Illinois; the driver, costs of court, \$4.00, and owner, who caused this horse to be worked, \$20.00 and \$4.00 costs.
- For working a "sorrel pony" attached to an express wagon (both front legs of animal were stiff and knuckled, and it was otherwise unfit for service) driver was fined by Justice Lane at Glencoe, Illinois, \$10.00 and \$4.00 costs. The Superintendent of the express company promised that no horse unfit for service would be worked again. Humane Officer McCarthy made complaint. Prosecution 93-527.
- For working a lame horse, driver was arrested by Humane Officer and fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Torrison at Desplaines Street Court. A warrant was sworn out for the owner of this horse, but he was discharged. Prosecution 93-708.
- An open market for the sale of decrepit horses on Sundays in the Ghetto District was broken up by the arrest of all the horse traders. They were taken to the Maxwell Street Station and each fined \$5.00 and costs \$6.00 by Judge Newcomer. Prosecution 93-741.
- For failing to provide old, emaciated horses with proper care and shelter, owner is arrested on complaint of Humane Officer. Before the trial he allows three horses to be destroyed and fixes up his barn. He is discharged by Judge Uhler at Maxwell Street Police Court. Prosecution 93-480.
- For abandoning a sick, old horse on a pasture in the outskirts of Evanston, owner is arrested on complaint of Mrs. Eshbaugh, President of the Evanston Humane Society. Justice Boyer fined defendant \$100.00 and costs. Prosecution 93-488.
- Mounted Officer O'Neil stopped a lame horse at Lake and Dearborn Streets. Humane Officer McDonough caused the driver's arrest after sending the horse to the barn. Driver was fined \$3.00 and costs \$2.00 by Judge Williams at East Chicago Avenue Police Court. Prosecution 93-581.
- Police Officer Joseph Cunningham of the 11th Precinct reported two horses kept in a barn without care or feed. Humane Officer Nolan removed horses to a livery stable. The horses had had no feed, etc., for three days and both are blind. He then procured the arrest of the owner, a colored man. Judge Sabbath fined the owner \$25.00 and no costs at Hyde Park Police Court. Prosecution 93-528.
- For causing horses with sore shoulders to be cruelly worked, the owner was arrested on complaint made by Humane Officer Dean and was fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Uhler at Shakespeare Avenue Court. Prosecution 93-240.
- For causing a lame horse to be cruelly worked, owner is arrested on complaint of Officer Dean and discharged by Judge Heap at West Chicago Avenue Court. Prosecution 93-248.
- For cruelly beating a horse, a colored man is locked up at 35th and Halsted Street Police Station and fined by Judge Newcomer \$3.00 and \$2.00 costs. Prosecution 93-562.
- For working horse with sore shoulders, owner and driver both arrested on complaint of Humane Officer McDonough. Judge Williams, presiding at the Sheffield Avenue Court, fined the owner \$5.00 and costs and discharged the driver. Prosecution 93-717.
- For beating a mule over the head with a black snake whip a driver is fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Cottrell at the Municipal Court. Complaint in this case was made by the owner of the mule. Prosecution 93-530.
- For beating and overworking a horse attached to a newspaper wagon, two men were arrested by Humane Officers McCarthy and Brayne and locked up at South Clark Street Police Court. Judge Wells fined the men, who were represented by an attorney, \$3.00 and costs each. Prosecution 93-627.
- The 42d Precinct Police Station notified the Society that a man was detained there under arrest for cruelly working a lame horse and requested a humane officer to examine the horse. It was found that the horse in question had been shod by an ignorant blacksmith. The owner and driver was fined the costs of court, \$8.00, by Judge Williams, at Sheffield Avenue Police Court. Prosecution 93-665.
- Harrison Street Police Station notified Society that a horse was detained there for examination. It was found that this horse had two raw sores—one on each shoulder. The driver was arrested and fined \$3.00 and costs by Judge Wells. The horse is now wearing a breast collar. Prosecution 93-680.



NEWS FROM AN OLD FRIEND

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Nov. 2, 1912.

Mr. John L. Shortall, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: It is sometimes hard for a man of nearly 95 years to recollect some things, but it seems to me that the President of The Illinois Humane Society in my days was John G. Shortall.

If so, I want to know if he is living?

I keep working at humane business still, and was the first President of this San Diego Society. Yours for the good work,

(Signed) O. J. STOUGH.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 18, 1912.

O. J. Stough, Esq.,

2170 Fourth corner Ivy,

San Diego, Cal.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 2d instant, which I am very glad to receive.

My father, the late John G. Shortall of this city, was President of The Illinois Humane Society from May, 1877, to May, 1906, at which time he retired and I was elected his successor. My father died in July, 1908. His heart was in this work, and

we feel the loss of the men of his generation keenly, but are blessed with the high and practical standards and aims handed down to us younger men and women now in the harness.

I am sending to you the Annual Report of our Society for the year 1910, which contains pictures of the several Presidents of our Society; also that of 1912 which you may like to glance over.

It is always a great pleasure to hear from old acquaintances and friends of my father, and I hope I may have the pleasure of hearing from you again.

With best wishes, and thanking you for the photographs, which will be preserved in the Society's album, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN L. SHORTALL.

The above letters are self-explanatory and the accompanying picture shows Mr. Stough, who, at the age of ninety-five, is well and hearty and still active in humane work. We wish him God-speed, and congratulate him upon his youth and energy.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Price, per Annum - - One Dollar
Single Copies - - Ten Cents

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephone Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

DECEMBER, 1912

Oh, make life large! Breathe in the wider
air,
Dream universal dreams and make them
fair.
Hold far aloft thy clearly blazing light
And let the flight
Of thy free thought be strong to nobly dare.
Oh, make love large! Within its tenderness
Fold every conscious thing to warm and
bless.

—Cora Linn Daniels.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

The holiday season is here and as usual, it brings with it a vast amount of extra labor for storekeepers, clerks, drivers and horses. While they all feel the stress and strain of the increased work, lengthened hours and continuous rush, it is the poor horse that is one of the worst sufferers. Being at the end of the line, he is oftentimes made the victim of the accumulated irritabilities of all who precede him. Thus, in addition to his own load of work, he is overburdened with the frenzied condition of others. How many times have we seen horses at this season doing faithful and willing service,—hour after hour, and mile after mile,—subjected to the additional and unnecessary strain imposed upon them by excessive whipping, jerking, prodding, sudden starting and stopping, over-driving, over-loading, blows and cross words.

The responsibility for this inhuman

and needless treatment of horses during the holidays is directly traceable to the late shoppers who, through lack of thought for others (and, indeed, for themselves), fail to make their purchases at a seasonable and reasonable time. This creates a congestion of traffic in the shopping world just before Christmas. It is these "ten o'clock shoppers" who force the shopkeepers and all in their employ to do a rush-order business during this time. This undue hurry and worry is wrong for everyone concerned—an injustice to the owner, manager, buyer, all of whom have sufficient managerial ability to plan and execute a scheme whereby they can anticipate the Christmas shopping needs by putting in a full stock early in the fall. It is rank injustice to the clerks and delivery men who could cater to the wants of any ordinary demand without taxing their health and strength. Last but not least, it is cruelly wrong to the dumb beasts of burden who are forced to "deliver the goods" on the run, if they die in their tracks.

An appalling amount of discomfort and injury follow in the wake of the late shopper! With a little expenditure of intelligent and compassionate thought on the subject, he or she could purchase the physical comfort and peace of mind of a long line of faithful and deserving servants.

This is a time when it takes eternal vigilance on the part of the humane officer to watch the condition of horses used in the thousands of regular and extra wagons delivering goods for the holiday trade, and to note the methods of the large number of inexperienced drivers employed to take charge of them.

Let each shopper resolve to constitute himself or herself a humane society of one member, and thus individually and collectively work a great reform.

PRAISE FROM PRESIDENT JAMES

The following letter written by President James of the University of Illinois, commending the Champaign Humane Society for its valiant and practical work in lessening cruelty to animals in its locality, will be read with interest by all animal lovers and humane workers.

It is encouraging to have a man of President James' standing and influence in the community place himself on record as a sympathizer and supporter of the humane cause. What he has said of the Champaign Society might apply with equal truthfulness to various humane societies and special humane agents doing faithful and efficient work in different sections of Illinois.

LETTER

Editor *Gazette*: I desire to call the attention of the citizens of Champaign to the excellent work done by Harry Muss and his associates in the Champaign County Humane Society.

There is nothing so demoralizing to our young people as seeing daily, and almost hourly, instances of cruelty to dumb animals. I know no way in which a child or man can be so quickly barbarianized as to accustom him to view with equanimity the suffering of animals, inflicted through the carelessness or wilfulness of human beings.

I have seen an unusual number of instances of cruelty to animals during the past year in the streets of the Twin Cities. I have tried to do what I could in every individual instance to prevent the continuance of such suffering.

If every citizen would make this a matter of personal interest and interfere in every case in which it seems that wilful cruelty is inflicted, I am sure there would be a great change in the habits and feelings of many people in this community who are now callous to such things, and if every citizen would join the Champaign County Humane Society and uphold the work of its officials I am sure that we could bring about a model condition of things in this respect in a short time.

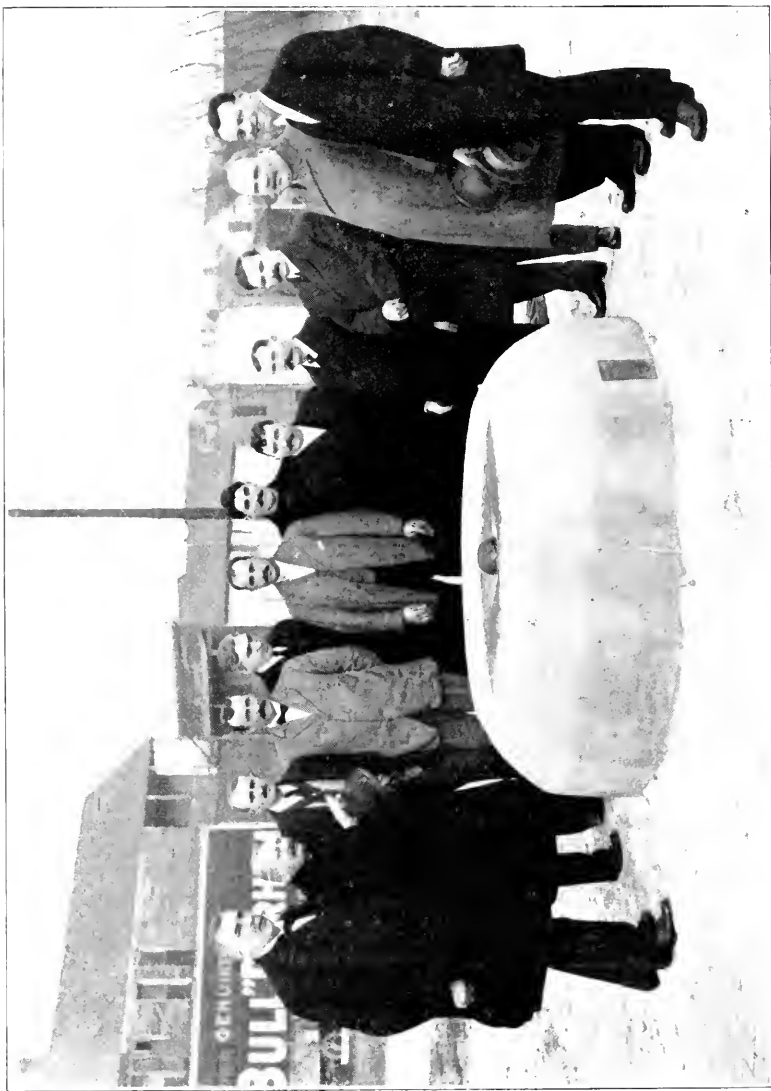
EDMUND J. JAMES.

GOOD WORK IN JOLIET AND
MONMOUTH

The annual meeting of the Joliet Humane Society was held in the Public Library of Joliet on November 7th. A goodly number of members and friends interested in helping the work along were in attendance. Much important work was mapped out for the coming year which it is hoped will accomplish the abolishment of certain cruelties commonly practiced on animals at the present time. Joliet is to be congratulated upon having such an active humane society and should do all in its power to strengthen and further its work.

Another important step in humane progress was taken on November 6th by the city council of Monmouth, Ill., when it passed a strong humane ordinance providing for the proper care and protection of all animals and birds from cruelty. The ordinance provides that a fine of from \$3 to \$100 be imposed upon any person who beats, kicks, over-drives, over-loads or otherwise mistreats an animal, or abandons or fails to give proper food, shelter and care to any animal.

This ordinance has been in operation for nearly a month. Its enforcement is already bringing practical relief to overburdened and abused animals and is likewise having a salutary and humanizing effect upon the owners and drivers guilty of abuse, forcing them to respect the legal rights of the hitherto defenseless creatures. The deterrent and educational value of this ordinance may be readily seen. Every public-spirited, right-minded, justice-loving citizen of Monmouth should take an active part in moving the powers that be.



NEW PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN AT STATE AND SIXTY-EIGHTH STREETS

ANOTHER FOUNTAIN FOR CHICAGO

In September of 1911, Mr. Martin Gilger and Mr. William H. Cook of Chicago appealed to this Society to help them install a fountain on the triangular space formed by the intersection of 68th Street, State Street and Vincennes Road.

Upon investigation by a humane officer, the Society found that the desired location could not be secured for the fountain as the triangle was controlled by an individual who was paying taxes upon it. Later, in September, 1912, the Society was informed that this ground had become the property of the city. Permission was then obtained and the way opened for the consummation of the cherished plan; and a subscription list for the raising of funds to defray the expense of the fountain was started by Mr. Gilger.

Following are the donors:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Martin Gilger, 6758 State St. . . \$ | 50.00 |
| Arthur W. Peterson, 6745 Wabash Ave. | 25.00 |
| William C. Peacock, 6741 State St. | 25.00 |
| Edward Y. Uihlin, 6742 State Street | 15.00 |
| William H. Cook, 6748 State Street | 15.00 |
| John Papas, 6738 State St. . . . | 10.00 |
| James Petreps, 6738 State St. . | 5.00 |
| John Matalesta, 6740 State St. . | 5.00 |
| Richard Schmidt, 6718 State Street | 5.00 |
| Gustav Kavoias, 3739 State Street | 5.00 |
| Illinois Humane Society, 1145 S. Wabash Ave. | 40.00 |
| Total | \$200.00 |

After the two hundred dollars had been raised, the Society was asked to make arrangements with Arthur W. Petersen, a cement contractor, to furnish the necessary material and labor, and with Innes and Graham to do the digging, piping and plumbing.

The corner stone was laid November 13th, 1912, and thirteen days later the fountain was finished and ready for service. Invitations were sent out to the donors and some of their friends to attend a simple dedicatory service in celebration of the turning on of the water on November 30th. Among those present were Messrs. Martin Gilger, Arthur Petersen, William H. Cook, William C. Peacock, George A. H. Scott, Oscar E. Spliid and several city officials.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary and Counsel of The Illinois Humane Society, thanked the donors for the thought, energy and money they had donated in establishing a public drinking fountain in that neighborhood, and Mr. Arthur W. Petersen fired a shot over the fountain as the water was turned on.

The accompanying picture of the fountain was taken the day of the dedication. The bowl is of iron and of generous dimensions; it is imbedded in concrete to insure its stability. Such a fountain is a noble contribution to the necessities and comfort of men and beasts. That such a gift is entirely possible and practical in every community is demonstrated by the experience of this group of public-spirited men.

“Some people carry their hearts in their heads; very many carry their heads in their hearts. The difficulty is to keep them apart, and yet both actively working together.”

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A CHRISTMAS LEGEND

It was Christmas eve. The night was very dark and the snow falling fast, as Hermann, the charcoal-burner, drew his cloak tighter about him, and the wind whistled fiercely through the trees of the Black Forest. He had been to carry a load to the castle nearby, and was now hastening home to his little hut. Although he worked very hard, he was poor, gaining barely enough for the wants of his wife and four children. He was thinking of them when he heard a faint wailing. Guided by the sound, he groped about and found a little child, scantily clothed, shivering and sobbing by himself in the snow.

"Why, little one, have they left thee here all alone to face this cruel blast?"

The child answered nothing, but looked piteously up into the charcoal-burner's face.

"Well, I cannot leave thee here. Thou wouldst be dead before morning."

So saying, Hermann raised him in his arms, wrapping him in his cloak and warming the tiny hands in his bosom. When they arrived at the hut, he put down the child and tapped at the door, which was immediately thrown open, and the children rushed to meet their father.

"Here, wife, is a guest to our Christmas eve supper," said he, leading in the little one, who held timidly to his finger.

"And welcome he is," said the wife. "Now, let him come and warm himself by the fire."

The children all pressed round to welcome and gaze at the little stranger. They showed him their pretty fir-tree, decorated with bright colored lights in honor of Christmas

eve. Then they sat down to supper, each child contributing of his portion for the guest, looking with admiration at his clear, blue eyes and golden hair, which shone so as to shed a brighter light in the little room; and as they gazed, it grew into a sort of halo round his head, and his eyes beamed with a heavenly luster. Soon two white wings appeared at his shoulders, and he seemed to grow larger and larger, and then the beautiful vision vanished, spreading out his hands as if in benediction over them.

Hermann and his wife fell on their knees, exclaiming in awe-struck voices: "The holy Christ-child!" and then embraced their wondering children in joy and thankfulness that they had entertained the Heavenly Guest.

The next morning, as Hermann passed by the place where he had found the fair child, he saw a cluster of lovely white flowers, with dark green leaves, looking as though the snow itself had blossomed. Hermann plucked some, and carried them reverently home to his wife and children, who treasured the fair blossoms and tended them carefully in remembrance of that wonderful Christmas eve, calling them Chrysanthemums; and every year, as the time came round, they put aside a portion of their feast and gave it to some poor little child, according to the words of the Christ: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

FLORENCE SCANNELL.

How vastly richer life will be,
 And how much nobler, too,
 If you are good and kind to me
 And I'm the same to you.
 And what is best for us, we know
 Is, likewise, best for others,
 So let's determine we shall show
 Kind ways to all our brothers.

TIP, THE STATION DOG

One Christmas eve, I made an interesting acquaintance. Perhaps his history will interest you as much as it did me. It was a blustering night and I was in one of the big railroad stations of Chicago, waiting for a belated train. As I paced back and forth like a sentry, in an effort to keep warm, I suddenly spied a little fox-terrier eating from a dish piled high with food. To see a dog so at home in a public place aroused my curiosity.

He was an attractive fellow with a clear cut head, finely pointed nose and remarkably expressive eyes. He was very smart in appearance; he wore a spike-tailed coat with leggings of black, and the white spots on his feet looked like spats.

When he had finished his meal, he responded to my advances, and a few minutes later, we were good friends. He was curled up in my lap, when the door of the station suddenly opened, and a gust of wind and a police officer blew in. "Tip—here, Tip!" called the policeman, and like a shot, off went the dog from my lap, and across the floor to greet the officer. They had a grand romp together.

"That is a bright little dog, officer," I said, as I came up to the big blue-coat. "You're right, sir," he responded; "he is a prize dog and no mistake." "Does he belong to you?" I asked. "No,—not entirely, though I have an interest in him,—a third interest."

To own one-third of a dog struck me as being very funny and I laughed outright. "Well, it is a queer sort of arrangement," the officer said, "but three of us fellows own that dog in partnership—two cabbies and a cop. Yes sir, we three keep house for that dog on the cooperative plan, sharing the expense of his bed and board.

That is his bed," he added, pointing to a straw-filled box in a far corner of the waiting-room, "and this, his table service," said he, indicating the two plates and a deep drinking bowl, which Tip had just finished using. "I must wash these dinner dishes now and put his apartment to rights. If you will take a look in his box, you will see that he has a plate rail and cupboard for these things when not in use. We have to be particular housekeepers or we would be requested to vacate. We take turns in getting the meals and tidying up, and to-night I'm on duty. It was 1893, the year of the great World's Fair, that I was standing here at this very door, looking out at the crowds of people bound for the Fair grounds, when suddenly, there was a clatter of hoofs, a sound of heavy wheels, and then a hansom cab dashed into the station driveway. The doors were thrown open and a fashionably dressed man and woman sprang out. Without waiting even to dismiss the cabman, they rushed through the waiting-room and out to the track-floor, where they boarded an East-bound train which was already in motion. They were off in less time than it takes to tell it, and before the surprised cabby had turned away.

"No time to collect fare or thoughts," I said to him laughing. "Oh, I got my fare all right, but no sign of a tip. Those people are travelling about sixty miles an hour."

"Hold on," I called, just as the cabby started off. "There is a passenger still yith you." He stopped, and sure enough, there on the seat sat a little black-and-white dog, trembling with fear.

"Here's your tip," I said. I took the little passenger in my arms. He was as handsome a terrier as ever you saw, and the cabby and I admired him together, and speculated as to the

time it would be before a telegram came from his owners, claiming their forgotten baggage. His dogship was wearing a broadcloth blanket and an expensive collar. I took him in custody and told our telegraph operator that when an inquiry came for a lost dog, I could furnish the dog. But, do you know, from that day to this, we've never heard a word!"

"Day after day, I kept him here, expecting that each day would be the last. I fixed him a bed in that box yonder, bought food for him and made him as comfortable as possible, but it was a come-down for his pampered and petted lordship, though as far as the petting was concerned, I don't think he lost out. Poor little chap! it was pretty hard lines for a dog sporting such finery to be reduced to a bunk in the corner of a railroad station.

"But the thing that made us men get lumpy in the throat was to see the little orphan rush out to the door to meet every cab that came up to the station. Never by any chance did he make a mistake and go to meet a carriage,—but he was on hand to inspect every cab. Each time he heard one approaching, he would race for it, looking the picture of eager expectancy, and each time would return to his bunk with disappointment written all over his little body.

"One morning, when I was thinking how the days were going and the dog was staying, I took Jack and Albert, two cabbies I knew, into my confidence and put the case to them. They allowed as I did that the chances were the dog would never be called for, at that late day: so, within five minutes, Jack, Albert and I had incorporated under the firm name of Friends, for

the sole purpose of providing and caring for this small dog left on our doorstep. We soon grew foolishly fond of the little animal. He was smart and winsome, and wasn't in the least spoiled, even though he had been brought up with a silver spoon. All his doghood asserted itself in his time of adversity, showing that he was the right sort. After a few more weeks, he ceased to look for his original owners and settled down to a peaceful, happy life with us.

"So that was the way Jack, Albert and I came to own one small-sized terrier, named Tip. We have divided the care and shared the joy of having him."

Note.—This little dog was a familiar figure in the Illinois Central Station in Chicago for many years. He died some time ago from old age, mourned by his three devoted guardsmen.

CHRISTMAS GUESTS

I need not want for Christmas guests,
Though snowflakes fall and winds blow
chill.

They flock to share my Yule-tide feast
From marsh and woodland, dale and hill!

They never send a vain excuse
Or cavil at the simplest fare,
But come—a merry little band—
My frugal Christmas joys to share.

The blackbird, with his golden bill
And sable coat, is always seen;
And starlings flecked with snowy spots
On burnished plumes of purplish-green;

Wee Jenny Wren, in russet clad,
Pecks timidly at scattered food,
And speckled thrushes boldly leave
The safe seclusion of the wood.

And merry titmice lightly swing
From frosted bough or hanging thread,
And saucy sparrows chatter round
And gaily feast on seeds or bread;

But robin, in his trim brown coat,
With bright round eyes and ruddy breast,
Who warbles thanks for every meal,
Is still my favorite Christmas Guest!

—Maud E. Sargent.

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills should be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they should be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses should subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

SUGGESTIONS.

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

PERSONNEL OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR 1912-13

1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones: Harrison 384 and 7005

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| JOHN L. SHORTALL..... | President |
| WALTER BUTLER..... | First Vice-President |
| FRANK M. STAPLES..... | Second Vice-President |
| CHARLES E. MURISON..... | Treasurer |
| GEORGE A. H. SCOTT..... | Secretary |

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THOMAS J. CAVANAGH
MISS RUTH EWING
CHARLES E. MURISON

RICHARD E. SCHMIDT
JOHN L. SHORTALL
FRANK M. STAPLES
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

DIRECTORS

(Term expiring 1913)

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| GEORGE E. ADAMS.....1876 | MRS. EMMONS BLAINE.....1901 |
| MRS. GEO. E. ADAMS.....1904 | WALTER BUTLER.....1901 |
| JOSEPH ADAMS.....1906 | THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.....1908 |
| J. OGDEN ARMOUR.....1901 | RICHARD E. SCHMIDT.....1912 |
| MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....1904 | JOSEPH WRIGHT.....1910 |
| MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE.....1904 | |

(Term expiring 1914)

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| MISS RUTH EWING.....1903 | HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.....1907 |
| HENRY L. FRANK.....1880 | CHARLES E. MURISON.....1900 |
| WILLIAM A. FULLER.....1892 | FERD. W. PECK.....1876 |
| HENRY N. HART.....1879 | MRS. FERD. W. PECK.....1878 |
| FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.....1888 | HOWARD E. PERRY.....1907 |

(Term expiring 1915)

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| JOHN A. SPOOR.....1902 | LAND.....1908 |
| A. A. SPRAGUE, II.....1907 | THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.....1907 |
| FRANK M. STAPLES.....1907 | MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.....1876 |
| MRS. M. B. STARRING.....1894 | |

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JOSEPH WRIGHT

SPECIAL HUMANE OFFICERS

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GEORGE NOLAN

Fountain Department: OSCAR E. SPLIID

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. DOUCE

Stenographers: { MISS KATHLEEN I. HARTWELL
MISS ROSETTA HILL
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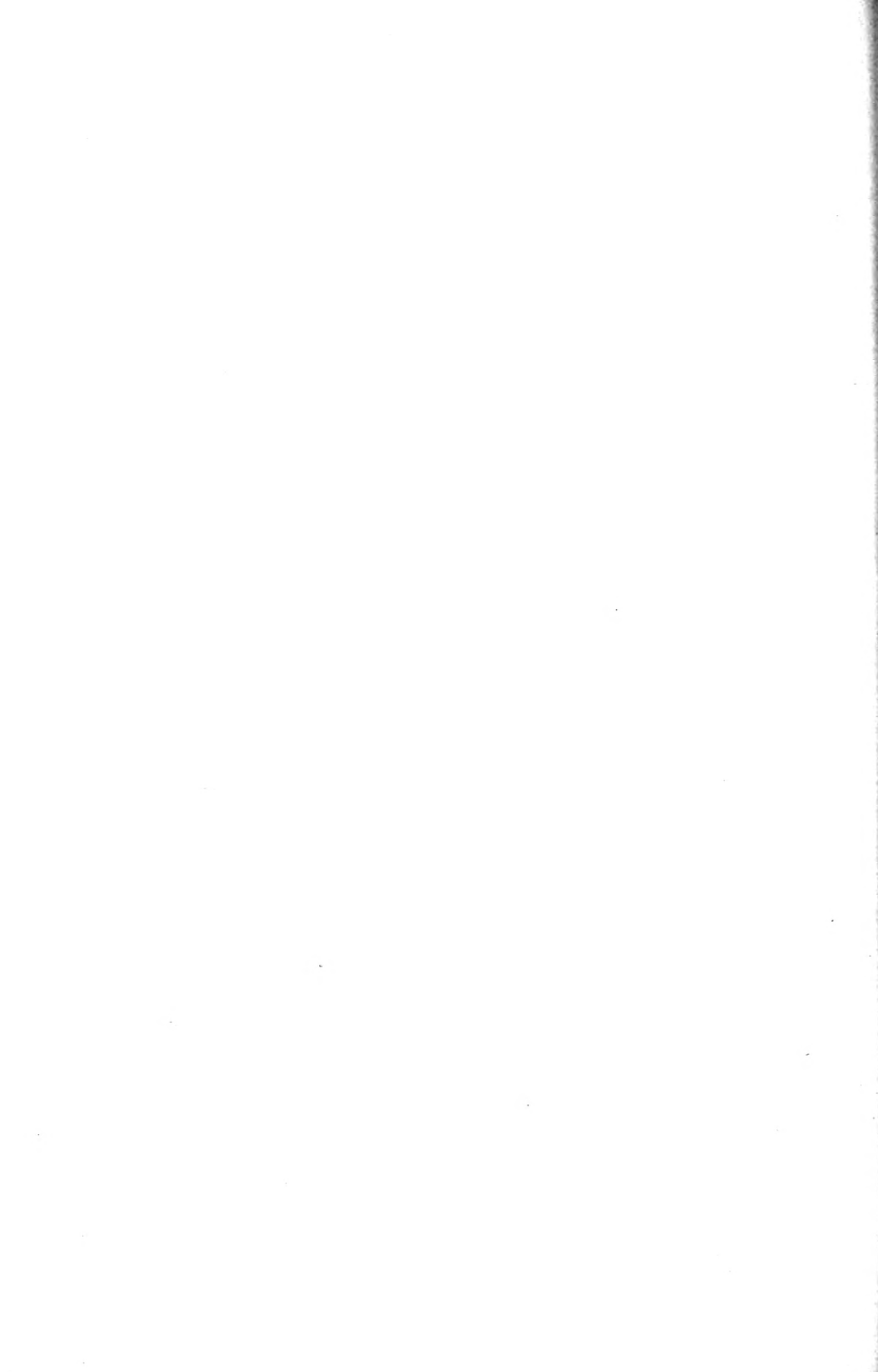
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HUMANE ADVOCATE

JANUARY, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO





JOSEPH WRIGHT
Veteran Lawyer and Friend of Humanity

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

JANUARY, 1913

No. 3

JOSEPH WRIGHT

Joseph Wright was born May 27th, 1839, in the town of Brampton, Province of Ontario, Canada. He was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. He studied law in Toronto and was admitted to the bar, after which he came to Chicago in the year 1869 and commenced the practice of law.

In 1877 he married Lydia C. Staples, daughter of John N. Staples, a prominent resident of Chicago at that time. He very soon became interested in the work of The Illinois Humane Society through Mr. John G. Shortall, whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Wright.

In the early days of the Society he gave much time and attention to its legal work and rendered much service in the prosecution of its cases. Although closely connected with the Society in the capacity of counsel since 1877, he did not become one of its directors until the year 1910.

Mr. Wright was taken ill on Friday, January 3rd, last, and passed peacefully away on Monday, January 6th, 1913. The funeral services were conducted in the Chapel in Graceland Cemetery on January eighth. Mr. Wright had been actively engaged in the practice of his profession up to the time of his death—a period of about forty-five years.

He was a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Bar Association, the Press Club, the Canadian Club and other organizations. The surviving members of his family are Mrs. Lydia C. Wright, his widow; Mr. Thomas A. Wright, a brother, also a resident of Chicago for many years, and a

nephew, George A. H. Scott. He also left a large circle of friends whom he had made through his genial disposition and friendly interest at all times manifested in the welfare of those with whom he came in contact.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of The Illinois Humane Society, held on January 14th, 1913, the following resolutions regarding the death of Mr. Wright were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Joseph Wright, a friend of this Society ever since its organization and one of its directors, departed this life on January 6th, 1913, at his home in Chicago.

Whereas, in the death of Mr. Wright this Society deplores the loss of a valued lifelong friend and helper; and

Whereas, in the early days of the Society, in hearty co-operation with Mr. John G. Shortall, its president, he gave his services without fee for some years in the prosecution of the Society's cases in court, and showed an unfailing interest in its welfare,

Resolved, that in his death this Society has lost a strong and sympathetic friend and able co-worker.

Resolved, that as a public-spirited citizen and an active friend of humanity, Mr. Wright exerted a powerful influence for good in this community and that his loss will be greatly felt.

Resolved, that in Mr. Wright this Society recognized a man of fine, noble character, decided ability and genial, lovable disposition, which endeared him not only to this Society but to a wide circle of friends.

Resolved, that the Executive Committee of this Society desires to place upon record its tribute of respect to his memory and its appreciation of his character and services and to extend its sympathy to his wife and relatives.

ANTI-CRUELTY LAWS AND THEIR RELATION TO DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN

BY GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

The subject of this paper relates to a period covering the last 37 years, during which time more legislation has occurred affecting and bettering the condition of child life than during all previous times. On looking back it will be seen that very little consideration was given to the "inalienable" rights of the child, and it was only when the legal age was attained that the laws became attentive.

The Persians, Egyptians, Greeks, Gauls and Romans tolerated infanticide. Under the ancient Roman laws the father had the power of life and death over his children on the principle that he who gave had also the power to take away. This pagan idea which attributed to man those functions which belong only to the Supreme Being, was changed through the influence of the Christian Religion. And in the second century the power of the father was curtailed to such an extent that the Emperor Hadrian banished a father who had killed his son.

During the fourth century Constantine made the crime capital as to adult children; and infanticide under Valentinian and Valens was punishable by death.

The common law holding sway over the entire Anglo Saxon race gave the parent a "moderate" (rather an immoderate) degree of authority over the person of his child, which authority gradually relaxed as the child grew older. Parents were bound to maintain and educate their children and to perform these obligations were clothed with authority and the right to the exercise of such discipline as might be requisite to maintain it. This was the true foundation of parental power. The question of what was moderate discipline varied with the judicial tem-

perament and was decided at times to be anything short of death or permanent injury.

In the celebrated North Carolina case of *State vs. Pendergrass* decided in 1837, it was laid down as a general rule that teachers exceed the limits of their authority when they cause lasting mischief; but act within the limit of it when they inflict temporary pain, and upon this decision was established the principle that in order to hold a parent or one in loco parentis for an insult under the criminal law the prosecution must establish (1) malice, or (2) that permanent or lasting injury was inflicted on the child.

A more humane interpretation of the common law rule was made in the case of *Regina vs. Hopley*, wherein Chief Justice Cockburn in 1860 said.

"By the law of England, a parent or schoolmaster, (who for this purpose represents the parent, and has the parental authority delegated to him) may for the purpose of correcting what is evil in the child, inflict moderate and reasonable corporal punishment, always, however, with this condition, that it is moderate and reasonable.

In 1869 in Kane County, Illinois, a father without a pretense of reasonable cause, imprisoned a blind and helpless boy in a cold and damp cellar without fire, during several days of mid-winter. The boy finally escaped and was taken in charge by the town authorities. The only excuse given by the father to one of the witnesses who remonstrated with him was, that the boy was covered with vermin, and for this the father anointed his body with kerosene. But if the boy was in this wretched state, it must have been because he had received no care from those who should have given it, and in view of his blind and helpless condition the case was altogether one of shocking inhumanity. Nevertheless it was argued on behalf of the defendant

in this case that the common law gave parents a large discretion in the exercise of authority over their children. The court held this to be true but also held that this authority must be exercised within the bounds of reason and humanity. If the parent commits wanton and needless cruelty upon his child, either by imprisonment of this character or by inhuman beating, the law will punish him.

It would be monstrous to hold that under the pretense of sustaining parental authority, children must be left without the protection of the law, at the mercy of depraved men or women, with liberty to inflict any species of barbarity short of the actual taking of life. (*Fletcher et al vs. The People*, 52 Ills. 395.)

The common law doctrine then can be stated substantially as follows: While the law gives parents and those in loco parentis a large discretion in the exercise of authority over their children, yet this authority must be exercised within the bounds of reason and humanity; and if the parent commits wanton, inhuman and needless cruelty upon his child, as in the *Fletcher* case, the law will punish him.

In the matter even of maintenance children under the common law were in a state little better than starvation, unless the parental affection provided proper food, shelter and raiment. In 1827 Lord Eldon said that the courts of law can enforce the rights of the father, but they are not equal to the office of enforcing the duties of the father. (*Wellesley vs. Duke of Beaufort*, 2 Russ 23, 1827.)

The common law did not recognize cruelty. The case of Mary Ellen in New York in 1874 with the facts of which we are all familiar, brought to light the defects of the law and indicated the necessity of legislation that would protect the child of tender years from the many abuses and cruelties

resulting from human brutality and human neglect. This was the dawn of the era of legislation, first, for the protection and then for the welfare of the child. The laws for the prevention of cruelty to children enacted in the State of New York in 1875, not only cured many of the defects in the old common law, and settled the question of "moderate and reasonable punishments" but also called into existence active agencies known as Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, now existing all over the world and continually on the alert to see that these laws are observed.

The law creating the New York Society authorized it and made it a duty to bring all violations of the statute to the attention of the court, to ask that the guilty parties be punished and if the nature of the case demands, that the child be taken from the custody of the offenders and placed under protection.

The agents of the Society were required to have a "sympathetic interest in children" and to use the utmost care for the child's "physical comfort and moral welfare."

In the new laws children were protected from evil by removing them from contact with the immoral and the vicious. Certain employments and exhibitions were forbidden—occupations "injurious to the health," or "dangerous to the life or limb" and all such as were detrimental to the child physically. What was considered to be prejudicial to the interests of the child was deemed contrary to the policy of the state to permit.

Laws were enacted which prevent children under 16 from being placed or circumstanced so that they will come in contact with the vicious world and be corrupted in the beginning of life.

The new laws saw to it that the child of tender years was provided

with proper and necessary food, shelter, raiment and medical attention. The slothful, idle and brutal parent at ease under the old law, resented this interference with his parental rights and claimed that he could do as he wished with his own children. The old law took it too much for granted that the law of the natural affections would always protect the child.

Cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting children under 14 years of age was made a criminal offense. The welfare of the child was deemed to be the main purpose for which pain was permitted, and in case it became necessary to restrain or correct the child, the force used must be reasonable in manner and moderate in degree.

Those having authority to correct a child must not use it as a cover for malice, and, under pretense of administering correction, gratify their own bad passions.

When correction was administered by a teacher or one in loco parentis, it should be in the proper spirit, of moderation and kindness rather than from anger or revenge.

These laws operated directly on the adult offender. It was supposed that the punishment of one guilty offender would deter others and protect children by putting fear into the hearts of their tormentors. Attorney General Bonaparte once said: "The welfare of Society depends not on what happens to those convicted of crime, but on what happens, as the result of their convictions and chastisement to its innocent members." No crime of any kind was ever eradicated by punishments. The severest punishments, death and imprisonment for life, have never yet eradicated murder. But no one can question their restraining influence. The laws for the prevention of cruelty had a restraining influence but some legislation was needed that would act directly on the welfare and

condition of the child, and this came in the very beginning of the 19th century under laws now generally known as Juvenile Court Acts.

The operation of the anti-cruelty laws directed attention to the ills and perils as well as the abuses besetting the life of the child. It was realized with horror, that there was no difference before the bar of a criminal adult or infant. Children were arraigned as criminals for having committed petty offenses and sent to prison in company with hardened criminals. Sometimes where the child was "more sinned against than sinning," judges or magistrates having the "humane idea" allowed mercy to modify the rigor of the law.

Judge Albert C. Barnes of Chicago, a widely known prosecutor before he ascended the bench, said in 1899 about the time the Juvenile Court Law of Illinois was enacted:

"Its fundamental idea is that the state must step in and exercise guardianship over a child found under such adverse social or individual conditions as develop crime. To that end it must not wait *as now* to deal with him in jails, bridewells and reformatories after he has become criminal in habit and tastes, but must seize upon the first indications of the propensity, as they may be evinced in his condition of neglect or delinquency; and where he is a violator of law, instead of quickening acquired criminal tendencies, as by present methods of procedure, involving arrest, examination, detention in the cell-house or jail, contact and confinement with adult criminals, indictment and conviction of crime, it proposes a plan whereby he may be treated, not as a criminal or one legally charged with crime, but as a ward of the state to receive practically the care, custody and discipline that are accorded the neglected and dependent child.

In the State of New York some attention to the condition of the delinquent child had been given as early as 1824.

I am informed by no less an authority than Judge Wilkin of Brooklyn, that in the State of New York in 1824 a bill was introduced which provided for the care of delinquent children. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was organized under this statute and took care of the boys and girls who otherwise would have been sent to the penal institutions of the state.

In 1877 the New York S. P. C. C. procured the passage of a law in the State of New York providing that: Any child under restraint or conviction, actually or apparently under the age of 16 years, shall not be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any court-room, or in any vehicle for transportation, in company with adults charged or convicted of crime, except in the presence of proper officials."

The next step in the development of the Juvenile Court Law was the holding of trials of juvenile offenders separate and apart from the trial of other criminal cases.

In Massachusetts as early as 1863 a law was passed separating the child in court charged with an offense from the adult. And in 1892 a law was enacted in New York State providing that "all cases involving the commitment or trial of children for any violation of the penal code, in any police court, or court of special sessions, may be heard and determined by such court, at suitable times to be designated therefor by it, separate and apart from the trial of other criminal cases, of which session a separate docket and record shall be kept."

In 1899 Illinois passed its first law to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent

children and provided for a special Judge to hear all cases of Juvenile delinquency or dependency and a special court room to be designated as the Juvenile Court Room for the hearing of such cases, and a "separate record known as the Juvenile Record" was used exclusively to preserve the findings of the Judges and orders entered in all juvenile cases. Justices and police magistrates were required to transfer all juvenile cases involving delinquency or dependency to this new court. From this time the problems of juvenile delinquency, truancy, dependency, became a separate and distinct branch of law.

In the matter of dependent children we find that in 1736 the State of Massachusetts passed a special law to provide for the care of destitute and neglected children.

The dependency of any boy or girl was inquired into by Courts of Record in some states as early as 1879 or earlier under laws to provide for and aid training schools for boys and industrial schools for girls who were found to come within the provisions of the laws. Under these industrial and manual training school laws dependency was well defined, but did not comprehend the great mass of children, truant, dependent, neglected and delinquent, and the number of children cared for under these acts was necessarily limited to the accommodations afforded by these schools. The necessity for some broad comprehensive law that would apply to all children who were in a condition of dependency for any reason whatsoever was made plain by the failure of these schools to do all the work required.

For the purpose of investigating all cases affecting the child and giving the interest of the child the preference over the rights of parents, probation officers were appointed by the courts, to make such investigations as may be

required by the court: to be present in court in order to represent the interest of the child when the case was heard; to furnish to the court such information and assistance as the Judge may require to adapt the law to the needs of the child and to take such charge of the child as may be directed by the court.

The Supreme Court of Utah in the case of *Mill vs. Brown* stated: "The duty of a parent to care for a child is imposed by the moral as well as the law of society upon the father, first, so it must likewise logically follow that he must be given the first right to discharge that duty. Indeed the common law based the right of the father to have the custody and dominion over the person of his child upon the ground that he might better discharge the duty he owed the child and the state in respect to the care and education of the child. The right and duty are therefore reciprocal and may be termed natural as well as legal and moral.

"Before a child can be made a ward of the state at least two things must be found:

First that the child is a delinquent or dependent within the provisions of the law; and, second, that the parents or legal guardian is incompetent or has neglected and failed to care for and provide for the child, the training and education contemplated and required by both law and morals."

The aim of the Juvenile Court law was to give as nearly as possible that tender solicitude and care on the part of the state over its neglected, dependent and delinquent wards that a wise and loving parent would exercise with reference to his own children under similar circumstances. But in the beginning it was found that some degree of care must be exercised to prevent parents from using the courts as a convenience for the purpose of re-

lieving them from their natural obligation of maintaining and educating their children.

It became therefore the practice to discourage this tendency by refusing to separate children from parents unless they were criminal, vicious or grossly cruel, or were entirely unable to support the family, and this condition has even been remedied by the latest amendment to the law, viz: where the parents of dependent and neglected children are without means to properly care for them, but are otherwise proper guardians, and the welfare of the child is involved, the court may order a sufficient amount of money to be paid by the county. (Amendment June 5, 1911); or finally that the home is in such a condition as to make it extremely probable that the child will grow up to be vicious or dependent.

The success of the administration of the Juvenile Court Law depends on the intelligence and skill and activity of the probation officer. The work of eliminating the causes of dependency and delinquency and effectively curing the disease devolves upon this officer and requires rare intelligence, judgment and skill, in addition to the "sympathetic feelings."

The probation idea is, however, not a new one; it has been practiced by Judges for many years, as when a child was convicted of crime for some petty offense and the humanity of the Judge inclined him to take the part of the child and place him or her in a legal custody of some reputable adult and give him liberty during good behavior. It went against the grain to deprive children of their liberty for offenses which the old common law punished relentlessly and severely irrespective of age or without taking into consideration all extenuating circumstances and humane judges were

on the alert to find some way of helping instead of punishing the child.

The probation officer soon found that the causes of dependency and delinquency were due to the acts and habits of the parents and those having custody of children. The anti-cruelty laws operated as we have seen on these offenders, but did not seem to reach many cases which were contributing factors to these conditions. Then in 1905 or thereabouts it was that legislation was enacted to restrain and punish those who were responsible for and directly promoted or contributed to these conditions of dependency and delinquency either by wilful act or through neglect. This law brought the parents and those responsible directly under the jurisdiction of the courts and the supervision of the probation officers and has been effective as an educational factor for the reformation and reconstruction of the home. And we also have as growing out of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to children—Child Labor Laws—which were enacted about the year 1890, and spread all over the country, prohibiting children under 14 years from working at any gainful occupation, or being employed in any capacity dangerous to their lives or limbs, or where their health may be injured or morals depraved. Thirty and forty years ago children eight or nine years of age were employed in the mines of Pennsylvania, and in England before that time women and little girls and boys six to eight years of age worked underground in the mines, "on all fours all day dragging cars in and out of the shafts, that were too small for the grown people to come up in."

We also have compulsory education laws many of them enacted between 1880 and 1895 in the different states

—and the officers having these laws to enforce are required to deal with the truancy problem which is a Juvenile Court question—Compulsory Education Laws are however not new or original with modern times; Plato in his laws outlined 2300 years ago a model compulsory education law. And many other laws have been enacted in recent years to protect child life, such as selling tobacco to minors, selling liquor to minors, etc. But we have no time to consider them.

With all of these laws at our disposal how should we use them? The answer to that question is simple—of course for the benefit and welfare of the child. These laws are not speculative. They have not been wrought out by doctrinaires or theorists. They are based upon the experience of mankind, and have grown out of transactions, and are made to apply to real conditions. The knowledge upon which they are founded comes from experience and not speculation. They are for use, but must be used humanely, judiciously and wisely. They can be used as a basis for the work of reconstruction or reformation or for formation but the fear of the laws must be maintained to make that work effective. The severity of the penalty is not of so much consequence as the certainty of conviction—to make laws respected. Having once established the respect for the power and administration of the law—the work of prevention by education, supervision, and the establishing of healthful and wholesome environmental conditions for the child life will be more easily and satisfactorily attained. Parental responsibility will be strengthened—home ties will not so easily be broken up—and the community will be benefited economically and morally.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Price, per Annum - - One Dollar
Single Copies Ten Cents

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

JANUARY, 1913

HELP TO GIVE THE SOCIETY A HAPPY NEW YEAR

This Society takes pride and pleasure in acknowledging the hearty co-operation it has had from the courts and police of the city of Chicago. From both departments of public service the Society has received every consideration. At the close of this eventful year in which 5,000 cases of cruelty to children and animals have been cared for by the Society—we are gratefully reminded of the practical assistance rendered by these great departments of the law.

The report of work for 1912, to be published this coming February, will show a greater amount of work actually accomplished than in any former year in the history of the Society. We wish it clearly understood, however, that we do not intend to rest on our laurels, and that we already have well-formulated plans for a still more active and aggressive prosecution of the humane cause during 1913. The work is capable of extension in every branch of its prescribed scope and only needs more sympathetic and financial help from the public to perfect its efficiency. To the extent to which its work has been understood and appreciated it has been generously sustained by the

public but the interest and help of the public at large is essential to its fullest development.

In the meantime, everything connected with the work is most encouraging; new opportunities for extending and perfecting the service are constantly presenting themselves and we have an abiding faith that sufficient funds to make the most of our growing opportunities will be forthcoming. Unfortunately, many people who know and approve of the relief and rescue work of the Society labor under the misapprehension that the Society has abundant funds to accomplish all that it desires to do. As a matter of fact, the income from all sources has not been as great as the expenditures during the year. On the other hand, a constantly increasing number of people are becoming informed of the character and quantity of work being done by the Society and are giving practical evidence of their interest and approval by reporting cases of cruelty to children and animals to its office and by contributing money to its working fund.

We have not often forced the subject of the support of this Society upon the readers of the Humane Advocate, but we now make an earnest appeal to them to take the matter into their early and favorable consideration. There are many ways in which they can help us; namely, by interesting their friends to become annual or life members of the Society, by special donations either to the general support of the Society or for special branches of the work; by testamentary bequests for the fulfillment of their special desires in the advancement of humane work after they, themselves, have passed from the scene of action; or by securing additional subscriptions for the Humane Advocate and lending their influence to extend the circulation of the maga-

zine which has proven a practical and potent agent and solicitor in the field. To all who would protect little children and animals from vicious environment and cruel abuse, we appeal for help in making our system of service as perfect as may be for this new year of 1913.

A LESSON IN HEROISM

A homely, homeless dog limped into Brock, N. J., one day a few weeks ago, and crawled in under a boat-house on the banks of the Raritan River, where the forlorn, foot-sore creature sank in a weary heap.

The dog made this his abiding place for several days—apparently too tired to move on. Some kindly folk living nearby took pity on him and gave him food. One afternoon about a week after his advent, he was lying stretched out at full length on the pier taking a nap and a sun bath, when Miss Bertha Thompson set out from that point in her canoe. She had gone less than fifty feet in the water when she lost her paddle and in attempting to regain it capsized the canoe.

At the sound of the splashing water and the girl's terrified cries, the dog plunged off the pier like a professional diver and was soon swimming swiftly toward her. As she rose to the surface of the water for the second time, the brave dog fastened his teeth firmly in her clothing. Thus securely within his grip he soon carried her safely to shore.

Miss Thompson entirely recovered from the ill-effects of her narrow escape and the four-footed hero that saved her from death is no longer a homeless dog.

Men have been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for less brilliant exhibitions of presence of mind and courageous action. Yet

there are those who persist in calling such intelligence mere instinct. To deny the intelligence manifested by the brute creation is to argue oneself unintelligent.

A SINGULAR DOG

"Shep," a dog belonging to a boarding house in Tacoma, Wash., was awakened by the explosion of a lamp, and, although he should have run away with his tail between his legs, he went upstairs, barked from one door to the other, aroused the sleeping inmates, who succeeded in saving themselves, and then himself perished miserably and incessantly in the flames.

What a singular way for a dog to act, especially as he apparently, so far as we can learn from his past, had no actual knowledge of the real value of human life. He conducted no laboratory experiments upon human beings, nor upon any of his own species, in order to perpetuate the race of dogs or men. He had given no lectures, nor had taken no fees for work done in connection with the saving of humanity. He occupied no important scientific post of honor. He had engaged in no research labor, and in fact he had no knowledge whatever of the scientific necessity of sacrificing some lives to save others.

And yet, in spite of this, he seemed to have the true scientific spirit, and, although but a dog, he was willing to sacrifice himself for others. This shows the great power of instinct.

"Shep" ought to be awarded a Nobel prize.—From "Life."

"Life" is, incidentally, one of the most active and effective anti-vivisection societies in existence. Thanks to its fearless frankness, wit and wisdom, much reformation of public thought has already been accomplished. It is a comfort to know that "Life" is dipping it's "mighty pen" into this *vital* matter.

THE MOUNTED SQUAD

On Saturday, December 28th, 1912, The Mounted Police School of Instruction was held at the Society's Building. The lecture room of the Society was crowded to the doors and the meeting proved to be one of exceptional interest. Captain Healey introduced Mr. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, who made a short address complimenting the squad on its efficient work and advocating co-operation.

Mr. Scott, Secretary and Counsel for the Society, followed with an address on the application of the laws concerning cruelty to animals to cases occurring on the streets and also the methods of handling cases in co-operation with humane officers. A number of questions regarding the best method of handling different cases were asked by the officers and answered. The closest attention was given by the officers in attendance.

Captain Healey, in command of the Mounted Police of Chicago, followed with a brotherly talk to the men touching on matters connected with the welfare and good repute of the Mounted Squad. He concluded by wishing practical prosperity to humane and police work and to those engaged in the service for the New Year.

NORTH-WEST SIDE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION

On December 19th, the North-West Side Commercial Association gave its weekly luncheon at Gersten's Cafe, corner of Division and Ashland avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Scott was invited to speak on the subject of "Humane Work in Chicago," and received the closest attention from those present, numbering about forty of the representative business men of that section of the city.

The North-West Commercial Association is fashioned after the Chicago Association of Commerce. It holds a weekly luncheon at which the members meet and discuss topics of general interest to the community. It is a live organization and has an energetic set of officers. Mr. R. I. Terwilliger is President of the Association. He is also a member of The Illinois Humane Society. Mr. Joseph R. Noel was President of the Association, and he is also a member of The Illinois Humane Society.

FRIENDLY CALLS

Mrs. M. F. Eshbaugh, President of the Evanston Humane Society, called at the Society's office on December 10th, 1912.

On December 13th, 1912, Mrs. E. A. Rosine, Secretary of the Evanston Humane Society, called at the office of the Society.

Mr. Eurit Schroeder, Humane officer for Macon County, Illinois, called December 16th and 17th, 1912.

On Saturday, December 28th, 1912, Mr. Oscar A. Trounstine, Secretary of The Ohio Humane Society, called at the Society's office and spent some time talking over humane work and discussing some cases relative to the cruel killing of poultry.

On Tuesday, January 14th, 1913, Mr. J. A. Muriett, a Branch Member of the Society, called.

Sheriff J. H. Francis of Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, called at the office Friday, January 17th, 1913. Mr. Francis is organizing a Humane Society for Grundy County and hopes to have the organization completed within a few months. As sheriff of the county, he is a good man to father such an organization and we will be most happy to co-operate with him in every possible way.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



A CAT WITH A BROOD OF CHICKENS

Note:—The following true story of a pussy-cat that adopted a brood of orphaned chickens is a welcome contribution from Mrs. Frank Holton of Chicago.

In May last, a hen belonging to Mr. William Simpson, of Excelsior, Minnesota, hatched out a brood of eight chickens. A day or two later the hen died; whereupon a cat which had come to live at the Simpson place a few months before, seeming to realize the motherless condition of the little chicks, took upon herself the responsibility of caring for them.

It took but a short time for the

chicks to learn to follow and nestle under their foster-mother, and they were inseparable companions until the chicks became so large that they no longer required a mother's care. The cat followed them about with a watchfulness that was wonderful to see, and guarded them from all the dangers incident to young chickenhood. It was a source of sorrow to the mother-cat when the troublesome brood no longer needed her care, and she sadly followed them about for several days after they had decided to scratch for

their own living, before she could make up her mind to give them up.

In August a second brood of chickens made its appearance. By way of interesting experiment the mother hen was shut up and the baby chicks placed in the care of the cat. Mother Puss evinced her satisfaction by immediately taking charge of them, treating them as her own just as she had done with the first brood. She continued to care for her second family until fully grown, with a maternal care equal to that of a mother hen.

The cat is young and has never had any kittens, which makes the display of motherly instinct and affection toward the baby chickens all the more wonderful. When the premises have been invaded by strange children or dogs she has displayed all the fierceness of the feline nature, but to all who belong there she is as gentle as a kitten can be.

The accompanying picture was taken by Mr. H. A. Ball and shows the cat trying to "hover" her chickens.

ANOTHER CAT MOTHERS CHICKENS

Another interesting case of the same nature comes to us from Georgia. Thomas N. Brewer, a mail-carrier whose home is in that State, owns a middle-aged cat that adopted a little family of three chickens when they were three weeks old. The mother hen came from the nest with just four chickens, which were taken away from her in order that she might the sooner return to laying. One chick died, and the remaining three were promptly taken in charge by the household cat.

This odd foster-mother takes the greatest pride in her babies and rarely lets them out of her sight. If trouble from the other animals on the place seems to threaten, she is instantly on the defensive, ready to fight for her fluffy yellow charges.

Recently, during the evening milking, the cat caressingly picked up one of the chicks by the neck, as she would a baby kitten, carried it to the pail of milk by the side of the milker, and ducked the tiny bill into the brimming pail. Milk is the proper food for kittens, so why not for chickens? was doubtless her reflection.

THE CUCKOO AND THE FINCH

A Cuckoo and a Finch started out together to make a grand tour. They meant to see the whole world. To be sure, the Cuckoo had not learned much in his youth but he was a bold chap and wherever he went, he did not hesitate to announce his name loudly. He calmly took up his residence in any house or yard that pleased him, until people usually called him a nuisance and drove him away.

The Finch, on the contrary, had always been a diligent scholar: he could sing and whistle beautiful songs, and was gentle and modest as well. Consequently, he was welcomed everywhere.

As the two journeyed along, the Cuckoo picked quarrels with every one they met, but the Finch was good-natured and well-behaved. At last, they came to a forest where many birds had built comfortable homes. The Cuckoo hunted up one to his liking, threw out the little ones that were in it, and sat down insolently. The industrious Finch, however, built himself a home. They had been wandering for some time, and were glad to settle down for a while.

Just then, they heard that King Peacock was looking for a singer for his Court. So they, together with various others, announced their intention of trying for the place. Each applicant was required to sing a solo, and King Peacock would judge which was best.

The Cuckoo cried, "I am best. Just

listen! Cuck-oo! Cuck-oo! The King laughed heartily and so did all the other birds. Even the Raven who was listening from a topmost branch croaked, "That's a joke!"

The next candidate stepped forth. "Who are you?" demanded the King. "I am called Shrike," said the little Redcoat. "I don't like your name," returned the King, "but what can you do? Let us hear." The Shrike poured forth the liquid notes and exquisite trills of a nightingale; then, he fluted like a blackbird, peeped like a tiny birdling, called like a quail, at last, merrily imitated the Cuckoo.

The King was delighted. "You please me. I wish to engage your services, but first, I will consult my Minister, the Turkey." The Turkey thought the bird sang well enough, but he said that he was a cruel wretch who killed small birds and mice to eat. Then the King exclaimed, "If this is the case, get out of my sight! I will not have such an evil-doer at my peaceful court."

Then came the Finch's turn. He sang his song modestly, but it sounded so sweet that the King and all the Court were entranced. The King cried, "If I were not a Peacock, there is nothing in the world I would like so well to be as a Finch." And since nothing but good could be said of him, the Finch was promptly installed as Court singer. He lived happily, honored by all,—but the Cuckoo still roams the world.

THE DEER WITH A RED NECK TIE

BY E. W. FRENTZ.

The little girl had been sick, and the doctor said she must go away—to the woods or the sea—and stay a long time, perhaps a year. That is why her father and mother took her to live on a great farm a long way off.

It was after dark when they reached the farm, and Bessie lay asleep in her mother's arms, for she was tired. All day they had ridden behind two horses, through thick woods that came right up to the sides of the wagon.

When the sun peeped in at the window the next morning, Bessie looked out on a new world. Instead of other houses near by, she saw only wide fields and high mountains, and all round the great green woods.

For many days she kept finding new things to enjoy. There were the four horses, Billy and Ben and Silas and old Jennie; and there were six cows, and one of them, Spot, had a beautiful little red calf. Then there was a small kitten, and a big yellow dog named Tige. Bessie learned to know them all, and to think of them as friends, but it was with the kitten and old Tige that she played the most. She liked to put the kitten on the dog's back, and see him walk off, wagging his tail. It always made her laugh to see how funny Tige would look when the kitten would dig her claws into his back. He would roll up his eyes and turn his head, as if he were saying, "Well, what are you sticking pins into me for?"

But after a time Bessie grew tired of these playmates, and began to wish that there was some other little girl that she could play with, or that she had some pet of her very own.

And then came the great fire. The air for days had been full of smoke, and all the woods looked blue, and the sun was a great golden-red ball. Men had come from other farms and places far

Who comes dancing over the snow,
His soft little feet all bare and rosy?
Open the door, though the wild winds blow,
Take the child in and make him cozy.
Take him in and hold him dear,
He is the wonderful, glad New Year.

—Dinah Maria Mulock.

away, with buckets and axes and blankets, to fight the fire. But all the time the smoke was getting thicker and more choky, and at night there were long, moving lines of red on the mountain, like companies of men marching with torches.

On the third day after the men had gone to fight the fire, one of them came back with something on his shoulder. Bessie ran out to see what it was, and the man put into her arms a beautiful little spotted fawn. It cried like a lamb, for it had lost its mother, and was hungry.

As the man was going along a road through the woods, he had heard a little bleating at one side, and when he went to look, he had found the little fawn lying under a bush. Its mother had been driven away by the fire, and in trying to follow her, the fawn had burned its feet so badly that it could go no farther, and had lain down to die. So the man put it on his shoulder and brought it to the house and gave it to Bessie for her own.

The first thing was to teach it to drink milk. This they did by rolling some linen rags into a little ball and dipping it in warm milk and then giving it to the fawn to suck. He learned quickly, and at the end of a week would lap the milk from a dish: and because it was Bessie who first fed him, he looked upon her as his mistress and best friend, and would follow her anywhere.

They named him Teddie. At first he used to sleep in the cow-shed, but as he grew bigger he wanted to be outdoors all the time, and so he was shut up no more, but wandered away in the woods whenever he pleased. But every morning, early, he came to the farmhouse door to get the milk that he knew Bessie would get for him. If the door was shut and she did not hear him, he would bunt with his head un-

til some one came; and one morning when the door was open and his milk was warming in the oven, he walked right in without knocking, and went over to the stove and put his head in at the oven door and began to drink his milk.

Even old Tige became fond of Teddie, although he would chase other deer; and often you could see the fawn slowly cropping the fresh grass, while old Tige sat watching him, as much as to say, "I'm here, and I will not let any one hurt you."

By the time the cold weather came, Teddie had grown big and strong, and his feet were so well that he could walk as well as any other deer. And to Bessie the roses of her cheeks had come back, and she, too, was well and strong again, and was to go back to her old home. But the last thing she did before she went away was to tie a red scarf firmly round Teddie's neck, so that no hunter could mistake him for a wild deer and shoot him. And some of the lumbermen who knew Bessie and her love for her pet placed sign-boards along the roads near the farm, on which they printed this: "Don't shoot the deer with a red necktie. He is tame, and his name is Teddie."

EIGHT PUZZLES

- Feet have they, but they walk not—Stoves.
 Eyes have they, but they see not—Potatoes.
 Teeth have they, but they chew not—Saws.
 Noses have they, but they smell not—Teapots.
 Mouths have they, but they taste not.—Rivers.
 Hands have they, but they handle not.—Clocks.
 Ears have they, but they hear not.—Cornstalks.
 Tongues have they, but they talk not—Wagons.

CASES IN COURT

Marshall Snyder of Deerfield, Ills., reported the shocking condition of two horses belonging to August Huehl, a farmer living in Deerfield.

An officer of the Society went to Deerfield and located the man and one of the horses in question. One horse—very thin in flesh and suffering severe pain from lack of food and a badly sprained leg—was found strung up in an improvised pulley-swing in owner's barn. When asked about the other horse, the man said he had given it away the night before to a man whose name he did not know. Later, it was learned from a veterinary that the owner, himself, had taken the horse to his brother's barn in order to dispose of it for the time being to avoid the examination of the humane officer.

The Marshal and Humane Officer then hired a horse and rig and drove to the brother's place, where they found the missing horse lying on the hard barn floor with no bedding, feed nor water in sight, too weak to stand and battering its head against the floor in its distress. The animal was literally covered with sores and the flesh on both shoulders was torn and bleeding. As the horse was suffering great pain and was too near death to be saved, the humane officer mercifully ended its misery by a well-directed shot. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the owner.

When the case was called for trial the defendant was represented by Attorney N. H. Welch of Chicago, and assisted by Dr. Gastfield, veterinary surgeon, and a number of neighbors as witnesses. The Illinois Humane Society was represented by Attorney Scott, who prosecuted the case. A jury was procured and was composed of the following residents of Highland Park: J. J. Brand, Mr. Shield, Mr. Hellwig, Mr. Stack, Mr. Hubert and

Mr. Evans. On the strength of the evidence of the two officers the jury returned a verdict of guilty and assessed a fine and costs amounting to \$13.15 in all.

Defendant claimed that he had done what he could for the horse in calling a veterinary surgeon to treat the animal, before abandoning it; but the jury decided defendant had violated the law the moment he had ceased to give the horse proper care and allowed it to suffer unnecessary pain. This was the first jury trial of a cruelty case ever held in Highland Park, and the action of the jury was very creditable and encouraging.

Record No. 91; Case 1.

Two men who had together purchased for \$45.00 in cash a horse afterward found to be unfit for service, appealed to the Society for redress in the swindle.

Humane Officer Brayne investigated the matter and found the complainants had a guarantee from the respondents (two brothers from whom the horse had been purchased) stating that "the sorrel mare's wind is good and she is a good worker." Complainants told the officer that the horse had become sick the day after purchase, continuing to grow worse for three days, whereupon Dr. Hisgen, a veterinary surgeon, had been called, who said at once that the horse had been doped with aconite and strychnine; and that after a second visit the following day, the veterinary had pronounced the horse worthless and ordered that it be humanely destroyed, which was done. Complainants further stated that immediately upon finding the horse was sick and unable to work, they had gone to respondents who resolutely refused to take back the horse or refund the money but advised

them to sell the animal to someone else.

Respondents, when questioned by the officer, denied having doped the horse. Two days later, Officer Brayne took one of the respondents to Judge Hopkins' Court and explained the matter to State's Attorney Barrett, who instructed that complaints be drawn up against each respondent charging them with obtaining money under false pretenses.

The case came to trial before Judge Scully of the Criminal Court. Complainants and Dr. Hisgen testified to the doped, unfit condition of the horse. The Judge said he was satisfied that the horse was unfit for work when sold by respondents but that on the other hand complainants should not have expected to buy a good horse for \$45.00. He advised them to take a good judge of horses with them when they contemplated making such a purchase another time. In conclusion, he suggested that the parties involved in the case under consideration retire to his chambers for a few moments, which they did. As a result of the conversation held there, respondents agreed to refund \$20.00 of the money and were discharged.

Record No. 94; Case 171.

A woman reported a horse down at 47th Street and Langley Avenue. Officer Brayne of the Society found the horse lying in a helpless condition at the place indicated, and learned that it had been there for several hours. He called for the Society's ambulance which was sent to remove the horse to the owner's barn at 35th and State Streets. Upon reaching there the owner refused to have the horse unloaded; instead, signing an order to have the animal shot by the humane officer.

Officer Marriotti, in charge of the ambulance, feeling that the horse ought to be saved, hauled it back to

the Society's stable where he gave it good care for the night. The following morning Dr. McEvers, the veterinary, was called to examine the horse and gave it as his opinion that the animal was simply weak from starvation and that proper feed and care would restore it to good working condition. The Society then instructed Officer Marriotti to do all that he could to save the horse.

Officer Brayne then swore out a warrant for the arrest of the owner for failing to provide proper food and care for the animal and for causing it to be worked when in a sick and disabled condition. The case was called before Judge Newcomer. After hearing the testimony of complainant and the two humane officers, the Judge imposed a fine of \$25.00 and costs, \$33.50 in all, which was paid. The horse, now fully recovered, has been returned to the owner, who is being watched to see that he gives it good care.

Record No. 94; Case 36.

Complaint came to the Society that two young girls and two boys were spending much time in a saloon on the West Side of the city. The 13th Street Police were notified and said they would investigate. Later, they reported that the four young people had been found in the saloon and placed under arrest.

The cases of the four charged with disorderly conduct came up before Judge Decker of the Maxwell Street Court the next day. Defendants claimed they were over age. The Court continued cases a few days for further examination by the Society. In accordance with this, two officers of the Society made a thorough investigation of the home conditions in each case finding them more than fairly good and respectable in each instance. The young people told the officers that they had gone into

the saloon for a little sociability and had ordered some soda water and beer; that they had not considered it wrong but would not go there again.

When the case was called the second time Judge Stewart heard the evidence. He placed all four defendants in charge of the Adult Probation Officer and told the parents (all of whom were present) that the young folks must be in their respective homes by nine o'clock each night.

Record No. 65; Case 487.

An important case, known as the Ditter case, has just been tried in the Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois. A father has been convicted by a jury of twelve men of taking immoral, improper or indecent liberties with his own daughter, a child of ten years of age, in violation of Section 42 h. a. Chapter 38, Hurd's Revised Statutes, otherwise known as the section pertaining to crimes against children in the Criminal Code of the State of Illinois.

The father was arrested on or about July 24th, 1912. On July 30th, 1912, at the Hyde Park Court, Judge Newcomer, after hearing the evidence of the little girl, held the father to the Criminal Court under \$3,500 bonds.

The child was turned over to Probation Officer Harrington. There were two children, the younger one was given to the grandparents, and the one in question was retained under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court so that access to her could not be had nor any influence brought to bear to change her testimony before the next step should be taken.

The case came up before the September grand jury, and on September 20th the father was indicted for criminal assault and other charges. It was the story of the little girl alone that procured the indictment from the grand jury. The Humane Society during all this time was diligent to

prevent any opportunity which would enable the girl to be reached by the relatives of the defendant or his legal representatives.

On January 7th, 1913, an attempt was made by the defendant's attorneys to re-open the case in the Juvenile Court, but it was not successful in allowing anyone to get into communication with the girl, and it was opposed by the attorney for the Society.

January 10th the case against the father was called for trial before Judge Burke, sitting in the Criminal Court of Cook County. The defendant was indicted on several counts and was represented by Attorneys J. J. Risdon and John A. Bugee. The state was represented by Assistant State's Attorneys Robert E. Crowe and Mr. Murphy and Attorney Scott of the Humane Society.

It was a great ordeal for this little ten-year-old girl, to face a jury of twelve, the judge, five lawyers and a court room crowded with people and tell the awful story in which she charged her own father with most unnatural and immoral behavior. It was hard for her to tell her story, but having finally told it she did not seem to feel at all embarrassed under the severe cross examination lasting a long time by Attorney Risdon. It was the spontaneity of her answers which proved most conclusively that the girl could not be telling what was untrue. Her answers were quick and most natural. There was no hesitation, nothing in the world to indicate that she was making any effort to remember a trumped-up story. The defendant's case would have been stronger if the child had not been cross-examined.

The father took the stand and denied each and every allegation made by his child. His appearance was in his favor. Upon the direct examination it was hard to believe the charges made against him, but the cross examination of the father by Mr. Crowe

was a masterly one and materially affected the credibility of his testimony.

There were many witnesses in the case, among whom were two physicians. Their evidence substantially went to show that the child had not been injured and her condition was practically normal. The State, however, nolle prossed the indictments charging criminal assault, etc., and went to the jury on the charge of taking immoral and indecent liberties with the child. Other witnesses were introduced to prove that the girl had a habit of lying, hated her step-mother and was trumping up these stories to get away from her and get to her own

mother, who was living in St. Louis, Missouri. The fact that the father had left his first wife, the mother of the girl in question, and her sisters, in 1905, and for four years had not supported them and in 1909 had procured a divorce from his first wife, marrying again in nine days after getting a decree of divorce, had some bearing, no doubt, on the minds of the jury.

The verdict of guilty was most satisfactory to the prosecution. It was certainly encouraging to have a jury of twelve men and a grand jury of twenty-three men take the same view of this case that the Society had entertained from the beginning.

REMEMBER

That this cold weather is very hard on our good friend—the horse. “Now is the winter of his discontent.” The conditions under which he works are hard and wearing at the best. Why not see to it that they are made better.

There is much comfort in a warm blanket. Provide such comfort for your horse when left to stand in the cold. When standing hitched, turn his head with the wind, rather than facing it. He will feel the cold much less.

Your horse has a tender, sensitive mouth. In cold weather remember to dip the bits in water to remove the frost, before placing in his mouth, otherwise the frosty metal may remove the skin from his tongue. Rubber and leather bits are non-conductors of cold and obviate this difficulty.

Have your horse sharp shod, or with rubber shoes. When pavements are slippery a horse that is smooth shod is constantly slipping and under a nervous and muscular strain, entirely unnecessary.

To whip a horse which has fallen is brutal and unreasonable. Loosen the harness, spread a blanket on the ice in order that the horse may gain a foothold, and he will help himself.

Be as particular about the shoeing of your horse as you are about your own footwear. Oil your wagon axles.

See that blinders do not press too close to your horse's eyes and obstruct his vision. The use of the open bridle is the best cure for both close and flapping blinders.

Should your horse fall on the street, either from sickness or accident, send for The Illinois Humane Society's ambulance by calling “Harrison 384 or 7005.”

The police of Chicago are befriending the horse in the most conscientious and vigorous way by enforcing the Rules of the Road, looking out for overloading and stopping acts of inhumanity; and The Illinois Humane Society is doing all within its means and power to establish better treatment of horses and to stop cruel abuse.

Everyone should seize his own opportunity for advancing this educational system by reporting cases needing attention to the Society.

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills should be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they should be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses should subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

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1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

Forty-Fourth Annual Report

FEBRUARY, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO

THE HUMANE ADVOCATE,

a publication in the interest of humane work, issued
monthly, by The Illinois Humane Society.

Subscription price, \$1.00 a year.

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In sending subscription, address

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Dedicated, A. D., 1893

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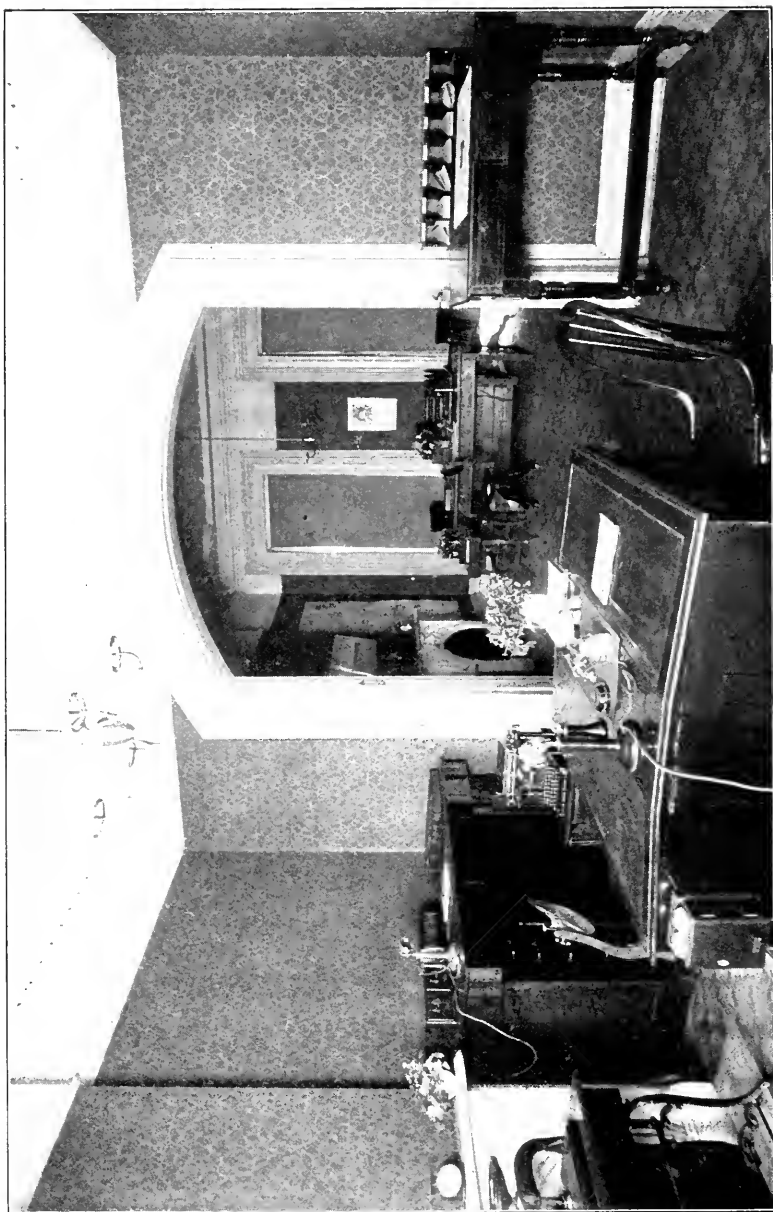
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 Du Page County—Downers Grove Jacob Klein, Special Agent.
 Effingham County—Effingham George Austin, Special Agent.
 Henry County—Cambridge James Pollock, Special Agent.
 Henry County—Geneseo W. F. Butler, Special Agent.
 Iroquois County—Milford Samuel Washburne, Special Agent.
 Iroquois County—Cissna Park Joseph D. Ambrose, Special Agent.
 Iroquois County—Thawville Peter Wallis, Special Agent.
 Jefferson County—Mount Vernon George E. Green, Special Agent.
 Jersey County—Grafton John H. Stafford, Special Agent.
 Kane County—St. Charles M. E. Sinton, Special Agent.
 Kane County—Elgin W. H. Kimball, Sr., Special Agent.
 Kankakee County—Kankakee Wilber Reed, Special Agent.
 Lake County—Round Lake H. J. Vincelette, Special Agent.
 La Salle County—Mendota Max John, Sr., Special Agent.
 La Salle County—Ottawa E. C. Swift, Special Agent.
 La Salle County—Peru F. E. Hoberg, Special Agent.
 Lee County—Dixon William G. Kent, Special Agent.
 Macon County—Decatur Eunit Schroeder, Humane Officer.
 Madison County—Edwardsville Dr. Otis Barnett, Special Agent.
 McHenry County—Harvard W. C. Wellington, Special Agent.
 McHenry County—Union Guiles Durkee, Special Agent.
 Ogle County A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire
 county.
 Peoria County—Peoria John Brodbeck, Special Agent.
 Rock Island County—Rock Island Wirt Taylor, Humane Officer.
 Sangamon County—Springfield James M. Bretz, Special Agent.
 Shelby County—Shelbyville Mrs. Howland J. Hamlin, Special Agent.
 Stephenson County—Freeport Frank Brubaker, Special Agent. A. S.
 T. Ogilby, Special Agent for entire
 county, excepting Freeport.
 Vermillion County—Hoopeston A. H. Trego, Special Agent.
 Wabash County—Mt. Carmel D. L. McClintock, Special Agent.
 White County—Grayville E. F. Johnson, Special Agent.
 White County—Carmi Earl McHenry, Special Agent.
 Will County—Manhattan P. H. Wagner, Special Agent.
 Winnebago County—Rockford A. S. T. Ogilby, Special Agent.

*Independent State Societies co-operating with this Society.



GENERAL OFFICES

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1913

The forty-fourth annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society was held at the Society's Building, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, February 6, 1913.

The President, Mr. John L. Shortall, called the meeting to order.

There were present Mr. William A. Fuller, Mr. John T. Dale, Miss Ruth Ewing, Mr. Charles E. Murison, Mr. John L. Shortall, Mrs. John L. Shortall, Mr. Henry L. Frank, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Jr., Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Mr. Richard E. Schmidt, Mr. Frank M. Staples, Mrs. G. C. Shaw, Mrs. A. B. Whitney, and Mr. George A. H. Scott.

The Chairman appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: Miss Ewing, Mr. Cavanagh and Mr. Schmidt; and as a Committee on Nominations: Mr. Scott, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Staples.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of The Illinois Humane Society:

This is the forty-fourth annual meeting of The Illinois Humane Society, it having been organized in the year 1869.

The Secretary will report on its accomplishments for the year ending today; showing that demands upon it have increased, the character of the work grown more varied, that the public has manifested a keener interest in helpless creatures than ever before, and that cruel acts, when witnessed, are now seldom permitted to continue without remonstrance.

The Treasurer will report concerning the finances of the Society under his care for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1912.

The Society's affairs, coming under the care of the Finance Committee, have been conserved by it, and are in excellent condition, as will appear by the Audit Report.

The President, in conformity to the By-Laws, appointed Mr. Frank M. Staples and Mr. George A. H. Scott to act as Auditing Committee, and their report is to be submitted at this meeting. The finances of the Society for the past year have been audited by John Alex. Cooper & Co., certified public accountants, and their report will also be submitted by the Audit Committee.

The report of the Committee on Laws will show the Society's interests in now pending estates, and what distribution has been made in those stated to be pending in their report of a year ago. This committee's report as to Prosecutions, and other matters pertaining to the law side of the work, will be covered by Mr. George A. H. Scott, one of the Society's counsel, in his report as Secretary.

Through the Humane Advocate the Society is able to acquaint its many members and others interested in humane work with the growing activities of the Society. The paper is generously distributed throughout the state; and also to the press, the police department and the public schools of Chicago.

The expenses of administering the Society's affairs for the year 1912 exceeded its income by \$1,778.61, but it is hoped that from the dues of an increasing membership, and from an income of an increased investment fund, which has been accomplished through the kind bequest of the late Sarah A. Hawley, deceased, that by the end of the year 1913, the present deficit in Income and Expense Account may be completely reimbursed to the Society.

The Executive Committee has recently decided to procure a motor ambulance. Propositions are now before that committee, so that within a few weeks' time the Society will be able to place at the disposal of the public, in addition to the present horse ambulance, a modern motor ambulance for the removal of sick and injured animals. The present ambulance service is being well conducted, the ambulance itself and stable are in good condition, as is the entire working plant of the Society.

The Society in all its departments is subject to the public call from one year's end to another—day and night.

Our many fountains are being carefully maintained. These fountains afford a very practical and effective means of relief.

Lectures along practical humane educational lines have been delivered during the past year to large and appreciative audiences.

We have enjoyed through the year hearty co-operation with the many departments of the city, county and State, with which the work brings us into communication.

I am very sorry to have to inform you that we learn from Mr. Walter Butler that it is his desire to retire from the Vice-Presidency and Directorship of the Society. Mr. Butler has been actively engaged in our work for many years, and we feel keen regret at not having him continue in the Society's active service.

We have recently suffered, as you all know, a great loss in the death of our old friend and counsellor, Joseph Wright. He had been the legal adviser of this Society from its origin to the time of his death, and was beloved for his kind-hearted and generous response to the many calls for his assistance and guidance.

In closing, I desire to thank all of you whose assistance and loyal performance of the many duties imposed, have made possible the gratifying results of achievement for the year 1912.

The pressure of today's methods makes it sometimes difficult to hold steadfastly to our ideals of quiet, persistent, unshrinking daily work; the work which must be its own glory, throwing no spotlight upon its performer. To you who uphold this ideal so faithfully and selflessly again I say most heartily—thank you.

(Signed) JOHN L. SHORTALL,
President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Chicago, February 6, 1913.

To the President and Members of The Illinois Humane Society:

Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago from February 1, 1912, to January 31, 1913:

CHILDREN.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Complaints of cruelty to children..... | 1,303 |
| Number of children involved..... | 4,077 |
| Number of children rescued and conditions remedied..... | 2,433 |
| Number of children temporarily placed in institutions..... | 103 |
| Number of children disposed of through Juvenile Court..... | 52 |
| Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts..... | 209 |
| Fines imposed \$2,057.00 and costs \$286.45..... | \$2,343.45 |
| Number of persons admonished..... | 735 |

ANIMALS.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Complaints of cruelty to animals..... | 3,937 |
| Animals relieved | 49,185 |
| Horses laid up from work as unfit for service..... | 811 |
| Disabled animals removed by ambulance..... | 219 |
| Abandoned and incurable animals killed..... | 581 |
| Teamsters and others admonished..... | 11,664 |
| Cases prosecuted | 291 |
| Fines imposed \$1,432.00 and costs \$786.90..... | \$2,218.90 |

The Society keeps no record of many cases which do not come strictly within the scope of its work and in which counsel and assistance have always been freely given. Three of the Society's drinking fountains were erected in the City of Chicago during the year. One of these was a circular concrete fountain at a street intersection. The fountain at South Chicago was rebuilt as a concrete fountain. At Highland Park, Lake County, Illinois, a fountain was also erected and three fountains were shipped out of the State, two of them going to Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Eight fountains were kept running during the winter at important locations at considerable expense to the Society. The Society now has six fountains on hand at the foundry. The Secretary of the Society has talked and lectured before the police of Chicago and in the schools on humane work many times and at divers other places. Considerable literature was distributed in addition to The Humane Advocate, which went to newspapers, schools, judges and officials throughout the State. The society sent its Secretary as a delegate to the annual meeting of The American Humane Association at Indianapolis in October, 1912. The Secretary has also attended regularly the meetings of the Street Traffic Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of which he is a member. The Society has been uniformly successful in its prosecutions in court and has been given courteous and considerate treatment by the judges and court officials. Co-operation with all agencies connected in any way with the object of humane work has been general and beneficial.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to children comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

- 32 Contributing to delinquency.
- 37 Failing to provide for children.
- 22 Contributing to dependency.
- 6 Children found in disorderly places.
- 7 Criminal assaults.
- 6 Cruelly beating girls.
- 14 Incurrible children.
- 1 Cruelly beating girl (a stepchild) to death.

12 Compelling fathers to provide for family.

1 Children begging on streets

6 "Street trading."

4 Children singing in public places.

5 Threatening to injure or kill children.

22 Crimes against children.

7 Abandonment.

2 Failing to provide for illegitimate children.

3 Insanity of parents a menace to children.

3 Kidnapping.

24 Drinking and abusing family.

5 Cruelly beating boys.

1 Injured boy sent to hospital.

3 Kicking and striking boys.

7 Family quarrels.

7 Wife beating.

As a result of prosecutions for cruelty to children many were fined and others were disposed of as follows:

24 Persons sent to Bridewell or House of Correction.

1 Sent to sanitarium.

11 Placed under bond and on probation. Held for adult probation.

3 Sent to House of Good Shepherd.

2 Sent to insane asylums.

16 Held to Criminal Court or Grand Jury.

1 Married.

1 Sent back to other States for abandonment, etc., on requisition.

1 Sent to Detention Hospital.

2 Sent to St. Charles Home for Boys.

3 Placed under peace bonds.

2 Sent to Fechanville.

3 Sent to St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.

2 Sent to penitentiary.

The cases prosecuted for cruelty to animals comprise different phases of cruelty, as follows:

16 Working horses with sore backs.

25 Working horses with sore shoulders.

1 Working horse with injured hip.

3 Working injured horses.

12 Not providing care for sick horses.

1 Working smooth shod horse on slippery streets.

5 Letting horse stand on street unprotected.

27 Working lame horses.

41 Working or causing to be worked old, maimed, thin, sick and diseased horses.

1 Failing to provide proper shoeing.

33 Cruelly beating horses.

5 Failing to provide feed.

2 Cruelly kicking horses.

6 Abusing horses.

7 Overloading and abusing horses.

1 Malicious mischief, sticking knife into horse.

12 Cruelly overdriving horses.

1 Cruelly overworking horse.

1 Causing injured horse to be worked on slippery streets.

28 Horsetrading.

2 Pulling tongue out of horse.

1 Cruelly leading horse with wire bound around tongue.

1 Blowing up a barn with dynamite and injuring five horses.

4 Cruelly killing horses.

3 Cruelly working crippled mules.

2 Working mules unfit for service.

2 Cruelly beating mules.

1 Cruelly striking mule over head with blacksnake whip.

- 1 Failing to protect cow from cold.
- 2 Cruelly abusing cow.
- 1 Failing to shelter and feed stock.
- 1 Dog fighting.
- 1 Cruelly clubbing dog to death.
- 1 Cruelly beating dog.
- 1 Cruelly cutting a dog's throat.
- 1 Cruelly killing a dog.
- 1 Cruelly kicking a cat to death.
- 2 Burning rats alive.
- 25 Cock-fighting.
- 3 Poisoning pigeons.

The Secretary then read a report on State Societies, Branch Societies and Special Agencies.

REPORT FROM STATE SOCIETIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES

In February, 1912, Mr. S. L. Scheidecker was appointed a Special Agent for Sycamore, Dekalb County, Illinois.

Mr. Thomas B. King, Special Agent at La Salle, La Salle County, resigned May 15th, 1912.

Mr. B. A. Hattenhauer, Special Agent at Streator, La Salle County, resigned July 5th, 1912.

At Galesburg, Knox County, the Galesburg Women's Club has organized a Humane Committee, of which Mrs. Nellie T. Drury is chairman, and a society will no doubt eventually grow out of the work of this committee.

Sheriff J. H. Francis, of Morris, Illinois, and his humane friends, are taking steps to organize a Branch Society for Grundy County.

A society has recently been started at Monmouth, Warren County, of which Mrs. Corinne Roberts is superintendent, and inquiries are coming from Cass County and other places as to the steps necessary to be taken to organize a society.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of The Illinois Humane Society a communication from Mrs. Eshbaugh, president of the Evanston Humane Society, dated June 5th, 1912, was read, as follows:

"At a meeting of the Directors of the Evanston Humane Society on the evening of May 10, 1912, it was unanimously decided to affiliate with The Illinois Humane Society."

It was thereupon resolved that The Illinois Humane Society heartily co-operate with the Evanston Humane Society. Since that time the closest co-operation has prevailed between these societies in carrying on humane work.

The Secretary of the Society has received numerous invitations to visit different societies throughout the State and talk on the subject of humane work, but was able to accept only a few of these. There is a demand throughout the State for information in regard to the method of organizing societies and also of the proper manner to carry on the work.

Reports from 27 societies and agencies working in 26 counties of the State have been received. These reports show a substantial increase in the volume of work performed throughout the State. They do not reflect accurately the work done, for the reason that many societies and agents keep no record of the cases attended to. They are mostly all voluntary agents and perform their little acts of mercy while on the wing, making mental memoranda of what they do but not recording it for use in a report. From the reports received we find that 1,108 complaints regarding cruelty to children have been attended to; 887 children have been directly benefited;

66 children have been placed in homes, temporarily or otherwise; and 48 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to children. On the animal side of the work we find that 3,562 complaints of cruelty to animals were attended to; 3,433 animals were relieved, 942 animals were humanely destroyed; and 126 persons were prosecuted for cruelty to animals. This shows that the work done in regard to animals has increased throughout the State 100 per cent over last year. See table summarizing reports. See page 110.

I have some notes which have been gleaned from the different reports during the process of examination which I should like to read over to you if there is no objection.

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
Secretary.

NOTES

The Alton Branch, of which Mrs. H. M. Schweppe and Mrs. S. Demuth are the most active workers, presented a most gratifying report of the year's work. It shows a number of horses taken from their owners on account of being unfit for service and humanely destroyed. It also shows that many children were benefited in various ways through the activities of this society. It shows 14 cases in which girls from twelve to fifteen years of age left their homes in the country, saying that their parents were "too old-fashioned" and became frequenters of dance halls in Alton. As a result of these cases, the Mayor of Alton gave notice that all young girls should be kept off the streets at night. An effort was also made to prohibit an exhibition of moving pictures in which bull fights and cock fights were shown. Mrs. Schweppe says that the causes contributing to the unfortunate condition of the children rescued by the Alton Society were laziness and drink on the part of the parents and inability to get work on the part of single women who had children to support. The Alton Branch Society has 85 members.

Mr. W. H. Kerrick, of the Bloomington Humane Society, claims that drunkenness and desertion are the principal causes of destitute and dependent conditions.

The Boone County Humane Society is an incorporated society, but acts in co-operation with The Illinois Humane Society. It has about 50 members, and although it has only been organized less than two years it has shown great activity and expects in the near future to be able to employ a good humane officer. Mr. Jesse F. Hannah is president and a most active and efficient officer. Miss Juliet Sager is secretary and is also very active and is giving humane work wide publicity in Boone County.

Mr. H. A. Hannon, of the Cairo Humane Society, states that the prevailing abuses at Cairo are overdriving, overworking and cruelly beating horses and that 25 cases were prosecuted by the Cairo Branch Society during the past year for these reasons.

Mr. Harry Muss, president of the Champaign County Humane Society, is very active in the work of the prevention of cruelty to animals and has been long connected with humane work in the State.

Mr. O. W. Odell, Special Agent of the Chicago Heights Humane Society, reports considerable work done for both children and animals during the year. Mr. Odell is a probation officer of the Juvenile Court. He is also a truant officer and a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society. His work is largely in behalf of children, although he has done considerable work for animals. The detailed report submitted by him for the last year is an excellent one and we are sorry that we cannot give it the full benefit in our tabulated statement.

Mr. Eunit E. Schroeder, of Decatur, Illinois, is the Humane Officer for Macon County and is a city official. His special business is to look after all cases of cruelty, both to children and animals in Macon County. He is

active and doing good work. According to Mr. Schroeder the prevailing cruelties in Macon County with reference to cruelty to animals are for beating and abusing animals and starving them.

The East St. Louis Humane Society is an active and very efficient organization. It extends its work into the field of charity and helps and assists adults in many ways as well as children. It is one of the strong societies in the State. Mr. E. A. Thomas is superintendent of the Society and an active and efficient officer.

The Elgin Humane Society is a branch of The Illinois Humane Society and has done good work in Kane County. It has 24 members, and Mr. Edward F. Mann, president of the Society, is an active officer who is very much interested in humane work.

Mrs. L. F. Lutyan, secretary of the Ford County Humane Society, reports that the influence of the Society is broadening in Ford County and that Mr. Nelson Soucie, Special Agent, has moved from Sibley in Ford County and is no longer acting as Special Agent. The Society has recommended another person to act as Special Agent and hopes to have him appointed shortly. The Society is especially interested in checking cruelty to horses used by the mail carriers on the rural free delivery route.

Mr. Max John, Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society for Mendota, La Salle County, has not kept a record of the number of cases attended to by him, but stated that a number of cases in which horses were abused have been attended to by him and in each he has found that a good talking to and threatening further action now and then has brought about good results.

Mr. D. L. McClintock, Special Agent at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, has distributed considerable literature throughout the schools of Wabash County and is endeavoring to promote humane education in the schools.

The Peoria Humane Society is active but has kept no record of the cases handled by it, as all of the cases were turned over to the State Humane Agent at Peoria. The Society has recently put into service a new rubber-tired ambulance for the removal of horses. It has about 60 paying members, and exerts a strong influence throughout the county.

Mr. W. I. Kendall reports that humane conditions in Bureau County are excellent; that in his section of the county there is little cruelty, but that in the eastern part where the population is foreign on account of the coal mines, cases of cruelty are frequent. Mr. Kendall was formerly a police magistrate and understands the laws and their application. His report is a very interesting one and we are sorry that we cannot publish it in full.

The Quincy Humane Society is one of the oldest societies in the State. It employs a Humane Officer, Mr. John Fowley, at a salary of seventy-five dollars a month, and it is through the diligent, efficient work of this officer that the Society is gaining ground. Mr. H. P. Walton, the president of the Society for eighteen years, devotes practically his whole time to the welfare of the Society and no case is too small or too big for him to try to remedy. The Society has an endowment fund of its own and is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Wirt Taylor, Special Agent at Rock Island, sends a report showing activity in Rock Island.

The Springfield Humane Society has the advantage of having a Special Humane Officer to attend to all cases. He is a city official and is part of

the police force of the City of Springfield. His report is a very good one and shows a great variety of cases attended to, many of them cases which do not come strictly under the anti-cruelty laws and are more cases that would come under the proper jurisdiction of charitable organizations.

The Evanston Humane Society has become quite active during the past year. The president, Mrs. M. F. Eshbaugh, and the secretary, Mrs. E. A. Rosine, are both very active. Mrs. Eshbaugh reports that no accurate record of the cases has been kept, but that a great many cases have been attended to through the local police and local veterinarians, as well as by the humane officer sent to Evanston by The Illinois Humane Society. Humane literature is being distributed in the schools, and the churches are aiding the work by sermons on humane education and kindness to animals.

Mr. M. E. Sinton, Special Agent for St. Charles, Kane County, has been quite active in looking after the welfare of children and has prosecuted several fathers for failing to provide for their families. He has also been quite active in animal cases and his report is an excellent one.

Mrs. H. J. Hamlin, of Shelbyville, is carrying on humane work in Shelby County. She is a Special Agent of The Illinois Humane Society and is very active in promoting humane education, believing that it is the only sure plan of putting a stop to cruelty.

We are in receipt of a very nice letter from Mr. Fay Lewis, superintendent of the Winnebago County Branch of The Illinois Humane Society. He is at present in Los Angeles and writes to say that Mrs. Rew, who has the report of the Winnebago Society, is at present in Europe, where she has gone for a six months' vacation. The Winnebago Society has always been very active and is one of the strong Societies in the State. Mr. Lewis has been actively engaged as a Humane worker for almost thirty years and is one of the pioneers of the State.

The Edwardsville Branch Society is especially active among the destitute. It had a tag-day collection November 23rd, 1912, and raised \$404.55 for relief work.

Miss Rose B. Jolly, secretary of the McDonough County Humane Society, sends a report showing that the work is well in hand in McDonough County.

The next order of business was the reading of the Treasurer's report.

Chicago, December 31st, 1912.

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Credit balance, December 31st, 1911..... | \$ | .39 |
| Total receipts from all sources passed to the credit of said account from January 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1912, inclusive..... | | 17,622.76 |
| Paid out on O. K.'d vouchers to the debit of said account for same period..... | \$19,401.76 | |
| Overdraft, December 31st, 1912..... | | 1,778.61 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$19,401.76 | \$19,401.76 |

Respectfully submitted,

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

By CHARLES E. MURISON,

Treasurer.

The Chairman then called for the report of the Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Chicago, Ill., February 5, 1913.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Illinois Humane Society for the year ending December 31, 1912, and the vouchers for every payment. We find the same correct, and the money and securities and property as reported by the Treasurer and the President of the Society are in hand.

FRANK M. STAPLES,
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.

The President then submitted the following report of John A. Cooper & Co., certified public accountants, dated February 5, 1913, and showing the financial condition of the Society on the 1st day of January, 1913.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

Chicago, Illinois.

BALANCE SHEET—JANUARY 1, 1913.

| ASSETS | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| REAL ESTATE—Office of Society (1145 Wabash Ave.) | \$ 81,000.00 | |
| Lecture Room—Outfitting | 1,600.00 | \$ 82,600.00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| CASH IN BANKS | | 22,872.89 |
| INVESTMENTS—REAL ESTATE: | | |
| 1332 Washington Boul.—Improved.. | \$6,000.00 | |
| 4335 Calumet Avenue (Undivided one-fourth interest) | 1,200.00 | |
| E. Washington Heights—Vacant.... | 1,155.00 | |
| Norwood Park | 200.00 | 8,555.00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| LOANS— | | |
| Secured by Real Estate Mortgages.. | 199,252.38 | |
| BOND & PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES— | | |
| Chicago Railways Co..... | 4,775.00 | 212,582.38 |
| | | <hr/> |
| EQUITIES IN TRUST— | | |
| Benj. F. Ferguson—Annuity \$1,000.00 | 20,000.00 | |
| Mrs. B. F. Ferguson—Invested Fund. | 5,000.00 | |
| Lewis W. Stone—R. E. (¼ interest). | 7,500.00 | |
| Nancy S. Foster—Invested Fund.... | 12,000.00 | 44,500.00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| INCOME & EXPENDITURE— | | |
| Deficit | | 1,778.61 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$364,333.88 |
| | | <hr/> |
| DONATIONS AND ENDOWMENTS. | | |
| DONATIONS | \$304,083.88 | |
| ENDOWMENTS | 59,500.00 | |
| ANNABEL BLAINE FUND—Toward fountain erection on Lake Ave..... | 750.00 | \$364,333.88 |
| | | <hr/> |

Audited and certified as correct.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5th, 1913 (Signed) JNO. A. COOPER & Co.,
Certified Public Accountants.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

For the Twelve Months ended December 31, 1912.

CREDIT.

| | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|-------------|
| January 1, 1912—balance..... | | \$ | .39 |
| DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS— | | | |
| Dues—Annual Members (452)..... | \$ 2,350.00 | | |
| Governing Members (19)..... | 330.00 | | |
| Contributions—General | 993.00 | | |
| Specific—House | | | |
| Repairs . \$128.20 | | | |
| Convention Expense 40.00 | | | |
| Printing (Lecture) 10.00 | 178.20 | 3,851.20 | |
| FINES—Collected | 522.00 | | |
| Less—Refunded to Branch Societies..... | 56.00 | 466.00 | |
| INVESTMENT AND TRUST REVENUE— | | | |
| Interest on Loan & Bond Investments.... | 9,774.56 | | |
| Interest on Bank Balance..... | 176.54 | | |
| Benj. F. Ferguson Annuity..... | 1,000.00 | | |
| Mrs. B. F. Ferguson Income from Trust. | 208.80 | | |
| Lewis W. Stone Income from Trust..... | 346.63 | | |
| Nancy S. Foster Income from Trust..... | 761.80 | | |
| 1332 Washington Boul—Rents Collected. 550.00 | | | |
| Less—Repairs, Taxes & Agents' Commis. 300.17 | 249.83 | | |
| 4335 Calumet Ave. Income from Real Est. | 86.30 | | |
| | 12,604.46 | | |
| Less—Taxes on E. Washington Heights | | | |
| Lots | 20.41 | | |
| Taxes on Norwood Park Lot..... | 3.13 | 23.54 | 12,580.92 |
| | | | \$16,898.51 |
| DEBIT. | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENSE—(See Schedule)..... | \$18,677.12 | | |
| DEFICIT—December 31, 1912..... | \$ 1,778.61 | | |

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

For the Twelve Months ended December 31, 1912.

FIELD OPERATIONS—

| | | | |
|--|------------|----------|-------------|
| Officers' Salaries and Expenses..... | \$5,018.59 | | |
| Ambulance and Veterinary Expense..... | \$1,226.41 | | |
| Less—Ambulance Revenue | 737.50 | 488.91 | |
| Fountains—Purchase, Election and Maintenance | 2,067.58 | | |
| Less Fountains Sold..... | 489.80 | 1,577.78 | \$ 7,085.28 |

HUMANE ADVOCATE EXPENSE—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Editor's Salary | 900.00 | | |
| Printing Expense | 1,261.75 | | |
| Postage for Distribution..... | 208.72 | 2,370.47 | |
| Less—Subscription Revenue | | 127.00 | 2,243.47 |

HOUSE EXPENSE—(1145 Wabash Ave.)

| | | | |
|--|--------|----------|--|
| House Officer's and Matron's Salaries... | 900.00 | | |
| Fuel and Light..... | 522.81 | | |
| Alterations and Repairs..... | 735.88 | | |
| Insurance | 41.53 | | |
| Lecture Room—Equipment & Decorating. | 92.84 | 2,293.06 | |

LAW, OFFICE AND GENERAL EXPENSES—

| | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-------------|
| Law Officer..... | 3,014.05 | | |
| Office Salaries | 2,189.52 | | |
| Printing, Stationery and Incidentals... | 742.77 | | |
| Postage | 482.92 | | |
| Telephone and Telegraph..... | 288.00 | | |
| National Convention Expense..... | 71.05 | | |
| Association of Commerce Subscription... | 50.00 | | |
| Gifts and extraordinary expense for employees. | 217.00 | 7,055.31 | |
| | | | \$18,677.12 |

**REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.
COMMITTEE OF LAWS.**

For the year ending Thursday, February 6, 1913, inclusive.

Estates wherein The Illinois Humane Society is interested:

1. Estate of Lewis W. Stone, deceased; the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, trustee under the will; The Illinois Humane Society, a residuary legatee thereunder.

As heretofore reported, this estate was declared settled in the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, on March 26, 1910, and executor discharged, leaving trusteeship open; and when the State Street property belonging to said estate is sold, the Society may get a share of the proceeds; and pending such a sale, a share of the income is to be received by the Society from the trustee, which share so received in 1912 amounted to \$346.63.

2. Estate of Eugene Cary, deceased. As heretofore reported, the Society has received a \$10,000.00 specific bequest, and has received from time to time its share of the residuary bequests as distributed, such share of residuary bequests amounting at this time to the sum of \$5,700.00.

3. Estate of Josephine De Zeng, deceased; surplus, if any, after payment of certain legacies, to be equally divided between the Society and the Salvation Army, as heretofore reported. Partition proceedings have been had in Cases General Nos. 287404 and 287583, in Chancery, in the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, with reference to interest of decedent and others in certain real estate therein described. No payment has as yet been received by the Society, however, and it would seem that there will be no surplus after payment of the specific legacies.

4. Estate of Robert L. Rea, deceased, also heretofore reported: Mrs. Parmelia M. Rea, Trustee under the Will. Estate closed. The Society is one of the residuary devisees under the will, but has as yet received nothing, as the provisions are that Mrs. Rea is to receive, during her natural life, \$5,000.00 per annum, after paying expenses of administering trust from year to year, before the Society and other beneficiaries are entitled to receive any part. The trust estate consists of real estate.

5. Estate of Sarah A. Hawley, deceased, heretofore reported. Under decree entered September 20, 1912, in the case of the Volunteers of America vs. Peirce, as Executor and Trustee, the Illinois Humane Society et al., General No. 289097, in Chancery, in the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, the Illinois Humane Society is decreed to have a one-fifth share in the trust estate under the will of said decedent, but by reason of appeals taken by some of the defendants concerning a one-sixth part of said trust estate, only a one-sixth part of said trust estate has been distributed to this Society, which was done under stipulations filed in said cause, said distribution having been made on December 24, 1912, and amounting to \$24,596.98, part cash and part in real estate loan securities. The Society may eventually receive about a one-fifth part of a sum still held by Daniel A. Peirce, as trustee under said will and under said stipulations.

6. Estate of Susan E. Jones, deceased, also heretofore reported. The will contest referred to in last report has been disposed of, and the Society is informed by Mr. Edward C. Wentworth, executor, that about March 1, 1913, it will probably receive its bequest of \$1,000.00 under the will of said decedent.

The report of this Committee relative to the prosecution of criminal suits and other matters will be found covered by the report of Mr. George A. H. Scott, as Secretary of the Society.

We record with deep regret the death on January 6, 1913, of one of the valued members of this Committee, Mr. Joseph Wright, who had acted as counsel for the Society since its beginning. In his death the Society has lost a good friend and esteemed counsellor.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.,
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
JOHN L. SHORTALL.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That The Illinois Humane Society hereby tenders its thanks to the press of this city and the state for the interest manifested in humane work during the year, and desires to express to the proprietors, publishers and editors of all newspapers its grateful acknowledgment for kind mention of the work of the Society.

That the Society desires to express its grateful appreciation and thanks to the General Superintendent of Police for the valuable assistance given to humane work, and the cordial co-operation of the Police Department with officers of the Society.

It also expresses its appreciation and thanks to all inspectors of police, police captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen for the prompt and efficient service rendered and for unfailing courtesy.

The Society also desires to acknowledge the valuable aid given it in carrying on its work by Captain Charles C. Healey and the officers and men of the Mounted Squadron.

To Special Agents and all members of Branch Societies who have been active in carrying on the work, the Society expresses its feeling of gratitude, and the hope that they will continue their good work and call upon the Society for advice and assistance as frequently as the occasion demands, and visit the Society's office when they are in Chicago and help to increase humane interest.

That this Society expresses to its humane officers and employees its thanks and grateful appreciation for their loyalty, devoted interest and diligence in attending to the work of the Society.

That the Society thanks the International Live Stock Exposition and the Secretary, Mr. B. H. Heide, for courtesies and kindness shown the officers of the Society who were detailed to attend the exposition held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 30, to December 7, 1912.

That the Society expresses its thanks and appreciation for the valuable service rendered the humane cause by Dr. James M. Wright, Illinois State Veterinarian, for the admirable and instructive lecture delivered by him at the Society's Building on April 20, 1912.

That the Society expresses its appreciation and thanks to Captain Charles C. Healey, Commanding the Mounted Squadron of Police, Chicago, for the use of the motion pictures portraying traffic scenes on the streets of London, Paris, Berlin and Chicago, which were exhibited immediately after Dr. Wright's lecture on the evening of April 20, 1912.

The Society also desires to express its appreciation and thanks to Mr. Meyer J. Sturm, Architect and Member of the Chicago Committee on Ventilation, for the valuable lecture delivered at the Society's Building, on March 2, 1912, on the subject of "Lighting, Ventilation and Sanitation," treated in its application to barns necessary for the efficiency of the work horse and illustrated by parallel cases in the homes.

That the Society begs to express its appreciation and thanks for the courteous co-operation and valuable assistance rendered the Society by the many ward superintendents of the city of Chicago, especially the Superintendent of the First Ward, Second Ward, Twenty-first Ward and Thirty-second Ward in bettering bad street conditions and making it easier and safer for horses to work on the streets of their respective wards.

The Society also desires to express its appreciation of the work done during the year in behalf of the Society by its President, its Treasurer and the members of its Executive Committee for their time and effort in behalf of the Society in attending the meetings held at the Society's Building during the year.

WHEREAS, Mr. Walter Butler has signified his desire to be relieved from further duty as a Director and Officer of the Society, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Butler's activity with this Society commenced in the year 1901, when he was elected a Director of the Society in accordance with the wish of the late John G. Shortall, President of the Society at that time, and later becoming a member and Treasurer of The American Humane Association through the same friendly influence, and also becoming Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society, also First Vice-President, President for one year and Vice-President again, covering a period of twelve years devoted service to the interests of the Society, and

WHEREAS, In the retirement of Mr. Butler the Society loses one of its most active and devoted officers. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society through the members present express their sincere feelings of regret and their appreciation for the splendid example of unselfish devotion and the humanity of his character imperishably inscribed on the annals of the Society's history during the last twelve years.

Resolved, That the names of all persons who have made bequests and left donations to The Illinois Humane Society be printed or published in each Annual Report of the Society hereafter.

On motion of Mr. Dale, which was seconded by Mr. Cavanaugh, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Elizabeth Drummond, daughter of the late Judge Thomas Drummond, and a Governing Life Member of The Illinois Humane Society since 1905, died at her residence in Lake Forest on October 3, 1912; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Society through the members here present expresses its feeling of sympathy for the family and relatives and friends of Miss Drummond and also its sense of the loss sustained to the Society and the community and to all those who have shared in her generous benevolence.

WHEREAS, William Penn Nixon, well known as an editor and publisher, passed away at his home in Chicago on February 20, 1912, after a long and useful life. Mr. Nixon was an old-time friend of the late John G. Shortall and became a director of the Society in the year 1886, remaining a close friend and also a Director of the Society from that time until the day of his death. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Society through its members here present, expresses its sense of the loss it sustains and also its sympathy for the family, relatives and friends of the deceased.

WHEREAS, In the death of Joseph Wright this Society deplors the loss of a valued life-long friend and helper; and

WHEREAS, In the early days of the Society, in hearty co-operation with Mr. John G. Shortall, its President, he gave his services without fee for some years in the prosecution of the Society's cases in court, and showed an unflinching interest in its welfare.

Resolved, That in his death this Society has lost a strong and sympathetic friend and able co-worker.

Resolved, That as a public-spirited citizen and an active friend of humanity, Mr. Wright exerted a powerful influence for good in this community and that his loss will be greatly felt.

Resolved, That in Mr. Wright this Society recognized a man of fine, noble character, decided ability and genial, lovable disposition, which endeared him not only to this Society but to a wide circle of friends.

The resolutions on the death of Miss Elizabeth Drummond, Mr. William Penn Nixon and Mr. Joseph Wright were adopted by a rising vote.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on Nominations.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The following persons are nominated for election as Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D. 1916:

GEORGE E. ADAMS,
MRS. GEORGE E. ADAMS,
JOSEPH ADAMS,
J. OGDEN ARMOUR,
MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR,

MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE,
MRS. EMMONS BLAINE,
THOMAS J. CAVANAGH,
RICHARD E. SCHMIDT,
SOLOMON STURGES,

CHARLES C. CURTISS.

There being no other nominations the persons named by the Committee on Nominations were on motion of Mr. Scott, which was seconded by Mr. Murison and unanimously carried, duly elected Directors of the Society for a term of three years, expiring A. D. 1916.

On motion of Mr. Scott, which was seconded by Mr. Taylor and unanimously carried, Mr. Solomon Sturges was elected a Governing Member of the Society, having been recommended for election as a Governing Member at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society held February 4th, A. D. 1913.

The president then referred to a letter received from Mr. Walter Butler in which he indicated a desire to be relieved from further duties as a Director and Officer of the Society and expressed his regret that Mr. Butler was absent from this meeting.

Mr. Scott in moving that Mr. Butler be elected an Honorary Member of the Society, spoke of Mr. Butler's long connection with humane work, becoming a Director of The Illinois Humane Society in 1901 at the instance and request of the late Mr. John G. Shortall and shortly afterwards, through the same kindly influence, becoming associated with The American Humane Association as a Director, then as its Treasurer for many years and also as one of its Vice-Presidents. In 1905, Mr. Butler acted as Secretary of The Illinois Humane Society. Since that time he has always been actively connected with the Society's work, serving as First Vice-President and President of the Society. He has also served on the Audit Committee of the Society for several years, was Chairman of the Committee on Publication and devoted a great deal of time and attention to the work of publishing the Humane Advocate. It was through Mr. Butler that the Humane Advocate came into existence about seven years ago



LIBRARY AND EDITORIAL ROOM

and he has worked hard in its behalf ever since. Mr. Butler's unselfish devotion to the interests of the Society, the regularity with which he attended all meetings of the Society held at all times and in all kinds of weather and the efficient manner in which he performed the duties of his various offices entitle him to honorary membership in this Society, and his name will add lustre to those already enrolled as Honorary Members of this Society.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cavanagh and Mr. Walter Butler was elected an Honorary Member of the Society by a rising vote.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the Society's Building February 6th, 1913, immediately after the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of officers and the executive committee for the ensuing year.

President Shortall called the meeting to order.

A quorum was present.

The following named persons were duly elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| JOHN L. SHORTALL..... | President |
| FRANK M. STAPLES..... | First Vice-President |
| SOLOMON STURGES..... | Second Vice-President |
| CHARLES E. MURISON..... | Treasurer |
| GEORGE A. H. SCOTT..... | Secretary |

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH,
GEORGE A. H. SCOTT,
MISS RUTH EWING,

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.,
CHARLES E. MURISON,
RICHARD E. SCHMIDT.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

JOHN L. SHORTALL,

FRANK M. STAPLES.

SOLOMON STURGES,

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Elected for Distinguished Service in the Cause of Humanity

THOMAS E. HILL, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

MISS RUTH EWING, Chicago

MISS CALLA L. HARCOURT, Chestnut, Ill.

WILLIAM A. FULLER, Chicago

JOHN L. SHORTALL, Chicago

WALTER BUTLER, Chicago

DECEASED HONORARY MEMBERS

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, Chicago

MARY A. TALCOTT, Chicago

HENRY BERGH, New York

EDWIN LEE BROWN, Chicago

REV. THOMAS TIMMINS, London, England

NANCY S. FOSTER, Chicago

BELDEN F. CULVER, Chicago

JOHN G. SHORTALL, Chicago

GEORGE T. ANGELL, Boston

ALSON E. CLARK, Chicago

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Chicago

GOVERNING MEMBERS

ADAMS, MRS. GEORGE E.
 ARMOUR, J. OGDEN.
 ARMOUR, MRS. P. D.
 BARNES, MRS. A. C.
 BARTHOLOMAY, WM., JR.
 BLACKSTONE, MRS. T. B.
 BLAINE, MRS. EMMONS.
 BURLEY, CLARENCE A.
 CAVANAGH, THOMAS J.
 CONOVER, CHARLES H.
 CURTISS, CHARLES C.
 ESHBAUGH, MRS. M. F.
 EWING, MISS RUTH.
 FOOTE, ERASTUS.
 FRANK, HENRY L.
 HARDY, CYRUS A.
 HART, HENRY N.
 MCBIRNEY, HUGH J.

MACVEAGH, FRANKLIN.
 MURISON, CHARLES E.
 PERRY, HOWARD E.
 RYERSON, MARTIN A.
 SCHMIDT, RICHARD E.
 SCOTT, GEORGE A. H.
 SHORTALL, MRS. JOHN L.
 SPCOR, JOHN A.
 SPRAGUE, A. A. 2D.
 STAPLES, FRANK M.
 STARRING, MRS. M. B.
 STOCKTON, JOHN T.
 STURGES, SOLOMON.
 SUTHERLAND, MRS. E. H.
 TAYLOR, THOMAS, JR.
 WALKER, MRS. JAMES M.
 WILSON, JOHN P., JR.

GOVERNING LIFE MEMBERS

ADAMS, GEORGE E.
 ADAMS, JOSEPH.
 ARMOUR, ALLISON VINCENT.
 BAKER, DR. A. H.
 BARTLETT, A. C.
 BRAUN, GEORGE P.
 BUTLER, WALTER.
 CONGDON, MRS. CLARA A.
 CULVER, MISS HELEN.
 DALE, JOHN T.
 DORE, MRS. JOHN C.
 DUDLEY, OSCAR L.
 DRUMMOND, MISS MARY.
 FARGO, CHARLES.
 FISCHER, SIEGFRIED M.
 FROST, A. C.
 FULLER, WM. A.
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 HASKELL, FREDERICK T.
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 MAY, MRS. ANNA L.

MCDONALD, JOHN.
 PAGE, MRS. THOMAS NELSON.
 PATTERSON, MRS. ELINOR MEDILL.
 PECK, CLARENCE I.
 PECK, FERD. W.
 PECK, MRS. FERD. W.
 PICKARD, J. L.
 PULLMAN, MRS. GEORGE M.
 ROSS, C. W.
 SCHOENINGER, ADOLPH.
 SEIFERT, MRS. L. N.
 SHELLY, MRS. ALICE L.
 SHORTALL, JOHN L.
 SMITH, BYRON L.
 STOUGH, O. J.
 TABER, SYDNEY R.
 WASHBURN, ELMER.
 WHEELER, C. GILBERT.
 WILLIAMS, GEORGE T.
 WILSON, EVERETT.

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 JACKMAN, EDWIN S.
 JOHNSON, MISS JESSIE M.

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 KEEHN, GEORGE W.
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 KEEP, MRS. CHAUNCEY.
 KEITH LUMBER CO.
 KELLEY, MRS. DAVID.
 KELLEY, WM. V.

- KERN, HENRY W.
 KESNER, J. L.
 KIMBALL, MRS. MARK.
 KIMBALL, W. W., Co.
 KINDEL, CHARLES J.
 KING, W. O.
 KINSEY, FRANK.
 KIRK, JAS. S., & Co.
 KIRK, WALTER R.
 KLEE BROS. & Co.
 KRETSINGER, F. S.
 KUHLMANN, J. W.
 KUNTZ-REMMLER, THE, Co.
 LAKE, RICHARD C.
 LAMSON BROS. & Co.
 LONDON, F., CARTAGE Co.
 LANGWILL, MISS ALICE J.
 LASKER, A. D.
 LATHROP, BRYAN.
 LEE, EDWARD T.
 LEVY, MAX & Co.
 LIEBY, McNEILL & LIEBY.
 LIVE POULTRY TRANSPORTATION Co.
 LOEB, E.
 LOESCH, SCOFIELD & LOESCH.
 LOUIS, MISS ESTELLA K.
 LOWDEN, FRANK O.
 LUSSKY, WHITE & COLIDGE, INC.
 LYMAN, RICHIE & Co.
 LYON & HEALY.
 MAGNUS, MRS. C. V.
 MANDELBAUM, M. H.
 MANHATTAN BREWING Co.
 MANZ ENGRAVING Co.
 MARKHAM, C. H.
 MARKS, SAMUEL J.
 MASON, ARTHUR J.
 MASON, WILLIAM S.
 MASSLICH, BENTLEY.
 MASSLICH, MRS. BENTLEY.
 MASSLICH, GEORGE B.
 MATZ, RUDOLPH.
 MAXWELL, MRS. EDWARD E.
 McCLARY, NELSON A.
 McCORMICK, HAROLD F.
 McCREA, W. S.
 McKINLOCK, GEORGE A.
 MEIKLE, MRS. M. E.
 MEINRATH BROKERAGE Co.
 MERRICK, MISS ZELLA.
 METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, THE.
 MEYER, CARL.
 MILLARD, F. H.
 MILLER, CHARLES J.
 MILLER & HART.
 MITCHELL, MRS. J. SIDNEY.
 MODJESKI, RALPH.
 MOLINE, F. O.
 MONTGOMERY, JOHN R.
 MONTGOMERY WARD & Co.
 MORGENTHAU, MRS. S. L.
 MORRIS, MRS. EDWARD.
 MORRIS, MRS. GARDNER.
 MORRISON, CHAS. E.
 MOSES, ERNEST C.
 MUNGER'S LAUNDRY Co.
 MURISON, MRS. C. E.
 MURISON, GEORGE W.
 MURKLAND, PHILLIP AUSTEN.
 MURPHY, J. B.
 MURRAY, MRS. ALLEN A.
 NATIONAL BOX Co.
 NATIONAL EXPRESS Co.
 NATIONAL MALLEABLE CASTINGS Co.
 NELSON, N. J.
 NELSON, WILLIAM P.
 NEWMAN, MRS. S. A.
 NICHOLS, MRS. GEORGE RICHMOND.
 NICHOLSON, MISS CARRIE.
 NOCKLES, MRS.
 NOEL, JOSEPH R.
 NOEL, THEO., Co.
 NORTH AMERICAN PROVISION Co.
 NORTHERN EXPRESS Co.
 NORTHWESTERN TERRA COTTA Co.
 NOVY, MRS. LAURA.
 NOYES & JACKSON.
 NOYES, LA VERNE.
 OBENDORF BROTHERS.
 OBERNDORF, M. L.
 O'DONNELL, JAMES, TEAMING Co.
 OZMUN, C. T.
 PALTZER, C. A., LUMBER Co.
 PAPER, THE, MILLS' Co.
 PARK, MISS IDA M.
 PARIS LAUNDRY Co.
 PARMELEE, FRANK, TRANSFER Co.
 PATTEN, JAMES A.
 PATTEN, MISS MARY.
 PATTERSON, MRS. R. W.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

(No record extant of)

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873.

JOHN C. DORE, President from May, 1873, to May, 1875.

RICHARD P. DERICKSON, President from May, 1875 to May, 1877.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from May, 1877 to May, 1894.

| | May 1, 1878, to Apr. 30, 1882. | May 1, 1882, to Apr. 30, 1883. | May 1, 1883, to Apr. 30, 1884. | May 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885. | May 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1886. | May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887. | May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888. | May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889. | May 1, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1890. | May 1, 1890, to Apr. 30, 1891. | May 1, 1891, to Apr. 30, 1892. | May 1, 1892, to Apr. 30, 1893. | May 1, 1893, to Apr. 30, 1894. |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Complaints investigated | 6385 | 1626 | 2632 | 2836 | 2317 | 2898 | 1625 | 1631 | 2331 | 2872 | 3141 | 3251 | 3195 |
| Children rescued | 892 | 955 | 1467 | 892 | 851 | 1120 | 1252 | 1238 | 1254 | 1015 | 1302 | 1122 | 375 |
| Children placed in charitable institutions | 167 | 121 | 251 | 203 | 228 | 291 | 420 | 502 | 619 | 508 | 431 | 413 | 346 |
| Drivers and owners admonished | 4044 | 779 | 432 | 2029 | 1759 | 980 | 560 | 317 | 782 | 858 | 804 | 835 | 680 |
| Horses unfit for service laid up from work | 591 | 144 | 273 | 91 | 116 | 130 | 68 | 75 | 141 | 149 | 379 | 256 | 273 |
| Animals removed by ambulance | ..... | 85 | 96 | 107 | 100 | 111 | 93 | 112 | 77 | 133 | 180 | 209 | 154 |
| Disabled animals destroyed | 796 | 122 | 178 | 189 | 309 | 316 | 157 | 133 | 194 | 213 | 275 | 254 | 319 |
| Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals | 789 | 116 | 181 | 175 | 208 | 66 | 78 | 51 | 67 | 95 | 147 | 117 | 53 |
| Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children | ..... | 50 | 70 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 17 | 22 | 33 | 35 | 54 | 34 | 41 |
| Fountains maintained by the Society | 11 | 11 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 29 | ..... | 34 |
| Branch Societies and Agencies | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 13 | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

HISTORICAL POINTS IN

Chartered March 25, 1869, as The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Owing to the large amount of work done for the protection of children, the name of the Society changed, by law, in 1877 to The Illinois Humane Society.

First laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed by Illinois in 1869; for the prevention of cruelty to children, in 1877.

May 25, 1877 an act was passed at the instance and request of the Society to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, Cook County; Stock Yards at East St. Louis, St. Clair County; and Stock Yards at city of Peoria, Peoria County. At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, the following named persons have acted as agents under this act in the order named: John McDonald, 1877 to 1879; Mr. Marquart, 1879 to 1881; Levi Doty, 1881 to 1885; William Mitchell, 1885 to 1894; Leon G. Wadsworth, 1894 to 1903; Henry P. Dering, present agent.

In answer to an invitation issued September 15, 1877, by John G. Shortall, President of The Illinois Humane Society, delegates from Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in various parts of the United States attended a convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 9, 1877, "to consider the question of the maltreatment of animals in transit between the East and West." The meeting resulted in a permanent organization known as the International Humane Society, the object of which was to procure "such unity and concert of action as will promote the interests common to the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to such as are known as Humane Societies, wherever found." In 1878 the name was changed to The American Humane Association.

In 1881, the Society commenced the organization of Branch Societies and Special Agencies throughout the State, the first two being at Peoria and Hyde Park. Edwin Lee Brown lectured through the state.

In 1882, the Society put into operation an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals. Such an ambulance was originated in this country by Henry Bergh, of New York City. In 1880, Rev. George E. Gordon, President of the Wisconsin Humane Society, had an ambulance built, patterned after the New York ambulance, and in 1882, The Illinois Humane Society was presented with an ambulance by its Vice-President, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck. In 1897, the Society built

CIETY FROM 1878 to 1913

k from 1869 to 1878)

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President from May, 1877, to May, 1906.

JOHN L. SHORTALL, President from May, 1906, to February, 1910.

WALTER BUTLER, President from February, 1910 to February, 1911.

February, 1911 to ———.

| May 1, 1895, to Apr. 30, 1896. | May 1, 1896, to Apr. 30, 1897. | May 1, 1897, to Apr. 30, 1898. | May 1, 1898, to Apr. 30, 1899. | May 1, 1899, to Apr. 30, 1900. | May 1, 1900, to Apr. 30, 1901. | May 1, 1901, to Apr. 30, 1902. | May 1, 1902, to Apr. 30, 1903. | May 1, 1903, to Apr. 30, 1904. | May 1, 1904, to Apr. 30, 1905. | May 1, 1905, to Apr. 30, 1906. | May 1, 1906, to Apr. 30, 1907. | May 1, 1907, to Apr. 30, 1908. | May 1, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1909. | Feb. 1, 1909, to Jan. 31, 1910. | Feb. 1, 1910, to Jan. 31, 1911. | Feb. 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912. | Feb. 1, 1912, to Jan. 31, 1913. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 4704 | 4030 | 4183 | 2535 | 3166 | 3242 | 3195 | 2985 | 2952 | 3376 | 2714 | 3303 | 4192 | 3262 | 4477 | 4542 | 5399 | 5240 | 108596 |
| 582 | 636 | 563 | 456 | 1539 | 743 | 670 | 336 | 443 | 411 | 734 | 1158 | 1271 | 1193 | 1692 | 2054 | 3107 | 2433 | 33693 |
| 255 | 257 | 350 | 385 | 241 | 160 | 108 | 21 | 35 | 19 | 49 | 68 | 39 | 1 | 22 | 125 | 105 | 103 | 7193 |
| 744 | 959 | 736 | 889 | 1087 | 1318 | 1343 | 1278 | 1055 | 1107 | 1392 | 3242 | 3761 | 3241 | 4204 | 7876 | 11689 | 11664 | 73302 |
| 257 | 376 | 286 | 375 | 868 | 873 | 767 | 854 | 728 | 837 | 1077 | 1392 | 1553 | 1213 | 1636 | 721 | 663 | 811 | 18358 |
| 126 | 146 | 155 | 134 | 240 | 196 | 264 | 257 | 231 | 196 | 240 | 292 | 278 | 150 | 317 | 290 | 270 | 219 | 5591 |
| 201 | 182 | 148 | 153 | 227 | 249 | 313 | 265 | 256 | 232 | 265 | 220 | 249 | 197 | 414 | 348 | 405 | 581 | 8621 |
| 104 | 94 | 127 | 149 | 202 | 172 | 137 | 124 | 170 | 184 | 221 | 225 | 321 | 225 | 292 | 303 | 166 | 291 | 5816 |
| 58 | 50 | 40 | 56 | 56 | 19 | 22 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 22 | 48 | 35 | 32 | 117 | 115 | 202 | 209 | 1611 |
| 38 | 42 | 43 | 44 | ..... | 52 | 53 | 56 | 50 | 52 | 50 | 50 | 53 | 53 | 57 | 63 | 63 | 57 | 57 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | 64 | 64 | 67 | 80 | 78 | 81 | 79 | 79 |

HUMANE WORK IN ILLINOIS

and put into operation a new, more perfect ambulance, fitted with modern conveniences. In 1901, the Society provided its own horses for ambulances. In 1905, the Society built another and still more modern ambulance, with rubber tires and modern improvements. In February, 1913, the Society purchased a motor ambulance.

Early in its history the Society commenced the erection of drinking fountains, and on May 1, 1882, had eleven in operation in different parts of the city. Numerous fountains have been sent to other cities.

In 1884, the Society organized 1,065 Bands of Mercy in the public schools of Chicago, having a membership of 67,120 school children.

June 23, 1885, the Society procured the enactment of a law providing for the payment of fines imposed in all cases of cruelty to children or animals, to Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty or Humane Societies.

In 1893, the Society was presented with its property at 1145 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

July 1, 1899, the Juvenile Court Act (an act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children) came in force.

In November, 1905 the Society commenced to publish the HUMANE ADVOCATE.

In 1907, it established a course of lectures on humane work of practical educational value.

December 3, 1908, the first State Humane Convention was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of The Illinois Humane Society.

June 14, 1909, the Illinois Legislature passed an act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

May 30, 1910, the first work-horse parade was held, in Chicago, under the auspices of the Work-Horse Parade Association.

In February, 1912, the Society was presented with a Lecture Room, constructed in the basement of its building at 1145 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, the gift of its President, Mr. John L. Shortall, in memory of his father, the late Mr. John G. Shortall.

- PECK, MRS. BRONSON.
PEIRCE, JAMES H.
PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.
PERRY, MUELLER & Co.
PHOENIX HORSE SHOE CO.
PICKARD, W. A.
PIERCE, MISS FAITH.
PIERCE, MRS. C. B.
PIKE, EUGENE S.
PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE
AGENCY.
POND, IRVING K.
POCLE BROTHERS.
POPE & ECKHARDT CO.
POPE, GEO. G., & Co.
PORTER, FRED D.
PORTER, JAMES F.
POST, FREDERICK.
POTTER, E. C.
PRENTICE, LEON H.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
QUAKER, THE, OATS CO.
RANDALL, T. D., & Co.
RAYMOND, H. S.
REID, MURDOCH & Co.
REW, IRWIN.
REYNOLDS, MRS. H. J.
RICHARDSON, LEVANT M.
RICHARDSON SILK CO.
RICKCORDS, F. S.
RIESE, B. L.
ROBERTS, GEORGE R.
ROGERS, W. A.
ROSE, JOHN.
ROSENFELD, ABE.
ROSENFELD, MORRIS S.
ROSENTHAL, BENJAMIN J.
ROSENWALD, JULIUS.
ROSENWALD, MRS. M. S.
ROTHSCHILD, MAURICE L.
RUEHL, THE BROS. BREWING CO.
RUNNELLS, J. S.
RUSSELL, R. C.
RYERSON, JOS. T., & SON.
SAMPSON, W. H.
SANDS, MRS. HENRY.
SARGENT, J. R. W.
SCHINDLER, MISS ELLA D.
SCHLITZ BREWING CO.
SCHMALTZ, JOSEPH W.
SCHMIDT, OTTO L.
SCHOENHOFEN, THE, PETER BREW-
ING CO.
SCHUCH, REV. EDW.
SCHULZE BAKING CO.
SCUDDER, MISS MARY.
SEE & Co.
SEFTON, THE, MFG. CO.
SHARP & SMITH.
SENG, THE, CO.
SHAW, MRS. G. C.
SHELDON, G. W., & Co.
SHELDON, MRS. THEO.
SHEPARD, HENRY O., CO.
SHERIDAN, A. D.
SHERMAN, MISS FLORENCE L.
SHERMAN, JAMES M.
SHOEMAKER, MRS. ELLEN R. M.
SILBERMAN, SIGMUND.
SIEGEL, COOPER & Co.
SIMONS, JOSEPH.
SKINNER, MISS ELIZABETH.
SKINNER, MISS FREDERIKA.
SMITH, BYRON L.
SOPER LUMBER CO.
SPALDING, A. G., & BROS.
SPEER, G. S.
SPIEGEL, MRS. ARTHUR.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & Co.
SQUIRES, H. D.
STEARNS, MRS. R. I.
STEELE-WEDELES CO.
STEPHENS, MRS. MARY.
STIRLING, W. R.
STOCK, FREDERICK A.
STOCKTON, JOS., TRANSFER CO.
STONE, FRANK B.
STRAUS, MEYER L.
STRIGL, F. C.
STROMBERG, ALLEN & Co.
STRONG, GORDON.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.
STURGES, SOLOMON.
STURM, MEYER J.
SULZBERGER & SONS CO.
SWEETLAND, EDWARD C.
SWIFT & Co.
SWIFT, HAROLD H.
TAPRELL, LOOMIS & Co.
TAYLOR, MRS. GEORGE HOOPER.

| | |
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| TEMPLETON, THOMAS. | WELCH, W. M., MFG. CO. |
| TERWILLIGER, R. I. | WELLS FARGO CO. |
| THOMPSON-EHLERS CO. | WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO. |
| THOMPSON, SLASON. | WESTON, MRS. GEORGE. |
| THORNE, MRS. GEO. R. | WETTER, MISS A. ALBERTINE. |
| THRANE, VICTOR. | WHITE, JAMES, PAPER CO. |
| TRACEY, JAMES. | WHITE, MRS. WM. B. |
| TRINER, JOSEPH. | WHITMARSH, MRS. H. S. |
| TRUDE, A. S. | WHITNEY, MRS. A. B. |
| TUTHILL, WM. H. | WIENHOEBER, ERNST. |
| TYRRELL, FREDERICK S. | WILCE, THE, T. CO. |
| UNDERWOOD, MRS. A. E. | WILKES, J. H. |
| UNITED BREWERIES CO. | WILLARD, MONROE L. |
| UNITED STATES BREWING CO. | WILLIAMS, C. B. |
| UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. | WILSON BROTHERS. |
| VALENTINE, L. L. | WILSON, JOHN P. |
| VAN GILDER, W. C. | WINKELMAN, F. A. |
| VAN PELT, GEORGE H. | WINSLOW BROS. COMPANY, THE. |
| VAN VECHTEN, RALPH. | WOLFF, LOUIS. |
| VONDRAN, EDWARD F. | WOLTERS DORF, E., & CO. |
| VOSE, FREDERIC P. | WOOD, GUILFORD S. |
| WAHL, ALBERT. | WOOD, H. L. |
| WAKEN, J. WALLACE. | WOOD, MRS. H. L. |
| WALKER, ANNIE J. | WOODS MOTOR VEHICLE CO. |
| WEBSTER, GEORGE H. | WOODWARD, A. H. |
| WEIL FEATHER CO. | WRIGLEY, WM., JR., CO. |
| WEIL, JULIUS E. | WUICHET, LOUIS. |
| WEINBERGER, G. A. | ZIEHME, MRS. A. E. |

BRANCH MEMBERS

MURIETT, J. A.
PARK, MISS IDA M.

DECEASED LIFE MEMBERS

| | |
|---|---|
| ARMOUR, MRS. BARBARA. | LAWRENCE, E. F. |
| ARMOUR, PHILIP D. | LEEDS, W. B. |
| BAKER, W. T. | LEITER, LEVI Z. |
| BASS, PERKINS. | MASON, ROSWELL M. |
| BEECHER, MRS. JEROME. | MAY, HORATIO N. |
| BLACKSTONE, T. B. | MEDILL, JOSEPH. |
| BLAIR, CHAUNCEY B. | MURDOCH, THOMAS. |
| BLAIR, WILLIAM. | PAAREN, DR. N. H. |
| BOWEN, C. T. | PATTERSON, R. W., JR. |
| BROWN, EDWIN LEE, President from May, 1869, to May, 1873. | PECK, WALTER L. |
| COBB, SILAS B. | PINKERTON, ALLAN. |
| DEXTER, WIRT. | PULLMAN, GEO. M. |
| DERICKSON, RICHARD P., president from May, 1875, to May, 1877. | RAYMOND, BENJAMIN W. |
| DOBBINS, T. S. | RORKE, M. A. |
| DORE, JOHN C., President from May, 1873, to May, 1875. | ROSS, MRS. HENRIETTA. |
| DRAKE, JOHN B. | SCHNEIDER, GEORGE. |
| DRUMMOND, MISS ELIZABETH. | SCHUTTLER, PETER. |
| DRUMMOND, MISS JANE. | SHARP, WILLIAM H. |
| FARWELL, JOHN V. | SHERMAN, JOHN B. |
| FIELD, HENRY. | SHORTALL, JOHN G., President from May, 1877, to May, 1906. |
| FIELD, MARSHALL. | SHUFELDT, HENRY H. |
| FISK, DAVID B. | SPRAGUE, OTTIO S. A. |
| FOSTER, JOHN H. | STILES, I. N. |
| FOSTER, MRS. NANCY S. | STONE, LEANDER. |
| HARRISON, MRS. U. L. | STONE, SAMUEL. |
| HASKELL, MRS. CAROLINE E. | STURGES, MRS. MARY D. |
| HASKELL, FREDERICK. | TALCOTT, MANCER. |
| HARVEY, T. W. | TALCOTT, MRS. MARY A. |
| JONES, JOHN. | TAYLOR, H. P. |
| KELLY, MRS. ELIZABETH G. | TREE, LAMBERT. |
| KING, HENRY W. | WAHL, CHRISTIAN. |
| LAFLIN, MATHEW. | WEBSTER, MRS. MARY M. |
| LONDON, ALBERT W. | WELLS, MOSES D. |
| | WRIGHT, JOSEPH. |
| | YOUNG, OTTO. |

DECEASED DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

| | ELECTED. | DECEASED. |
|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| DR. JOHN H. FOSTER..... | 1869 | 1874 |
| SAMUEL STONE..... | 1869 | 1876 |
| JOHN JONES..... | 1869 | 1879 |
| RICHARD P. DERICKSON..... | 1869 | 1882 |
| BENJAMIN W. RAYMOND..... | 1869 | 1883 |
| WILLIAM H. SHARP..... | 1869 | 1886 |
| EDWIN LEE BROWN..... | 1869 | 1891 |
| ALBERT W. LANDON..... | 1869 | 1897 |
| JOHN C. DORE..... | 1869 | 1900 |
| JOHN B. SHERMAN..... | 1869 | 1902 |
| BELDEN F. CULVER..... | 1869 | 1902 |
| MARK SHERIDAN..... | 1873 | 1877 |
| HENRIETTA ROSS..... | 1875 | 1880 |
| AMOS T. HALL..... | 1876 | 1882 |
| THOMAS W. ANDERSON..... | 1877 | 1881 |
| CLAUDE J. ADAMS..... | 1877 | 1891 |
| DAVID B. FISK..... | 1878 | 1891 |
| KATE N. DOGGETT..... | 1880 | 1884 |
| JOHN ADAMS..... | 1880 | 1889 |
| PHILIP D. ARMOUR..... | 1880 | 1901 |
| MRS. F. H. BECKWITH..... | 1880 | 1903 |
| WIRT DEXTER..... | 1881 | 1890 |
| ELIZABETH STONE..... | 1882 | 1887 |
| MARY A. TALCOTT..... | 1882 | 1888 |
| HENRY W. CLARKE..... | 1883 | 1892 |
| FRANKLIN F. SPENCER..... | 1886 | 1890 |
| DAVID SWING..... | 1880 | 1894 |
| CHRISTIAN WAHL..... | 1880 | 1901 |
| J. MCGREGOR ADAMS..... | 1889 | 1904 |
| GEORGE SCHNEIDER..... | 1883 | 1906 |
| MARSHALL FIELD..... | 1879 | 1906 |
| JOSEPH STOCKTON..... | 1877 | 1907 |
| JOHN G. SHORTALL..... | 1869 | 1908 |
| OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE..... | 1891 | 1909 |
| MOSES D. WELLS..... | 1882 | 1910 |
| ALSON E. CLARK..... | 1891 | 1911 |
| WILLIAM PENN NIXON..... | 1886 | 1912 |
| JOSEPH WRIGHT..... | 1910 | 1913 |

MEMBERSHIP

The legal jurisdiction of The Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents may be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society or special agent. So much progress has been made in this way that the society feels greatly encouraged. Branch Societies or Agents are already provided in 43 counties in Illinois. With the assistance of humane people every county in the State will, in time, have its Branch Society or Agent. We ask all those interested in the organization of Branch Societies or Special Agencies in their vicinity, to write to this office for information and help.

The Society is largely maintained by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues, and contributions. Friends wishing to contribute to The Illinois Humane Society and its objects may do so by enclosing their check or post-office order to the Society, at its office. Those wishing to become members will kindly communicate with the Society.

| | Membership Fee. | Annual Dues. |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Governing Life Members. | \$200 | No Dues |
| Governing Members. (Upon additional payment of \$175 become Governing Life Members, exempt from Annual Dues.) | \$25 | \$15 |
| Honorary Members. | No Fee | No Dues |
| Governing Life Members, Governing Members and Honorary Members have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. | | |
| Annual Members. | No Fee | \$5 |
| Life Members. | \$100 | No Dues |
| Branch Members. | No Fee | \$2 |

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY—ITS HOME AND WORK.

Historic interest attaches to the house, now owned and occupied by The Illinois Humane Society, at 1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago. It is one of the buildings that survived the great fire of 1871 that swept the Chicago of 1830 into a field of ashes from which arose the greater city of today.

The house was erected in 1857 by Mr. John L. Wilson, who, together with his brother, Mr. Charles L. Wilson, edited and managed the Chicago Evening Journal in the days when it was known as "The Old Reliable." Later, Mr. C. L. Wilson went to England as Secretary to the American Legation at the Court of Saint James, while the brother remained as editor of the Journal. The house was well and substantially built, being constructed of the best materials and planned and executed by honest workmen. It was built on dimension stones, forming a bed-of-rock foundation, with two-foot walls; and stands today, after fifty-five years, as a characteristic expression of the accuracy, thoroughness and honesty of the man John L. Wilson. The architect was Edward Burling. At the time the house was built Wabash Avenue was a dirt road running south over the open prairie and Harmon Court was the city limits; a line of stages ran south to that street and, later, car tracks carrying "bob cars" were put through on Wabash Avenue.

During the time that Mr. Wilson and his family—a representative one of much social distinction—occupied the homestead, many people of note crossed its threshold and broke bread at its hospitable board. Among the interesting guests a few should have special mention: one of these was Richard J. Oglesby, made Governor of Illinois in 1865, a picturesque character of striking appearance, noted for gallantry during the rebellion, effective oratory, homely expression, broad vernacular and public service. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Wilson and a frequent visitor in his home—so frequent, in fact, that a room was kept in readiness for his particular use. When asked by Mr. Wilson in what color he would like to have his room decorated, he replied, "Oh, just punkin yellow." And "punkin yellow" it was with all the glory of the sunset, to please the man who will always be remembered for his immortal sonnet to the corn-fields of Illinois.

Perhaps the most celebrated personage to be entertained in the old house was the man who stands in the front rank of the world's great captains, the conqueror of the most terrible insurrection in the history of war—General Grant. A particularly notable occasion was a dinner given in his honor in 1868, which was one of the brilliant social events of the time. The dinner was served in the elegant basement dining room of the house—now the Society's lecture hall—and is vividly recalled by Mrs. Henry W. Farrar and Mrs. James B. Barnett (Laura M. and Daisy Wilson), daughters of Mr. John L. Wilson, residing in Chicago at the present time.

Another visitor of international fame in the artistic world was Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist. He loved to tell of his first visit to Fort Dearborn—the embryo Chicago—when it was a small village dropped down in a vast mud-hole, with nothing to indicate its future greatness. During his second concert tour in America he and his violin several times visited in the Wilson home. If walls could talk how much those in the old house could tell of this giant man of magnificent presence, erect as a pine, with his strong but gentle face framed in a halo of flowing hair; and if they could sing, what wonderful music they would reproduce in echo of the magic tones his bow swept from the strings.

The Wilson family continued to live in the house until 1870, when another chapter was to be added to its life story. Shortly after the Chicago fire, when the city was under the military control of the United States soldiery for the preservation of property, peace and order, General Sheridan, who was in command, secured the Wilson house at \$5,000 per year rental, as army headquarters. Thus into the old house strode "the wizard of the battle field"—General Sheridan—the hero of the famous twenty-mile ride to Winchester, the man "combining the restlessness of a Hotspur with the patience of a Fabius, the ingenuity of a Hannibal, the dash of a Murat and the courage of a Ney."

Altogether the old house is rich in associations. The scenes of the past come back like the memory of some medieval painted window, with the light of years streaming through, so far away do they seem from the present environment, so hidden in the romance of days gone by.

In 1893 a group of generous men and women purchased the Wilson house and presented it as a gift to The Illinois Humane Society. These kind friends were: Florence Lathrop Field, Caroline E. Haskell, Marshall Field, Silas B. Cobb, Philip D. Armour, Thomas Murdock, John G. Shortall, William A. Fuller, T. B. Blackstone, John L. Shortall, John C. Dore, A. C. Bartlett, N. H. and Anna May (Anna L. Wilson), George Schneider, O. S. A. Sprague, Barbara Armour, George Pullman, Estates of Mancel and Mary Talcott and Estates of Charles and Anna Brown. This building has been the home of the Society from that time to this.

The Illinois Humane Society had been organized in 1869 as a protective agency to save animals from the atrocious cruelties that were being commonly practiced upon them. This organized work for the prevention of cruelty to animals brought so many cases of cruelty to children to the attention of the Society that it soon extended its work to include the protection of children. At the time there was no other public society to which children could appeal for help from the cruelty and demoralization engendered by neglect, abuse and abandonment; this is hard to realize in these present days when numerous charity societies, children's homes, settlement houses, industrial schools, juvenile courts and scores of individuals are all working for the welfare of the child.

Edwin Lee Brown was the Society's first president; John C. Dore, second; Richard P. Derickson, third; John G. Shortall, fourth, being re-elected to the presidency for twenty-nine consecutive years; John L. Shortall succeeded his father as fifth president; Walter Butler was the sixth; and John L. Shortall is the seventh and presiding president. Mr. John G. Shortall was one of the prime factors in the establishing of the work and was personally and actively identified with it for over forty years, contributing of his thought, time, energy and money. He created strong sentiment in favor of humane work and interested many people to give it sympathetic and financial support. He founded the American Humane Association, a national federation of humane societies in the United States. During the world's fair in 1893 he presided over an international humane congress; this was the first international meeting of humane workers ever held, and was the introduction into humane work of the system of organization, which, in the history of all great movements, has been the means of harnessing scattered energy into a working unit. The last international humane convention was held in Washington, D. C., in 1910. Dr. William O. Stillman, president of The American Humane Association, presided over the meeting, and delegates were present representing twenty-nine foreign countries and every one of the United States.

The Illinois Humane Society is an agent for the prevention of cruelty to both children and animals, having legal jurisdiction throughout the State of Illinois. In addition to the home office in Chicago it has branch societies or special agents in 51 counties, and through these and independently can render service in any section of the state. The Society is a charitable organization, not conducted for pecuniary profit, and is supported by the income from its endowment fund, membership fees and dues and contributions. It is governed by a board of directors, a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer and an executive committee, according to its by-laws. It has a substantial list of members; governing life, governing, honorary, annual, life and branch members. It has a staff of workers; a superintendent, an attorney, an editor, a force of special humane officers, several stenographers, an ambulance department, a fountain department, and a house officer and matron who reside in the Society's building.

It is difficult to define the exact work of the Society for the reason that it is of so varied a character, covering so many phases of cruelty and circumstances, that it must needs deal with all kinds and conditions of cases in as many different ways. In all cases not within its particular province where actual cruelty is not involved, and frequently where cruelty

is involved, this Society works in close co-operation with the various relief societies engaged in other branches of child-saving work. It is worthy of comment that this same hearty spirit of mutual helpfulness exists between the local and foreign humane societies, enabling them to do effective work in all parts of the world.

The technical report of work carried on by the Society, published from time to time in the Humane Advocate, indicates the varied character of the complaints that come to its attention. Such a report does not show the complete results as it cannot include the indirect benefits that accrue from the publication of the Society's monthly magazine and its free lecture courses on humane subjects. During the life of the Society it has rescued over 31,260 children from cruel abuse or vicious environment and relieved over 100,000 suffering animals.

While the Society earnestly strives to caution and instruct all those persons who commit cruelties through thoughtlessness or ignorance, it prosecutes to the full extent of the law in all cases of intentional and flagrant cruelty where there is evidence to do so. It believes that beyond a certain point, leniency ceases to be a virtue, and that the power of the law must then be invoked to preserve the rightful interest of humanity. It is, therefore, both a preventive and a punitive agency, imposing moral and legal restraint. In resorting to the law and the courts to take children from the custody of brutal parents to save them from physical and moral injury, or to punish owners of animals who cruelly neglect or mistreat them, the Society is exercising corrective measures: It employs instructive means by admonishing the thoughtless, teaching the ignorant, conducting a lecture course on practical subjects pertaining to child and animal welfare, waging the enactment of humane laws, furthering humane education in the schools, organizing branch humane societies and publishing a monthly magazine devoted to humane interests.

Three distinctly practical features of the work merit special mention; namely, the ambulance department, the lecture course and the street fountain work. This ambulance service provides for the humane transportation of sick and injured animals on the streets of Chicago and offers relief to animals in distress. Years ago the Society recognized the importance of providing means for the removal of disabled animals. Its first ambulance was presented by one of its directors, Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck.

In 1907 the Society established a free school of instruction, consisting of practical lectures on various subjects pertaining to the humane care of children and animals. Similar courses have been planned and conducted each succeeding year with unbroken regularity. These lectures, oftentimes illustrated by practical demonstrations and stereopticon moving pictures, are delivered by experienced men, in the Society's lecture hall, and are free to the public; they cover a wide range of subjects and are proving of practical, economic, humane and educational value.

Since 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing public drinking fountains; and considers this one of the most practical and humane features of its work. After much experimentation it adopted a fountain that was simple in construction, inexpensive and serviceable. It provides for a continuous flow of water which supplies an aluminum bubbling cup for people, a large oval basin for horses and two lower ones for small animals. Over sixty of these fountains are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other states. Many of these fountains have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who have become specially interested in this refreshing branch of humane work. The installation of a practical public drinking fountain is a continuous benefaction to humanity.

This is but an outline of the work of this Society whose home is built upon "dimension stones" and its work upon those of justice and truth; it is but an integral part of that social beneficence known as the Humane Movement, which, in its full strength in the United States, last year alone, cared for the interests of 200,000 children and over a million and a quarter animals.

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND BRANCH SOCIETIES

The following remarks are drawn up for the assistance of those who want to help promote the humane cause in communities where there is no Humane Agent:

Experience is the best teacher and convinces us that, in the smaller communities, a system of personal representation of The Illinois Humane Society is more effective for the prosecution of the work of preventing cruelty, than a system of branches, and with the belief that an individual can represent this society effectively, we have concluded to advise that a good man, a resident of the city, town, or county, be appointed a special agent of The Illinois Humane Society, to look after all cases of cruelty. This special agent should be appointed only at the request of the people residing in the locality and be acceptable to the Society.

By this process of selection and appointment of a special agent, the interest is centered about a visible head, who is assisted in his work by the constant expression of that interest.

We believe, upon examination, you will find this the preferable method of enforcing our laws in your locality.

If it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

The duties of a special agent are such as require a cool head, good judgment of men and things, a humane and benevolent disposition, courage and unquestionable integrity.

Procedure

In this view, the following plan of organization is suggested: Having invited a number of representative people, who are not only friendly to the cause but anxious to see some organization established, to join in the movement, and having obtained their promise to attend, call a meeting for consultation as to the selection of some competent person to act as special agent (who should be a proper person to be invested with police power), and those present, having made such selection, have the chairman and secretary of the meeting certify such selection to the parent society here, and ask that the person named be appointed as special agent.

This society will act promptly upon the application and will issue the appointment if it agrees as to the person selected.

Upon the receipt from the parent society of the appointment, the same people should be called together again, and certain of them—number not limited, but recommended to be not over nine—chosen, who may be called upon, from time to time, by that special agent, for counsel and assistance in the prosecution of his work, i. e., the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals in his (your) vicinity, not extending beyond your county. These persons would constitute its Auxiliary Committee.

We would be glad to have the selection of a special agent where a branch has existed, but no longer exists or is feeble, left to the surviving active members of the branch and such added friends as they may select, proceeding in the form above suggested, in cases where no branch society exists.

The Illinois Humane Society.

FORM OF PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT

The undersigned residents of.....and vicinity, in the County of.....and State of Illinois, hereby request The Illinois Humane Society to appoint.....of said.....to act as its Special Agent, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals within the said county, subject to the constitution, by-laws and rules of said society.

Dated at.....

.....

TABLE SHOWING WORK OF STATE SOCIETIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES AND SPECIAL AGENCIES IN ILLINOIS THAT HAVE MADE REPORTS

| NAME OF SOCIETY OR AGENCY | | COUNTY | | CHILD WORK | | | ANIMAL WORK | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | Com-plaints | Ben-efited | Placed in Homes | Prose-cutions | Com-plaints | Relieved | Humanity Destroyed | Prose-cutions |
| Alton Branch Society..... | Madison | 90 | 30 | 9 | 5 | 137 | 111 | 75 | 3 |
| *Bloomington Humane Society (Inc.)..... | McLean | 59 | | | 9 | 52 | 107 | 8 | 4 |
| Blue Island—Ulrich Rohrbach, Sp. Agt..... | Cook | | No Child | d Cases | | 50 | 50 | 30 | |
| Boone County Humane Society (Inc.)..... | Boone | 35 | | | | 200 | 14 | 15 | 3 |
| Cairo Branch Society..... | Alexander | 20 | | | | 204 | 122 | 6 | 25 |
| *Champaign County Humane Society (Inc.)..... | Champaign | | | | | 146 | 40 | 21 | 16 |
| Chicago Heights Humane Society..... | Cook | 270 | 289 | 19 | 3 | 118 | 118 | 2 | 2 |
| Decatur, Errit E. Schroeder, Humane Officer..... | Macou | 60 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1000 | 500 | 50 | 40 |
| Dixon, Wm. G. Kent, Sp. Agt..... | Lee | | | | | | 1 | | |
| *East St. Louis Humane Society (Inc.)..... | St. Clair | 41 | 38 | 24 | | 34 | 21 | 13 | 7 |
| Elgin Humane Society..... | Kane | 10 | 10 | | | 86 | 12 | 34 | 1 |
| Evans-ton Humane Society..... | Cook | 38 | 120 | | | 250 | 53 | 25 | 14 |
| Edwardsville Branch Society..... | Madison | | | | | 7 | 6 | 1 | |
| Ford County Humane Society..... | Ford | | | | | | | | |
| Kankakee, Wilber Reed, Sp. Agt..... | Kankakee | 1 | | | | 80 | 23 | 5 | |
| *McDonough County Humane Society..... | McDonough | 8 | 8 | | 1 | 20 | 13 | 2 | |
| Mendota, Max John, Sp. Agt..... | LaSalle | | | | | | | | |
| Mt. Carmel, D. L. McClintock, Sp. Agt..... | Wabash | 5 | | | | 150 | 390 | 15 | 1 |
| Pana, W. F. Fisher, Sp. Agt..... | Christian | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | |
| *Peoria Humane Society (Inc.)..... | Peoria | | | | | | | | |
| Princeton, W. T. Kendall, Sp. Agt..... | Bureau | 3 | | | | 19 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| *Quincy Humane Society (Inc.)..... | Adams | 134 | 77 | | 11 | 397 | 838 | 64 | 5 |
| *Rock Island County Humane Society. (Inc.)..... | Rock Island | 15 | 8 | | | 76 | 904 | 22 | 1 |
| *Springfield Humane Society (Inc.)..... | Sangamon | 200 | 300 | 7 | 12 | 520 | 67 | 453 | 2 |
| St. Charles, M. E. Sinton, Sp. Agt..... | Kane | 18 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 7 | |
| Shelbyville, Mrs. H. J. Hamlin, Sp. Agt..... | Shelby | | | | | 2 | 13 | 87 | |
| Thawville, Peter Wallis, Sp. Agt..... | Troquois | | | | | | 12 | 4 | |
| Total..... | | 1108 | 887 | 66 | 48 | 3562 | 3433 | 942 | 126 |

NOTE:—* Independent State Societies Co-operating with this Society.



NEW LECTURE HALL

LECTURE COURSES

Since the year 1907, regular courses of lectures have been conducted by this society on practical subjects of educational value pertaining to humane work, such as the following:

Child Study.

Juvenile Problems: Causes of Delinquency and Dependency Among Children.

Child Labor.

Origin and Scope of Laws Concerning Cruelty to Children.

Barn Rules and Regulations.

Winter Shoeing Relative to the Comfort and Safety of Horses; Sprains, Fractures, and All Injuries Incidental to Falling.

Cruelty of Overloading Horses.

Cruelty of Working Lamé Horses: Prevention and Care of Diseases of the Feet—Corns, Treads, Toe-cracks, Founder, Drop-sole, Canker, Nail-pricks, Open-joint, Sidebone, Quittor and Furuncle.

Diseases of Fore Legs: Ringbone, Splint, Bowed Tendon, Knee sprung, Capped elbow.

Diseases of the Hind Legs: Ringbone, Spavin, Curb, Capped back, String halt.

Proper Feed and Feeding: Heat prostration, Sunstroke, and Proper Treatment of Animals During Hot Weather.

Proper Harnessing and Hooking of Horses to Increase Their Power and Conserve Their Strength, and Prevent Sore Shoulders and Backs.

Proper Handling of Cases on the Street: Evidence and Preparation of Cases for Trial.

Origin and Scope of Laws Concerning Cruelty to Animals.

These lectures have been delivered by such well informed men as Dr. A. H. Baker, President Chicago Veterinary College; Mr. Thomas J. Cavanagh, Secretary Chicago Team Owners' Association; Mr. W. Lester Bodine, Superintendent Compulsory Education Department, Chicago Board of Education; Mr. Edgar T. Davies, Chief State Factory Inspector of Illinois; Captain Charles C. Healey, Commanding Mounted Squadron of Chicago Police, and Mr. George A. H. Scott, Attorney for the Illinois Humane Society.

A lecture was given on Saturday, March 2, 1912, by Mr. Meyer J. Sturm, Architect, and member of the Chicago Committee on Ventilation, on the subject of "Lighting, Ventilation and Sanitation," treated in its application to barns necessary for the efficiency of the work horse, and illustrated by parallel cases in the home. This lecture has been printed in pamphlet form and distributed by the Society.

The Committee on Lectures is now arranging a course for the season of 1913, which will include four lectures by a veterinary surgeon in addition to stereopticon lectures.

FOUNTAINS

Fountains originated in springs in the ground with their natural basins hollowed out by the action of the water. Later, such springs were arched over for protection and the basins lined with stones or rough tiles; still later, as an expression of man's artistic fervor, coverings for the springs were made in various shapes, and mosaic and shell work were introduced in the inlay of the niches and basins. The Greeks made excavations in the rocks to capture and control natural springs at their sources. That there were garden and road fountains, in some of which the water poured from the mouths of lions and boars, is known from the reproduction of street scenes containing them on wonderful old Grecian urns and vases.

Fountains were in use over 3,000 years before the Christian era, one of the earliest examples preserved being a fountain in the palace of Tello, in Babylon. Among the Pompeian discoveries are fountains of rare simplicity and beauty. In ancient Greece and Rome the useful nature of the fountain was never lost sight of, and Rome is still unsurpassed for the number, beauty and utility of the public drinking fountains that adorn her streets. This is time proof that utility and beauty may be combined. The Greeks have given us perfect models. It is a joy merely to see and hear a fountain of laughing water; but how much greater the joy when the water may be tasted as well as seen and heard. A fountain, however artistic, cannot fulfill its mission if it does not *give* its "cup of cold water."

Oftentimes, the amount of money expended on one fountain alone would be sufficient to establish a whole system of modest, practical ones, that would bestow the greatest good upon the greatest number. This does not mean the condemnation of artistic fountains. Far from it. The very nature of a fountain—a gracious offering of pure refreshment—demands a pleasing externalization. There is no ban on costly fountains; but it frequently is the case that the most costly and pretentious examples exhibit the least artistic taste and practical worth. A fountain should be both pleasing and practical, whether of small or great cost. There must be an expenditure of thought and judgment as well as money to accomplish the happy combination.

Fountains are not abundant in our American cities, but our people are fast coming to a realization of the importance of having a more plentiful supply of public drinking water. This is relief work in which every one—men, women and children—may join, with comparatively small expenditure of money and effort.

It is generally supposed that the placing of a street fountain of any kind whatsoever is a difficult, expensive undertaking. It is not necessarily so. Everyone knows that a fountain may cost thousands of dollars—if it be marble or bronze and the work of a great artist—but does everyone know that a simple and serviceable one may be installed, complete and ready for the turning on of the water, at a cost of \$130, a small sum in comparison with the great good that accrues to the countless thirsty beneficiaries. This sum may be given by an individual or raised by subscription, in a neighborhood, by an improvement association, a church, a social or business club, or by a group of school children.

Early in the history of The Illinois Humane Society it recognized the importance of providing drinking places for thirsty creatures, and has always considered the erection of public drinking fountains one of the most truly charitable and practical features of its work. After many experiments with various designs, a pattern was finally adopted by the Society that incorporated all the best points of the others. It is simple in plan and construction, economical, serviceable and thoroughly practical in every way. Since the year 1877 the Society has been actively engaged in furnishing these fountains; and, after the test of years, believes this design to be the best known for its cost and service. So satisfactory has it been that over sixty of them are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, and many more have been shipped to the suburbs and to other cities in this and other States, where they are now in use.

Many of the fountains in Chicago have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who were specially interested in this branch of the Society's work, and wished to devote means to supply that need.

Cost of fountain with sanitary aluminum cup and strainers complete is \$70 f. o. b. Chicago. The average cost of erection as per specifications furnished is \$60 additional, or \$130 complete. The cost of erection depends entirely on the distance to the nearest water and sewer connections. If connections are more than twenty feet from proposed location, the cost may be much more than the figures quoted. The water is carried up the service pipe, overflowing the aluminum drinking cup into the bowl beneath, from which three horses can drink at a time; thence into the troughs below for smaller animals. This is considered the most sanitary fountain in general use, both for people and animals.

When the erection of a fountain is contemplated, the first step to be taken is to choose a location and then to gain the consent of the adjoining property owners; next, permission must be gained from the city to erect the fountain, to use the city water and to make the necessary connections with the city water pipes. The mason and plumber are then called in and the work of installation is accomplished.

It sometimes happens that fountains erected by the Society or an individual have to be removed later at the request of the owner of adjoining property. The forced removal of a fountain is a possible though not a probable thing, and for that reason absolute permanency cannot be assured. This chance of removal is beyond the control of the Society, and should be understood by anyone purposing the erection of a fountain.

There is no better nor more lasting public benefaction than the erection of a practical, public drinking fountain. It is a constant benefactor, and gives continuously of its cheer and refreshment.

The cost of the casting and equipment of this particular fountain amounts to \$70, and the erecting and putting into commission costs \$60 more, making the entire cost of the purchase and installation of the fountain \$130. This sum includes the brickmason's and plumber's bills. A mason's services are required in digging a pit and building walls within it; and a plumber makes the necessary pipe connection.

Specifications are as follows:

DIMENSION OF FOUNTAIN.

| | <i>Ft.</i> | <i>In.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Height of fountain over all..... | 4 | 2 |
| Diameter of bowl..... | 2 | 8 |
| Diameter of base..... | 3 | 0 |
| Height of drinking cup from ground... | 3 | 6 |

The average weight of the fountain is 800 pounds. Size of Pit: Four feet by four feet six inches; inside measurement depth, four feet; walls to be built of hard burned sewer brick, eight inches thick, laid in Portland cement. Top of pit to be covered with two-inch plank and finished with six-inch concrete. Opening into pit to be through a twenty-inch iron frame and lid (circular opening is usual); lid to have counter-sunk handle.

Water pipes to be three-quarter inch strong lead pipe controlled by one round-way stop-cock and one stop and waste cock. The stop-cock to be used solely for regulating the water flow into the fountain. The stop and waste cocks for shutting off water during the winter months. Each cock to have a stop-rod, protected by a substantial box and placed conveniently to pit opening.

The sewer must be of six-inch tile run to center of water outlet of fountain.

In setting the fountain it should be not less than twenty-six inches from the center of the base of the fountain to curb line.

The pit may be built of wood; walls of pit to be of oak plank, two and one-half inches thick, with four cedar posts at each corner. Inside measurement the same as for brick. Top of three-inch oak plank. Brick is the best material for construction.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO

SOUTH

1145 S. Wabash Avenue.
Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).
Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
Forty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
Sixty-eighth and State Streets.
Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.
Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue.
One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
One Hundred and Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue.

WEST

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.
Polk and Lincoln Streets.
Polk Street and Center Avenue.
Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.
Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.
Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Center Avenue.
Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road.
One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.

NORTH

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.
Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
Bohemian Cemetery.
County Jail.
California Avenue and Augusta Street.
Claremont and North Avenues.
Chicago Avenue Water Works.
Elm and Wells Streets.
Evanston Avenue and Montrose Boulevard.
Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.
Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
Lake Street and North Park Avenue.
Market and Madison Streets.
Market and Randolph Streets.
Noble and Cornelia Streets.
Ohio and Green Streets.
Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.
Rogers Park Police Station.
Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street.
Wells and Superior Streets.
Washington Square.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Blue Island (three fountains).
 Waukegan (three fountains).
 Elgin (three fountains).

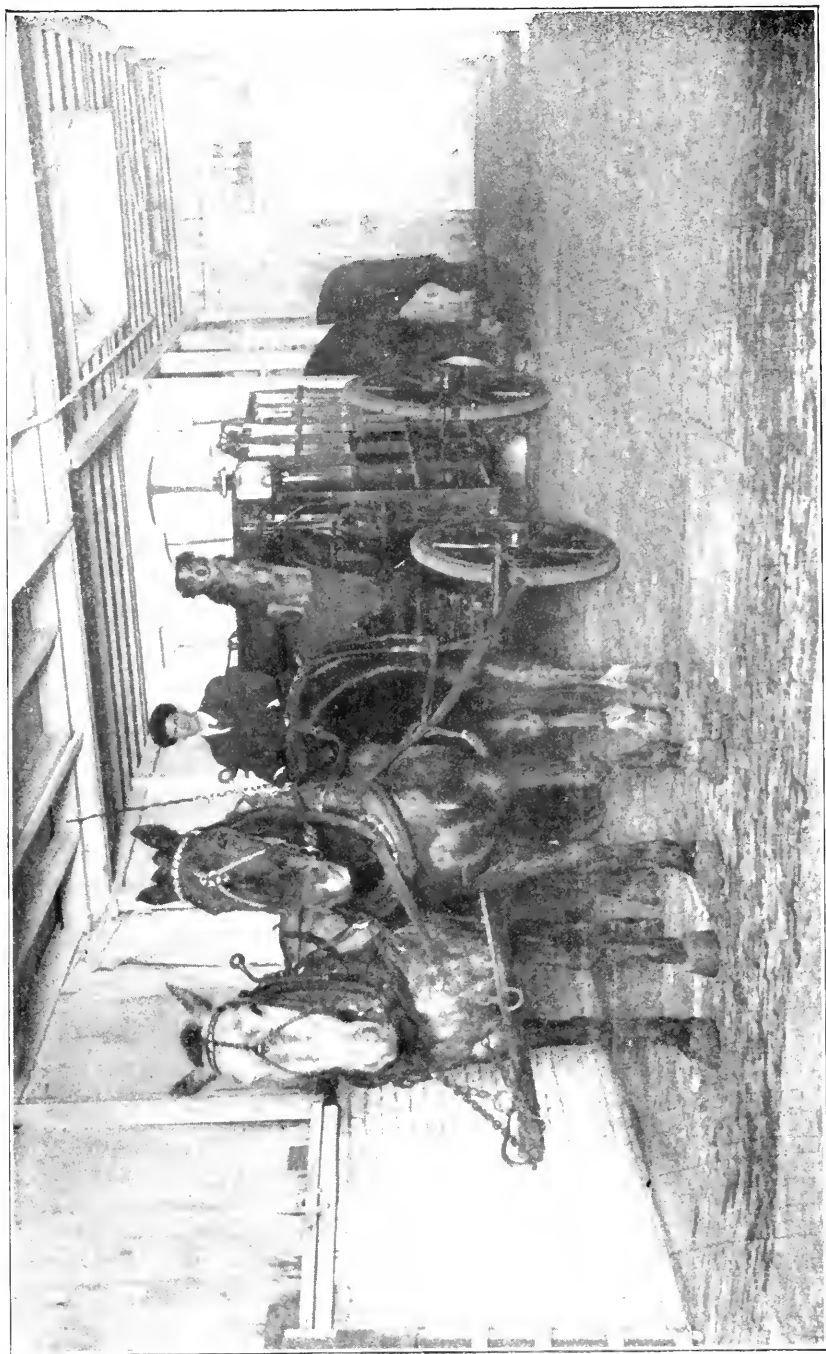
Highland Park (two fountains).
 Maywood (two fountains).
 Oregon.

IN OTHER STATES

San Diego, Cal. (three fountains).
 Los Angeles, Cal.
 Pittsburgh, Pa. (six fountains).
 Durand, Wis. (seven fountains).
 Syracuse, N. Y.
 Hammond, Ind. (two fountains).
 Romeo, Mich.
 Washington, D. C.
 Vandergrift, Pa.
 Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains).
 Kingston, Ontario, Can. (two fountains.)

Davenport, Iowa.
 Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Northwood, Iowa.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 West Allis, Wis. (two fountains).
 Seattle, Wash. (three fountains).
 Oakmont, Pa.
 Oakland, Cal. (five fountains).
 East Chicago, Ind.
 Newport, Wash.





SOCIETY'S STABLE—AMBULANCE DEPARTMENT, CARES FOR SICK AND DISABLED ANIMALS.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

BY-LAWS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

Article One

Members of this, "The Illinois Humane Society" (which is hereinafter designated by the words "the Society"), shall be of six classes: Governing Members, Governing Life Members, Honorary Members, Annual Members, Life Members and Branch Members.

All persons who were active members of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Life Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as "Governing Life Members" thereof; and all persons who were "Honorary Members" and "Branch Members" of the Society on February 4, A. D. 1909, shall be deemed and considered as such, respectively.

Article Two

Governing Members, Governing Life Members and Honorary Members only shall have the right to vote for and be eligible to the office of Director. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, or more; and each person hereafter elected a Governing Life Member shall, within thirty days thereafter, in order to qualify as such member, pay into the Treasury of the Society the sum of two hundred dollars, or more, and they shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues; and in the election of Directors, each Governing Member, each Governing Life Member and each Honorary Member shall be entitled to one vote. The annual dues of Governing Members shall hereafter be fifteen dollars after the first year of membership, payable on the first Thursday of February in each year. The name of any Governing Member whose dues are unpaid on the first day of April in each year shall be posted by the Secretary in his records in the principal office of the Society, and notice of such posting shall be mailed to such delinquent member; and in case he shall continue delinquent for six months after his name has been so posted, and he has been notified as herein provided, the Board of Directors may terminate his or her membership. The number of Governing Members shall be limited to two hundred.

Honorary Members shall be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent service in the Humane Cause. They shall be elected in the same manner as Governing Members and Governing Life Members, but only upon the nomination of the Executive Committee. They shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges of Governing Members and Governing Life Members.

Annual Members shall, upon the payment of Five Dollars, have the privileges of Honorary Members for one year, except the right to vote, or hold office.

Life Members, upon the payment of one hundred dollars, shall have the privileges of Annual Members for and during their respective lives, and the money so received shall not be expended for current expenses, but shall be invested, and only the income thereof may be expended.

Branch Members shall be those who reside outside of Cook County, and shall, upon the payment of two dollars, have the privileges of Annual Members for one year.

Governing Members, upon the further payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, shall be exempt from dues, and shall then be known as Governing Life Members. The money received from all Governing Members and Governing Life Members, in becoming such members, respectively, shall be invested, and only the income thereof expended.

All members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, lectures and conventions of the Society, and to receive its publications free, and all members shall be eligible to appointment upon Committees other than the Executive and Finance Committees.

Suitable Certificates of Membership shall be provided, and shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

Article Three

The officers of the Society shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee. The number of members of the Board of Directors shall be thirty-six until hereafter changed. No person except a member of the Board of Directors shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer.

Article Four

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Thursday in February each year. Notice in writing of the time and place of each Annual Meeting shall be mailed to all members of the Society, at least ten days before such meeting. A Special Meeting of members may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or upon the written request of two Directors, written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to all members at least ten days before such meeting. And at the Annual Meeting, or at any adjourned meeting thereof, the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected as provided by the By-Laws. At the Annual Meeting of the year A. D. 1909, the thirty-six Directors shall be elected, in three classes of twelve Directors each, one of which classes shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected; a second class shall hold office for two years, and until their successors are elected; and the third class shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are elected.

At each subsequent Annual Meeting, twelve Directors shall be elected to hold office for three years, and until their successors shall be elected.

Any nine members having the power to vote hereunder, irrespective of class, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society; any two or more of such voting members shall constitute a quorum to adjourn without further notice any Annual or Special Meeting of the Society to any fixed time and place.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by death, resignation, inability to act, or removal from the State of Illinois, may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

Article Five

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall also be called by the President, or upon the written request of two Directors, at any time. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Directors.

Article Six

At the first regular meeting of the Board of Directors, immediately after the annual election each year, the Directors shall elect from their own number a President, First Vice President, Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall also elect from their number six persons, who, with the President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, shall constitute an Executive Committee; and the President of the Society shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected and shall have qualified, respectively, unless removed by the Board.

Vacancies in any of the above named offices may be filled by the Board of Directors at any of its meetings.

Article Seven

The Directors shall elect any and all other officers of the Society, and may at any time appoint such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of all officers, committees and agents; and they may at

any time remove the same, or any of them, and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number; they may enact by-laws for themselves and the Society, and make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the Society and its officers and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, with full power, for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the Society could do. The Directors shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such Directors, and they shall not incur, on account of the Society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

Article Eight

The corporate seal of this Society shall be:



Article Nine

The first meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society, at the same place. Notice in writing of the time and place of any other meeting of the Board of Directors shall be mailed to each member of the Board at least three days before such meeting. The President of the Society shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Directors. A record of the proceedings of each meeting shall be kept. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Secretary.
6. Communications and resolutions.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Election of members.

Article Ten

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of three members each, except the Auditing Committee, which shall consist of two members, and except the Lecture Committee, which shall contain at least two members of the Society, appointed by the President, and the President shall act as a consulting member of each committee.

1. Committee on Humane Education.
2. Committee on Branch Societies and Agencies.
3. Committee on Laws.
4. Committee on Finance.
5. Committee on Lectures.
6. Committee on Publication.
7. Auditing Committee.

Article Eleven

The Chairman of each standing committee shall be chosen from the members of the Executive Committee, except the Chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Auditing Committee. Meetings of the Executive Commit-

tee may be called at any time by the President at his own discretion, or at the written request of two members of the Executive Committee; a written notice of the time and place of which meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee at least one day before such meeting. The President, when present, shall act as Chairman of this Committee. The Secretary of the Society, when present, shall act as its Secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept, which shall be read at each meeting of the Board of Directors. When the Board of Directors is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs of the Society, with full power, for the purpose of which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things necessary for the proper conduct of the work and affairs of the Society, including the election of members of all classes.

Article Twelve

The approval of the President and of a majority of the Committee on Finance of the Society shall be necessary to all investments of the Society's investment funds; and in any disposition of any property of the Society, except such as shall come to the hands of the Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

Article Thirteen

1. *President.* The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board, and of the Society, and of the Executive and Finance Committees. He shall have the general charge and management of the affairs of the Society, and shall be the custodian of all its property, except such moneys as shall come into the hands of the Treasurer.

2. *Vice-Presidents.* One of the two Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the President, act as President.

3. *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Society shall keep the records of the Society, of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, performing such duties as they may require, and as are usual in such office.

4. *Assistant Secretary.* An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Executive Committee, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

5. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Society that shall come to his hands; the same shall be paid out upon proper vouchers only upon his written order, countersigned by the President; and all checks, drafts and orders, payable to the order of the Society, shall be indorsed by the Treasurer for deposit; he shall keep a record of the property and investments of the Society; all books, accounts and records in his hands shall be at all times open to the inspection of the President and the Executive Committee. In case of the absence or inability of the Treasurer, then any officer of the Society may be designated by the Executive Committee to act in his place during such absence or disability; and in case of the absence or disability of the President, then the First Vice-President is authorized to countersign, as aforesaid; and in case of the absence or disability of the President and First Vice-President, then the Second Vice-President shall so countersign such orders.

The Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Executive Committee, and deposit all moneys of the Society in such bank or banks as the President and the Executive Committee may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury for auditing purposes, on the first day of January of each year, and also whenever called upon by the Executive Committee or the President.

Article Fourteen

The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall have power to appoint and employ counsel, who shall be the legal adviser, or advisers, of the Society and its officers.

Article Fifteen

1. The Society has no general agents, authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent with such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of the Society's officers, nor by its Executive Committee.

2. The Special Agents of the Society shall be appointed and removed at will, from time to time, by the President, or Executive Committee. They shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as may be prescribed by the President or Executive Committee, consistent with the By-Laws.

3. Special Agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may, from time to time, be determined by the President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, or by that Committee.

4. No Special Agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liability whatsoever on the part of the Society, nor is any illegal act or omission on his part to be deemed within the scope of his authority, as such Special Agent, or as sanctioned by the Society.

Article Sixteen

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in each year, the President, Secretary and Treasurer shall present their Annual Reports.

Article Seventeen

No alteration shall be made by the Board of Directors in any of the By-Laws of the Society, unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the Director proposing the same, and adopted by such Board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS (HURD'S REVISED STATUTES, 1911)

Concerning Cruelty to Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 492.—*Certain Employment of Children Forbidden.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years to exhibit, use, or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or in the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

SEC. 493.—*Unlawful to Exhibit.* It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child under the age and for the purposes prohibited in section 42a hereof.

SEC. 494.—*Order as to Custody.* When it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of, or has committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court, who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

SEC. 495.—*Endangering Life or Health.* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any such child wilfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to wilfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

SEC. 496.—*Penalty.* Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any child

in any of the ways mentioned in this, or in the foregoing sections shall be fined not less than five (\$5) nor more than two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace, and police justices or police magistrates, shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

First. By cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, overworking, or mutilating, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second. By unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his or her charge or custody, with proper food, drink, shelter and raiment.

Third. By abandoning any child.

SEC. 497.—*Cruelty to Children and Others.* Any person who shall wilfully or unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall wilfully or unnecessarily in any manner injure in health or limb any child, apprentice, or other person under his legal control shall be fined not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, and justices of the peace and police justices or police magistrates shall have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

[Approved June 21st, 1895. In force July 1st, 1895.]

Abandoning Children

CHAP. 38, SEC. 42H.—*Penalty for Abandoning Child.* That when any child under the age of one year shall be abandoned by its parents, guardian or any other person having legal control or custody thereof, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, or more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

For Crimes Against Children

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42ha.

For Contributing to Dependency, Neglect or Delinquency

See Chap. 38, Sec. 42hb.

For Treatment and Control of Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children

(Known as Juvenile Court Law.) See Chap. 23, Secs. 169-177.

For law (in force July 1st, 1911) pensioning parents to enable them to properly care for dependent and neglected children. See Chap. 23, Sec. 175

Law Regulating Employment of Children on Streets and Public Places

An ordinance passed July 8, 1912, regulating the employment of children on the streets and in public places.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any girl under the age of eighteen years to distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale, any newspapers, magazines, periodicals, gum, or any other merchandise, or to distribute handbills or circulars, or any other articles, or to exercise the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, or to solicit money or other thing of value, in any street or public place in the city, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ such girl under the ages designated herein, or permit or suffer such girl to be employed at the trade of a bootblack, or any other trade or occupation, in any street or public place in the city.

SEC. 2. No boy under the age of fourteen years shall pursue any of the occupations mentioned in Section 1 hereof, upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, and no boy between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall pursue

any of said occupations upon the streets or public places of the city, before five o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening, unless he shall be provided with and have on his person an age and school certificate issued in accordance with the requirements of "An Act to regulate the employment of children in the State of Illinois and to provide for the enforcement thereof," approved May 15, 1903.

SEC. 3. Any girl under the age of eighteen years or any boy under the age of sixteen years who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be warned by any police officer who shall discover any violation of this ordinance forthwith to comply with the provisions of this ordinance and to desist from further violation thereof, and such officer shall also without delay report such violation to his superior officer, who shall cause a written notice to be served upon the parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, setting forth the manner in which this ordinance has been violated. In case any girl under the age of eighteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any occupation mentioned in Section 1 hereof in any street or public place in this city, or any boy under the age of sixteen years, after such warning, shall again pursue any such occupation contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, he or she shall be subjected to the penalty herein provided for, and in case any parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl, who has received notice as provided for herein, shall knowingly permit such boy or girl to again violate the provisions of this ordinance, or shall procure or engage such boy or girl after such notice to pursue an occupation in a manner contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, such parent, guardian, custodian or person in control or charge of such boy or girl shall also be subject to such penalty. Any violation of this ordinance after the warning or notice herein provided for shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Concerning Cruelty to Animals

CHAP. 38, SEC. 50.—Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200, viz.:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SEC. 51.—No railroad or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 52.—*Bull Baiting, Cock Fighting, Etc.* Whoever shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock or other creature, and every person who shall engage, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, and

every person who shall visit such place so kept or used, or who shall be found therein, shall be fined not less than \$3 nor more than \$200.

SEC. 203.—*To Domestic Animals.* Whoever wilfully and maliciously kills, wounds, maims, disfigures or poisons any domestic animal, or exposes any poisonous substance, with intent that the life of any such animal should be destroyed thereby, such animal being the property of another, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than three years, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both: Provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to persons owning sheep or other domestic animals, who may, in the exercise of reasonable care and good intentions, put out poison on his own premises where sheep are kept, to kill sheep-killing dogs.

SEC. 471.—*To Be Paid to Societies for Prevention of Cruelty, Etc.* Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That all the fines, paid in money, imposed through the agency of any humane society or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children under the laws of the State of Illinois, shall, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society, to be applied towards its support.

SEC. 472.—*Society to Be Incorporated Under Laws of Illinois.* 2. That all the fines paid in money imposed through the agency of any humane society (or society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children) under the laws or ordinances of any city, town or village, within the State of Illinois, may, when collected, be paid into the treasury of such society: Provided, such society named in this act shall be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois.

Enforcement of the Law to Prevent Cruelty to Animals

CHAP. 8, SEC. 24.—An act to secure the enforcement of the law for prevention of cruelty to animals. (Approved May 25, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

Governor to Appoint Officers. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it is hereby made the duty of the governor to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, one officer for the town of Lake, Cook County, two officers for East St. Louis, St. Clair County, and one officer for the city of Peoria, Peoria County, whose terms of office shall be two years respectively, or until a successor to such officer shall be appointed and qualified, and the duty of each officer so appointed shall be to cause the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. (As amended by act approved May 11, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 27.—*Duty of Officers.* It shall be the further duty of the officers so appointed to see that all stock in the stock yard or stock yards in his respective county, or at any distillery, brewery, factory, or other place where stock are confined, housed or fed, are properly fed and cared for, and that stock receive the full amount of feed for which the owner or shipper is charged. (As amended by act approved June 30, 1885. In force July 1, 1885.)

Animals and Birds *Ferae Naturae*

An Act declaring certain animals and birds *ferae naturae* to be personal property. (Approved April 10, 1877. In force July 1, 1877.)

SEC. 28. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all birds and animals *ferae naturae* or naturally wild, when raised or in domestication, or kept in enclosures and reduced to possession, are hereby declared to be objects of ownership and absolute title, the same as cattle and other property, and shall receive the same protection of law, and in the same way and to the same extent shall be the subject of trespass or larceny, as other personal property.

Mutilation of Horses

An Act to prevent the mutilation of horses. (Approved June 17, 1891. In force July 1, 1891.)

SEC. 74.—*Cutting Solid Part of Tail.—Penalty.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly, That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

Bird Day

An Act entitled "An act to encourage the protection of wild birds."
(Approved May 16, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

SEC. 75.—*Bird Day.* 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That the Governor shall, annually, in the Spring, designate by proclamation a "Bird Day" (which shall be the same day proclaimed by the Governor as "Arbor Day," as provided by an act entitled "An act to encourage the planting of trees," approved June 10, 1887, in force July 1, 1887), to be observed throughout the State as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in the public schools and elsewhere tending to show the value of the wild birds and the necessity for their protection, thus contributing to the comforts and attractions of our State.

Humane Education Law

An Act to provide for moral and humane education in the public schools and to prohibit certain practices inimical thereto.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be the duty of every teacher of a public school in this State to teach the pupils thereof honesty, kindness, justice and moral courage for the purpose of lessening crime and raising the standard of good citizenship.

SEC. 2. In every public school within this State not less than one-half hour of each week during the whole of each term of school shall be devoted to teaching the pupils thereof kindness and justice to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals, and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature. It shall be optional with each teacher whether it shall be a consecutive half hour or a few minutes daily, or whether such teaching shall be through humane reading, daily incidents, stories, personal example or in connection with nature study.

SEC. 3.—No experiment upon any living creature for the purpose of demonstrating in any study shall be made in any public school of this State. No animal provided by, nor killed in the presence of any pupil of a public school, shall be used for dissection in such school, and in no case shall dogs or cats be killed for such purpose. Dissection of dead animals, or any parts thereof, shall be confined to the class room and shall not be practiced in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated thereby.

SEC. 4.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State and the committee in charge of preparing the program for each annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association shall include therein moral and humane education. The superintendent of schools of each county and of each city shall include once each year moral and humane education in the program of the teachers' institute which is held under his or her supervision.

SEC. 5.—The principal or teacher of each public school shall state briefly in each of his or her monthly reports whether the provisions of this act have been complied with in the school under his or her control. No teacher who knowingly violates any provision of Sections 1, 2 or 3 of this act shall be entitled to receive more than 95 per cent of the public school moneys than would otherwise be due for services for the month in which such provision shall be violated. This act shall apply to common schools only and shall not be construed as requiring religious or sectarian teaching.

Approved June 14, 1909.

To Prevent Shooting of Live Pigeons, Fowl or Others Birds

An Act to prevent the shooting of live pigeons, fowl or other birds for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship. (Approved April 7, 1905. In force July 1, 1905.)

SEC. 76.—*Keeping or Using Live Pigeons, Etc., for a Target.*—Penalty,

1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: Any person who keeps or uses a live pigeon, fowl or other bird for the purpose of a target, or to be shot at, either for amusement or as a test of skill in marksmanship, or shoots at a bird kept or used as aforesaid, or is a party to such shooting, or leases any building, room, field or premises, or knowingly permits the use thereof, for the purpose of such shooting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, for each violation of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. Nothing in this act shall apply to the shooting of wild game in its wild state.

Game

An Act for the protection of game, wild fowl and birds, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto. (Approved April 28, 1903. In force July 1, 1903.)

CHAP. 61, SEC. 3.—*What Birds Not to Be Killed.*—Penalty.—Protection of Fruit.—Game Birds. 3. Any person who shall, within the State, kill or catch, or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird or part of bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, crow-black-bird or chicken hawk, or who shall purchase, offer or expose for sale any such wild bird or part of bird after it has been killed or caught, shall, for each offense be subject to a fine of five dollars for each bird killed or caught or had in his or her possession, living or dead, or imprisoned for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the Court: Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or occupant of lands from destroying any such birds or animals when deemed necessary by him for the protection of fruits or property. For the purpose of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant and river and sea ducks; the Ballidæ, commonly known as rails, and Gallinules, the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock and pipers, tatters and curlews; the Callinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasants, partridges, quails and mourning doves.

SEC. 11.—*Ownership of Game in State.* The ownership of and the title of all wild and game birds in the State of Illinois is hereby declared to be in the State, and no wild game or birds shall be taken or killed in any manner or at any time except the person so taking or killing shall consent that the title of said game shall be and remain in the State of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same after such taking or killing. The taking or killing of wild game or birds at any time or in any manner or by any person shall be deemed a consent of said person that the title to such game or birds shall be and remain in the State, for said purpose of regulating the use and disposition of the same.

SEC. 12.—*Destroying Nests or Eggs of Wild Game.*—Penalty. 12. Any person who shall, within the State of Illinois, take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild game or birds, or shall have such nest or eggs in his or her possession shall be subject for each offense to a fine of five dollars, or imprisonment for ten days or both, at the discretion of the Court.

NOTE—Many cities, towns and villages have ordinances relating to cruelty to children and animals.

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

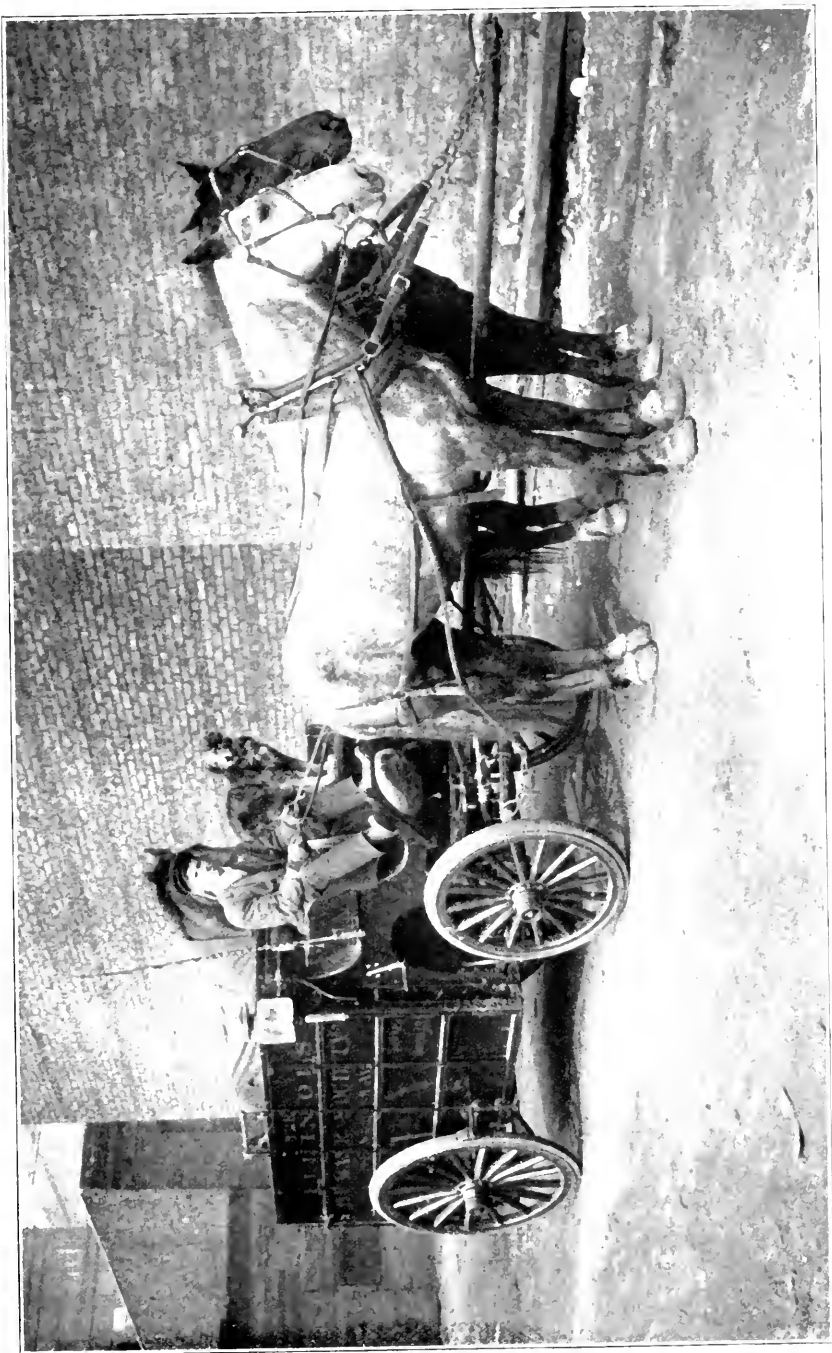
To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.



AMBULANCE



PERSONNEL OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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| FRANK M. STAPLES..... | First Vice-President |
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17.00
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HUMANE ADVOCATE

MARCH, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO





Photograph by Edward C. Nielson, Madison, Wis.

A HAPPY VIEW OF ANIMAL LIFE

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

MARCH, 1913

No. 5

HUMANE EDUCATION AND THE TEACHER

By Mrs. Laurence Gronlund, Oakland, Cal.

A well-known educator makes the following statement: "No great movement is permanent until placed on an educational basis. Whatever enters the public mind through the schools, enters as sunshine and rain into the fiber of the oak."—Rev. Dr. Faunce, President Brown University.

Through the efforts of a comparatively small number of people who recognized the pressing need of school instruction in humanity, a humane education law has been in effect for several years in a number of our states. Generally speaking, no material progress has been made in the schools of those states, and little is heard of any systematic or spirited effort on the part of the authorities to place the subject before the children in a way which will make the teaching of any real value to them. The school's activity in promoting interest in this branch of study has not kept pace with that displayed concerning other special studies now considered an important part of public school instruction.

With exceptions, educators have regarded with indifference the matter of humane education in the school. Even among those who have given the question thought, a number regard the giving of direct instruction of this character without the scope of public school work.

In answer to an appeal to give it place on the program of a certain state

convention of teachers, in a state where the humane education law has been in effect for nearly ten years, the president of the association wrote me: "I am in sympathy with your work, but am at the same time opposed to putting anything on the program unless it is a matter of general interest to the teachers." This, when the name of a brilliant educator, a lecturer of repute, had been suggested to present the subject.

Yet the fact remains that man's general treatment of the dumb animals whom he has pressed into his service is cruel either by direct act or his omission to speak in their defense, when so much abuse is evident to anyone who walks the streets with open eyes; and many do not realize the cruelties of the slaughter-house, the suffering of animals in transit, of the cold and hunger suffered by livestock on the great cattle ranges of the West, of the evil practices of hunters and trappers, of the suffering attending brutal sports, and other monstrous cruelties practised by man on his unoffending dumb friends whose labor and products contribute to his daily comfort and happiness—cruelties well known to those who have united for the purpose of endeavoring to correct them. The great necessity for the protective work of anti-cruelty organizations, evident to any casual observer, should demonstrate to thoughtful people the need of early training calcu-

lated to check the growth of selfishness and brutality.

Direct instruction in humane education is urged as a branch of the child's school training by those in position to see the woeful lack of such moral education, and who see in the special plan of instruction a most reasonable and effective method of correcting a deplorable condition, especially to helpless children and animals. Of this condition of misery, its cause and remedy, comparatively few people take any notice whatsoever.

All thoughtful people agree that the children must have sound moral training, and it is assumed that they get it in the home. But do conditions warrant the belief that the children's training in the noble virtues of sympathy, consideration, justice and mercy, is receiving very careful attention in the home? It is evident to the penetrating observer that the home, generally speaking, is so delinquent in this matter of instructing the youth in unselfishness, kindness and justice as to make it imperative that some outside agency come to the rescue, if the children are to develop those qualities of mind and heart which make for the happiness and peace of the world. In respect to this training, the home has fully demonstrated its neglect and incapacity.

Indeed, concerning the treatment of animals, the child usually learns his first lessons in indifference and hard-heartedness in the home where he is allowed to handle and mistreat his so-called pets as though they were devoid of feeling. In most homes pets are kept to amuse children, and the feelings and rights of the former receive scant consideration.

With rare exception, the home has neither by precept nor example endeavored to impress the child regarding his duty and obligations in the matter of the kind treatment of ani-

mals. The church also, with the same rare exception, has manifested an absolute indifference concerning the man-inflicted sufferings of the animals, when it could do much to show people their duty. It is a fact—one which in this so-called civilized age should make us ponder—that the claims of the animal and his cruel usage are matters of such small importance to people in general that the proposition of a school teaching calculated to result in better conditions is actually often ridiculed, and this even by educated people. The superintendent of schools in a city of nearly half a million population wrote me in reply to requests for information as to progress of humane education in the schools of his city, that some years ago regular text-books on the subject were adopted and ordered used by the Board of Education. He adds: "For some reason the papers ridiculed the subject to such an extent that the Board of Education ordered that it be eliminated from the course of study."

The cruel man is cruel because he has been without training in humanity, and with cruelty so rampant, it is reasonable to expect that the condition would arrest the attention of educators, those who have it largely in their power to shape the character of the growing child, and that means would be considered by them to stop the development of the brutal side.

Under these adverse influences, children will develop little kindness towards any creature. Yet the child can be molded almost as we will. Under proper conditions, he would readily develop thoughtfulness and sympathy. For his own welfare and the welfare of all, he is entitled to such moral guidance as will cultivate in him compassion and justice. Since the home is not fulfilling its obligations respecting this claim, and since youth is the

period when such instruction should be given, it devolves upon the public school to make this moral teaching a part of its work conscientiously and intelligently performed. In the school are found all conditions necessary to accomplish easily and readily the wholesome results sought in the educational branch of anti-cruelty work.

However, before the study can be pursued with profit to the children in the school, teachers must have special preparatory training concerning humane education. With few exceptions, they are not prepared to give instruction of value to this study. This is admitted by themselves, and conversations with state school superintendents and with children verify the charge.

I do not mean to state that there are not school superintendents and teachers who have shown the intelligent understanding and sympathetic interest necessary to highly effective work in this branch. There are some so advanced as to teach the sacredness of all life, and who supplement such instruction with worthy example. Children passing their way will become the better for contact with such teachers.

As to present lack of qualification, we must look to the training schools for teachers to make good the deficiency. It is reasonable to expect, since the subject of humane education has been introduced into the schools of fourteen or fifteen states, that the preparation of the teachers shall include such study and training as will qualify them to treat the subject when presenting it to the children, equipped with the same necessary knowledge as is exacted in other lines of study.

In the present training school course, the subject of humane education has little or no place. Student

teachers are not called upon to demonstrate that they are competent in point of knowledge or training to give instruction on this subject, though the school demands adequate preparation in other studies of the public school course, and teachers are obliged to make up such deficiencies as their work in this course may reveal.

The present lack of preparation seriously affects the matter of humane education since it is one of the public school studies where the use of a text book is not required.

In other studies where no text books are used, it is required that the teacher be familiar with the subject she presents, the salient features being frequently reviewed and finally memorized by the children, and in addition, days are set apart that are observed and celebrated to impress upon the pupils the aim and object of these lessons. No such thorough work is done regarding the study of humane education. No opportunity is given the children in general for special consideration of the noble aims and purposes of this instruction.

The narrow teaching which now passes in the school for humane education must give place to one more generous. In regard to the study of animals—the starting point or elementary work of humane education—a little knowledge concerning the structure, mode of life, uses and functions of these creatures, relative to their service to man, is believed to be all the instruction along ethical and sentimental lines that is justifiable in the public schools in this branch of moral teaching. Such an incomplete and ungenerous course will neither awaken nor stimulate in children any live or sympathetic interest in the animals. To one who can anticipate to what extent this instruction will be carried in the future as man develops understanding and sympathy, the pres-

ent work seems, indeed, a small beginning.

As for the *use* of the dumb animal to man—this thought alone has been so impressed upon the children from all sides that, like most of their elders, they regard the animal as a thing to serve man in any way he may ask, as a creature without sense or feeling and wholly different from themselves, when in reality his wants and feelings differ only in degree from their own. The constant emphasis placed upon the matter of use or usefulness of animals has led the children to false conclusions. They have been led to regard the animals as so many machines, as devoid of sense and feeling, and turning out various products for the benefit of mankind. As a result of this narrow and unsympathetic teaching, the boy gets this idea of a cow: "The cow is a very useful animal. She gives us milk and cream, and from these we make cheese and butter. Her hide we make into shoes and other leather things. Her horns and bones we make into knife handles and buttons. Her hair we use in the plaster of our houses. Her hoofs we use to make glue to fasten our chairs together. We eat her flesh and make soup of her tail. How could man live without the cow?"

That children may have the advantage of intelligent direction in a study which aims to make them kind and just to all creatures, and that teachers may become qualified to give, from an enlightened standpoint, instruction in humane education, the training schools for teachers should include in their course of study full instruction in this branch. A trained specialist should supervise work of this character. In no other study are teachers more in need of professional help from specialists. A course of study which will fully prepare teachers for work in this department should be

mapped out along intelligent, reasonable, progressive and practical lines. The best talent among prominent educators and humanitarians should enter into its preparation.

PRACTICAL HUMANITY

The sum of \$683.00 was recently contributed to the working fund of the Boone County Humane Society by forty or more public-spirited humanitarians of Belvidere. This is a most encouraging response to the appeal for help made by the local humane society, and reflects great credit upon the good work done by the organization and upon those citizens whose appreciation of the value of the society to the community has been expressed in such practical form. The following are the contributors:

Mrs. B. Eldredge, Mrs. D. D. Sabin, Mrs. Katherine Rhinehart, Mrs. Rose Rowan, Miss Sara Ray, Mrs. Frank King, Dr. Annie Alguire, Mrs. Kate Sager, Miss Nellie Duntun, Mr. and Mrs. John Ramsey, Frank King, J. M. Huff, D. P. Greenlee, W. H. Shearman, C. H. Davis, A. Gates White, J. Dempsey, W. W. Ray, A. E. Loop, A. J. Schaeffer, Hugh Patridge, O. H. Wright, Dr. R. W. McInnes, J. E. Tabor, John M. Hicks, J. L. Meyers, John C. Foote, S. L. Covey, Chas. D. Loop, Dr. F. A. Weld, John C. Longear, C. W. Watson, Olney Witbeck, Fred Ranger, Dr. F. S. Whitman, Dr. C. E. Fox, and William H. Piel.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY SOCIETY

At the ninth annual meeting of the Champaign County Humane Society, Harry Muss was re-elected president, as were also vice-president, E. L. Milne; secretary, Dr. R. W. Braithwaite, and treasurer, A. M. Burke, and H. L. Jones, attorney for the Society. The following were elected members of the board of directors: A. T. Walls, C. D. Brownell, Dr. J. H. Finch, Dr. J. M. MacLachlin and J. B. Prettyman.

A new plan adopted by the Society is to have photographs made of the conspicuous cases of cruelty as evidence and to maintain a scrap book of such important cases investigated.

TWO GOOD BILLS

Two bills that will be of special interest to the people of Rock Island, Moline and the whole of Rock Island County were introduced recently in the legislature by Senator Landee and Representative Thomas Campbell.

One of these is a bill for the establishment of a state free employment bureau in Rock Island.

The other bill provides for the appointment of a state humane officer for this county, and especially for the stock yards at Silvis. This bill was fathered by the Rock Island County Humane Society and both have been generally endorsed by the people of Rock Island and Moline.

The free employment bureau is much needed, as is the state humane officer, and the legislators from this district have pledged their support and will make every effort to pass both measures.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS

The Chicago Heights Branch of The Illinois Humane Society makes the following appeal for co-operation to its members and the general public:—

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to special Humane Officer O. W. Odell, or the Police Department, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give name and residence of children, offenders, state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner, or party offending, and residence if possible; if unknown, give

name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof, on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that the special officer or his deputies can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

PRIZE ESSAYS

The Winnebago County Humane Society has offered cash prizes for the four best essays on "Kindness to Animals" to the boys and girls of the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools.

On April 1st, those essays that have fulfilled the conditions of the contest will be collected by Superintendent P. R. Walker, to be handed in turn to three disinterested critics for final judgment as to which are the prize winners.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAYS SET BY PROCLAMATION

Governor Dunne recently issued a proclamation designating Friday, April 18, and Friday, October 24, as arbor and bird days. The proclamation follows:

Under the authority of the acts of the general assembly, passed to encourage the planting of trees, shrubs and vines about the homes, along the highways and about the public grounds within the State and to encourage the protection of birds, I, Edward F. Dunne, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby designate Friday, April 18, 1913, and Friday, October 24, 1913, as arbor and bird days. The two different days are designated to meet the difference in the seasons in the northern and southern portions of the State.

I hereby urge municipal authorities and all organizations intent upon civic improvement to encourage by all proper means the planting of trees along the streets and highways and the protection of song birds to the end that the beauty and comfort of the State may be increased to our people.

By appropriate exercises and the planting of trees, vines and flowers, I especially

urge school authorities to secure the observance of these days by the children under their care, thus inculcating a proper appreciation of the natural blessings and augmenting for them their present glorious heritage.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State.

THE BIRDS' BILL

The Weeks-McLean Bill for federal protection of migratory birds has passed the House and Senate, for which the American Game Protective and Propagation Association have secured endorsement by practically every man prominent as a naturalist or game protector in the country, as well as by thousands of citizens from all over the United States.

The Weeks-McLean Bill delegates to the Department of Agriculture power to regulate the killing of all migratory birds. This will bring timely protection to many species of wild fowl and shore birds that would otherwise soon join the species already extinct, and will also make it possible to cut down the annual loss of \$800,000,000, which is suffered by agricultural interests on account of insect pests, by giving the insect eating birds a chance to increase.

MURDEROUS MILLINERY MUST GO

Led by the local Audubon Society, bird lovers of the United States have launched a nationwide movement for the amendment of the present tariff law to prevent the importation of the plumage of wild birds. Under the present law there is a duty of 60 per cent on dressed and 20 per cent on undressed plumage. The crusaders favor the shutting out entirely of all such plumage.

The women of America are said to use more plumes than those of any other country in the world. It is con-

tended that unless the United States takes the lead in prohibiting the traffic in the plumage of wild birds it will be only a short time until a dozen or more of a most beautiful species of birds will have become extinct.

A POETICAL SIGN

Mr. A. Chard, a farmer residing in Lake County, has posted the following unique sign at the entrance of his premises:

Notice to Hunters!

All birds are welcome on Maple Grove Farm;
I wish through this notice all hunters to warn,
Not to molest, or cause them alarm;
I want no man to trespass who bears a firearm.

The song of the brown thrush I do so love;
Likewise the coo of the slate-colored dove;
The blackbird and robin and bluejay as well
Are welcome around the place where I dwell.

The crow and woodpecker, the snipe and the lark—
To all of their voices I just like to hark.
So now, Mr. Hunter, you must keep away;
A word to the wise is sufficient, they say.

A LETTER THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN—I think that I am correct when I say that there is a little bird which we all love and which we all like to see and hear when the spring is coming. I mean the little "redbreast robin." And in the interest of this little bird I am writing these few lines.

Unless something is done, and done quickly, this little harbinger of spring will share the fate of the unfortunate passenger pigeon. I have been traveling in the southern states for the last twenty years and I am not overshooting the mark when I say that some people down south, white and black, grow fat on robins during the winter. They do not shoot them—murder them wholesale, using lanterns and clubs, which they carry in the night time to the thickets, where these poor creatures roost. I know a man at Bryan, Texas, who boasted one morning in my presence, that he had killed 262 (two hundred and sixty-two) robins the night before! All I could say was that I

was very sorry that I could not send him to the penitentiary for 20 years.

I think that a concerted effort should be made to have the legislatures in the southern states pass laws for the protection of these little friends of ours from such wholesale slaughter.

Very truly yours,
JOHN L. KUTAK,
Chicago.

HUMANE TREATMENT FOR SHEEP IN THE WEST

That the present state laws relative to the humane treatment of animals, and especially of sheep during the shearing period, are adequate, but need more strict observance and enforcement, is expressed in a resolution passed by sheep corral managers, woolgrowers and shippers of Utah, who met at the Commercial club in Salt Lake City, last month.

The resolution was presented by a special committee appointed to study the existing laws on the treatment of animals and to prepare, if necessary, amendments that would increase the efficiency of the present statutes. It was explained that the specific purposes of the convention were to better conditions for handling and shearing sheep and to formulate uniform rules for corrals and provide better means for taking care of wool.

In its annual report the special committee recommended that the following rules be adopted and that they be printed and posted at all shearing corrals in Utah in connection with section 4453 of the compiled laws of Utah:

Rule 1. Each shearer while engaged in shearing shall, before catching hold of a sheep to be shorn, drop the shearing device (machine or blade as the case may be) and must use both hands to catch each sheep and place it in a proper position to be shorn without injury to the animal.

Rule 2. In case a shearer severely cuts or injures a sheep while shearing, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be withheld from the amount due such shearer for services, and he shall be liable to

prosecution by the officers of the Humane Society.

LAW.

Section 4453 of the Utah statutes covers the cruel treatment of sheep. Its violation is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100, imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both. The Utah Wool Growers' Association has pledged co-operation with the Utah Humane Society in the strict enforcement of both this statute and the rules adopted. Both will be posted as official notice to sheep shearers and all persons handling sheep.

By resolution the convention requests the Humane Society of Utah to have an officer in attendance at each shearing corral during the shearing season to see that the law is strictly and promptly enforced; also that, as far as possible, the federal and state inspectors be empowered to act for and in behalf of the society in order to save additional expense to the state.

A GOOD MAN IN A GOOD PLACE

Our friend Mr. Carl G. Kleinstuck, one of the best known and most able humane workers in Michigan, long president of the Michigan State Humane Association, has recently been made State Humane Marshal by Governor Ferris.

NOTES

The Toronto Humane Society of Toronto, Can., like The Illinois Humane Society, is conducting a series of lectures for drivers.

A horses' aid department has just been added to the Indianapolis Humane Society. Free treatment will be given the horses of the poor, when they are taken from the street by an officer of the society.

FULL LINE OF SAMPLES

March is busy showing weather
With much glee,
Has arranged the styles together
As you see.

Snow in winter, heat in summer,
Rain in fall.

March has samples, like a drummer,
Of them all.

—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Price, per Annum - - One Dollar
Single Copies Ten Cents

☛ Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

MARCH, 1913

THE MOTHER'S PENSION LAW

The Mother's Pension Law, drafted by Judge McKenzie Cleland and introduced by Henry Neil to the Illinois Legislature, became effective July 1st, 1911, and the first payments of pensions under this law were made March 9th, 1912.

Since that time, it has become an active force in Illinois, carrying in its wake greatly increased appropriations, the relief from want of many mothers and children and, incidentally, the greatest division of opinion among social workers in particular and people in general as to the merit or demerit of the pension system.

This controversy has recently culminated in a critical investigation of the administration of public pensions ordered by the Russell Sage Foundation and conducted by Carl C. Carstens. Although Mr. Carstens' report, which is favorable in some respects and unfavorable in others, has now been made public, it is far from settling the much mooted question as to the wisdom, or lack of it, exhibited in adopting the system. The believers and unbelievers in the law "convinced against their will are of the same opinion still," and time alone will have to prove which are right.

After all, there is little diversity of opinion about the fundamental prin-

ciple of the law which is a simple one with the best ethical and economical motive; the objections concern the opportunities offered for a dishonest and improper administration of the law. Even Mr. Carstens approves the law as carried out in some states, and we all know that the best law that could be enacted would be a travesty on justice if dishonestly administered. So in the end the controversy is reduced to those who believe that the law can be properly administered and those who believe it cannot be.

There are many men of the bar and bench, possessed of sound judgment, who believe in the law and the possibility of its honest execution, and are doing their best to make it effective.

If this investigation discovered weak points in the system, it is only helping the cause, as these can doubtless be strengthened to give the benefit for which the law was created.

The whole scheme was precipitated in a sudden, unstudied way, born of necessity in an hour of great need as useful things are apt to originate, and it would be strange indeed if the hastily formulated plan did not show some room for improvement.

It came at a time when there was a great revulsion of feeling against institutional life and a growing sentiment in favor of "Home, sweet home—be it ever so humble."

It was proposed that a system of pensioning be adopted by which poor parents, particularly widows, could keep their children together in the home, rather than lose them in public institutions, thus preserving the family interest, relation and rights.

It promised to keep the wolf of poverty from the door of many homes, to save thousands of children from institutional life, to reduce the amount of juvenile delinquency, and lower the cost of maintaining courts, jails, poor-

houses, public-homes—in short, to save money for the tax payer, and entire families to each other

This scheme provided for direct help to needy parents and their children, and indirectly for the best interest of the State. There are many cases in which the father of a family shirks his parental duty, is maimed or killed in accident or is otherwise incapacitated for work. In addition to these, and most needy of all, are many widowed mothers left to provide for their children as best they can.

Parents in poverty may present their own cases, or public-spirited outsiders, possessed of the necessary information, may do so for them. The law provides that the court shall fix the amount of money to be paid the parent for the care of a child; this is increased according to the number of children in the family, and is given to the parent to be expended only for the care of the child or children. In the cases of widows with small children this system allows sufficient means to permit them to remain at home at least part of the time, and obviates the necessity for leaving the children alone during the entire day. To keep the parent and children together and preserve the home intact is the broad, humane intent of the law. It is a provision for the common weal—like the public school—and may be accepted without loss of self respect.

The law considered that these people should be aided by the state for economic reasons alone, aside from any philanthropic impulse to give help where it was needed. It seemed like sound public policy, and the bill incorporating these ideas was passed by the Illinois Legislature without a dissenting vote.

Now that the law is in full force, all possible means should be taken to see that it works out for the best interests of those for whose welfare it was

created. Above all, every possible safeguard should be employed to see that the benefits accrue to the worthy fathers and mothers and their children rather than to the politicians who might seek to control the funds.

The good motive of the law is unquestioned. The wisdom of giving it a thorough test is conceded. The danger attending its enforcement is to guard it from those who would wrongfully use it—and this is a matter of honest administration.

The broad road of charity is the way of prevention. The Pension Law aims to work in that way. It strikes at the influences that make juvenile delinquents—the motherless home and the consequent lack of care and discipline of the child. True charity should do its work in the home and not behind institution doors. Its work is formative—not reformatory.

It is rated a charity to raise derelicts; a greater charity would be to raise men and women. Good influences and wholesome conditions, applied in time, would accomplish it. We should work from the preventive, rather than the punitive end of the task. We should have reformed conditions—model sweat shops, well ventilated stores and offices, pure and lower-priced foods, shorter working hours and fair wages—rather than reformatories for the victims of the present grinding circumstances. It is not honest work that destroys men and women, but the dishonest conditions, born of avarice and greed, under which they are obliged to do their work. Such conditions take the song out of human life and destroy health and happiness. True charity should give people their due from childhood up. Like the saying "stitch,"—charity in time will save nine.

That part of the Juvenile Court Law, now commonly known as the Mother's Pension Law, is an amend-

ment to Section 7 of the Juvenile Court Act of Illinois (in force July 1st, 1911), and reads as follows:

"If the parent or parents of such dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for the said child, but are otherwise proper guardians and it is for the welfare of such child to remain at home, the court may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the parent or parents to properly care for such child, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the County Board, through its County Agent or otherwise, to pay to such parent or parents, at such times as said order may designate the amount so specified for the care of such dependent or neglected child until the further order of the court."

RECENT LECTURES

Mr. George A. H. Scott, secretary and counsel of this Society, addressed a large gathering of young people on the subject of "Humane Work," at the Lake High School, 47th Place and Union Ave, Chicago, on February 14th last.

At a meeting of the civics and philanthropy department of the Galesburg Woman's Club, held Saturday afternoon, February 15th, at the Elks' Lodge in Galesburg, Mr. Scott gave a helpful talk on the subject of "Practical Methods of Humane Service" before a large audience. He described many phases of humane work and gave explicit, practical directions for accomplishing good results.

This club has a humane department, of which Mrs. H. F. Drury is chairman, and Mrs. W. C. Smith, the secretary. The department has organized among the school children of the city a Junior Civic League, which is contributing no small share in the improved conditions of the city and is an admirable means of instructing children in humane education and civics at one and the same time. It would seem that the Galesburg Woman's Club is accomplishing almost as much in humanitarian work as some societies organized for that purpose only.

Previous to the club meeting, Mr. Scott talked about humane work before a large number of boys and girls gathered together in the study hall of the Galesburg High School.

At the invitation of Major General Edward Fielding, Vice-President of the Volunteers of America, Mr. Scott is to be one of the speakers of the regular Sunday night series given by that body, held in the old First Congregational Church, Washington Boulevard and Ann Street. Mr. Scott will speak on "The Work of a Humane Society" on the evening of Easter Sunday, March 23rd, 1913.

PERSONALS

March 11, 1913. Mr. O. W. Odell, Special Agent at Chicago Heights, Illinois, called at the office of the Society.

March 12, 1913. Mrs. Morris, of the Sesame Club of Waukegan, Illinois, called at the office regarding the organization of a society at Waukegan.

March 13, 1913. Sixty Junior Humane Society buttons were delivered to C. E. Jones of the Burr School, Wabansia and North Ashland Avenues, for members of the Junior Humane Society at that school.

March 13, 1913. Mr. Walter B. Brown, of Chisholm, Minnesota, called at the office. Mr. Brown is a voluntary agent of the Duluth Humane Society and his work extends over the Mesaba Range country in the northern part of Minnesota.

CARE AT THE STOCK YARDS

Mr. Henry P. Dering, State Humane Agent, stationed at the Chicago Stock Yards, recently made the following report, covering a period of one month:

182 cattle, found with broken legs and otherwise crippled in transportation, were sold and slaughtered soon after arrival.

4 sheep, badly trampled and

3 calves, similarly injured, were immediately killed.

6 horses, suffering from broken legs and bad cuts, were humanely destroyed.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



COW WITH AN EAR FOR MUSIC

THE POWER OF MUSIC OVER ANIMALS

It is certainly true, an undoubted fact, that many animals are very susceptible to the power of music, particularly horses, deer, cows, elephants and mice. Even insects feel its influence and sometimes are musical, like the bee and grasshopper.

One celebrated writer on music says

he met a herd of stags upon the road one day, about twenty in number, following a brass band, and that so long as the instruments played they followed after, but the moment it ceased they stood still a moment and then darted for the woods. It is the experience of all people who have much to do with horses, that they are almost

invariably delighted with music, especially with the bugle and trumpet. Shakespeare says:

For do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neigh-
ing loud,

If they but hear, perchance, a trumpet
sound,

Or any air of martial music touch their
ears,

You shall perceive them make a mutual
stand;

Their savage eyes will be turned to a modest
gaze

By the shrill trumpet or sweeter sounds of
music.

I once owned a vicious horse. He would let no one go near him but myself, and the only way I dare go about him was to keep singing "Home, Sweet Home" and "Last Rose of Summer," which he seemed to greatly enjoy. He was also fond of the organ and would stand by the window for an hour at a time to hear me play on that instrument. I have many incidents of like nature copied in one of my scrap books, but will not recite them at this time. The following is from one James Tatlow, of Manchester, England:

On one Sunday evening five chorister boys were walking on the banks of the River Mersey. After some time, being tired, they sat down on the grass to rest. At one end of the field where they sat was a growth of thick wood. They commenced to sing an anthem, but had not been singing long when they observed a hare come out of the woods and come directly toward them. She passed by with swiftness, but immediately turned about, stood still and listened to their song till it was completed, when she started back to the woods with the greatest fleetness.

It was a novelty to the boys which pleased them and they commenced singing another hymn, with a like result. The hare remained about 20 yards away and seemed perfectly de-

lighted with the music. She would turn her head one side, place it near the ground, and in other ways showed her appreciation of the music. Soon as the music ceased the hare returned again to the wood, but on the music recommencing would return to the same place as at first, where she listened with apparent rapture and delight.

Mice are known to be susceptible to all kinds of sweet music. I have myself entertained them by the hour, for many times have they left their hiding places and ventured to place themselves under my piano while I was playing. I relate the following story gleaned from a musical paper: A captain of a company of soldiers at Navarre being confined in prison requested the governor to give him leave to send for his lute to help beguile the sad hours of his captivity. The request was granted. After singing and playing some time he was greatly astonished to see the mice come out of their holes and the spiders to descend from their webs on the walls and form a circle around him. He stood motionless for a moment and, then laying down his lute these mice and insects returned from whence they came. After six days of silence, in which he was not troubled with visitors of any kind, he used the same means and produced the same result as in the first case. After this he frequently experimented with his lute and was always favored with the attendance of a respectable and orderly company. By this means he formed an acquaintance which alleviated in a measure the dismal hours of imprisonment. There can be no doubt that all the organized beings which God hath created and dispersed over the earth, have a common principle of action, which is diversified in each species by the difference of organization. We observe in most of them something more than

what is called instinct; if we study their actions we shall perceive that they all have motives for their conduct and shall be convinced that they are imbued with a degree of intelligence, more or less according to their natural wants than to natural desires, and the difficulties with which they have to contend. The great wisdom of God is throughout conspicuously uniform and cannot but excite our admiration; He hath certainly varied the affections as well as the forms of all His creatures, and hath designed one vast eternal plan which is unknown to anyone but Himself.

James M. Tracy.

MR. WRIGHT'S STORIES

The following stories, "Saved by a Horse" and "Dogs as Sentries," illustrating the courage and intelligence of a horse and the superhuman keenness of hearing of dogs, were sent to the editor of the Humane Advocate by the late Joseph Wright, a life-long friend to The Illinois Humane Society and its work.

It is a touching coincidence that Mr. Wright sent the stories on the afternoon of Friday, January 3d, 1913, the last day he was in his office and less than three days before his death.

We publish the stories in full, deeply mindful of the sender's constant desire to further the cause of humanity to all creatures.

SAVED BY A HORSE

Hamdanie, an Arab horse owned by Pierre Ponafidine during his travels in the Moslem East, was a universal favorite on account of his docility and intelligence. Mr. Ponafidine says, in "Life in the Moslem East," that it was a pretty sight to see him tease his groom when the man was cleaning the stables. With his teeth he would slyly undo the man's belt, extract his handkerchief from the capacious Arab pocket, or take off his groom's hat and hold it in his teeth high up almost out of reach.

Another time he showed an almost human understanding. Mrs. Ponafidine was riding him. We were returning from a ride one evening, and as we entered the town, we had to pass through an archway and then turn sharply into a narrow lane. Just as we entered the arch, with my wife leading the party, a band of children came racing down the lane, and one after the other, as they turned the corner, they ran into Hamdanie, who was cantering and, as usual prancing.

I turned cold with horror as I foresaw the awful accident that seemed unavoidable. The wise creature understood the danger as well as I did, and in a second stopped short and threw himself back, sitting literally like a dog on his haunches with forelegs well spread, receiving one after another the children, who ran full into his arms, as it were. Hard as the position was for horse and rider, he kept it up until the last child had run round the corner into him. The little ones picked themselves up, quite unconscious of the fate from which the horse's kindness had saved them.

DOGS AS SENTRIES

Major Richardson, of Scotland, who has devoted much care and thought to the breeding and training of war, police and watch dogs, has sent two animals to India. He said that for many reasons his choice fell upon Airedales—not the show dog of that breed, but the larger and heavier old fashioned type, which was strong, very plucky, not apt to be afraid of anything, and not gun shy.

"The great advantage," he says, "of a dog to the sentry or outpost picket is that at once the value of his services is more than doubled. A picket accompanied by a dog will never give a false alarm, and in the case of attack the approach of an enemy is noticed by the dog, owing to its extraordinarily

keen sense of smell and sound, long before the man has any definite idea of their presence. During the Matabele War a police patrol had turned in their blankets for the night, leaving one of the number on guard. They had an old retriever with them. The night was very dark. The sentry saw and heard nothing, but the dog was restless and growled. Thinking something was wrong, the sentry roused his comrades. They were up, and had just prepared for an attack, when a party of natives attempted to rush them. But for the dog the patrol would in all probability have been wiped out.

"Much of the country through which the Ghurkas travel on their expeditions is thick jungle, well suited for ambuscades. These Airedales advance with the scouts, and when aware of the presence of the enemy, they do not bark, but utter a warning growl. It is quite possible to train a dog not to bark at the approach of a stranger, but merely to growl. I have spent about six months in training two Airedales. It is a well-known fact that dogs will 'wind' game or people from a distance of over a mile.

"It may interest you to learn that since the Borkum spy affair dogs patrol those fortified islands day and night."

A WORTHY EXAMPLE

In Galesburg, Ills., some of the young people have formed a Junior Civic League, the motto of which is "If we love our city, let us help to make it lovely."

The pledge of membership in the League is as follows:—"I promise to be kind to all living creatures and to try to protect them from all cruel usage. I promise to refrain from all profane and vulgar language. I prom-

ise to avoid throwing papers or peelings of fruit in the streets, and to do all in my power to make Galesburg a better and cleaner place."

THE SECRET

One day the Wind found four little houses hidden away in the woods. Such queer little houses as they were! They were as round as round could be, and as blue as the summer sky.

"Who lives in those houses, I wonder?" said the Wind to himself. "I will peep in the windows and see." But there was not a window nor door to be found!

"Tell me, Leaves," he asked, "who are the people that live in these round, blue houses?"

But the Leaves nodded, wisely, and said, "Wait! It is a secret!"

Then, the Wind called upon the Wild Flowers, and asked them about their new neighbors.

The Flowers only laughed at him. "You are too curious," they said. "Besides, we promised not to tell."

And so the Wind decided to stay close to the leafy gate, and watch the little houses until something happened.

A few days passed; and then, one sunny morning, a Fairy entered the woods. She went straight to the little blue houses and knocked briskly at each.

And what do you think? Four tiny birds stepped out!

How gaily the Leaves and Wild Flowers laughed as the Wind hurried away in confusion!

THE TELLTALE

There's lots of mysteries in school!
From my high seat (no dunce's stool!)
I see and hear and know them all.
When Frankie Thompson's rubber ball
Was lost, I saw it just as plain
Behind the wood-box. Anna Vane
Could never find her pencil blue.
I watched the crack where it rolled through.

Some paper money disappeared.
'T was stolen, too, the teacher feared.
A tiny mouse behind some coal,
Had dragged it to a near-by hole.
I chased him hard as I could go!
My, how my mouth did water! Oh!
For I no scholar's place can fill.
I'm school cat on the window-sill.

—*Mattie Lee Hausgen.*

SOME INTERESTING CASES

Humane Officer Dean, of this Society, found a little bare-footed girl wandering alone on West Chicago Avenue. An investigation of her home disclosed a pathetic case of poverty and suffering.

The house contained little furniture, no food nor fuel and the windows were all broken. The child's mother, a woman of about thirty-five, was suffering from a broken arm which had been given no attention. She told the officer that her husband had deserted her about a week before, leaving her and the child destitute. The accident to her arm had occurred shortly afterward, which made it impossible for her to work.

Officer Dean applied at once to the United Charities for aid for the unfortunate woman. Record 66; case 20.

People residing in the neighborhood of 12th Street and Michigan Avenue were recently startled by the roaring of lions in the immediate vicinity. The sounds seemed to issue from the second story windows of a certain house. A multiplicity of complaints poured in at the office of the Illinois Humane Society.

Humane Officer McDonough was sent to investigate. He found the sole occupants of the house to be five ravenous lions which occupied separate cages in a large room.

Upon further investigation, the officer learned that the lions were the property of a woman, a professional trainer, who was ill in a nearby hotel. When interviewed she said she had paid a man to feed and care for her pets while she was ill, and had supposed they were receiving good care. Officer McDonough is now in search of the man. Record 95; case 215.

A case teeming with humane interest and one which has attracted

widespread attention from press and public is that of Lenore Cobbold, a little seven year old girl who has traveled 8,000 miles alone.

This child lived in Victoria, B. C. with her father and mother. The mother died last December and the father at a loss to care for the child decided to send her to the grandmother living in Chelmsford, England. With more haste than wisdom he sent the child and a cablegram simultaneously to England.

When Lenore reached New York officials of the White Star Line met her at the steamship with a cablegram they had received from Chelmsford, saying the grandmother had died and that the child must not be sent across the water.

The White Star officials then placed the little girl in the care of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (with offices at 297 Fourth Ave., New York). Officers of the Society at once decided to send the child back to her father in Victoria.

A letter was then written by the New York Society to The Illinois Humane Society (1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago) naming and describing the child and stating that she would be placed aboard the Erie train leaving New York City at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, March 17th, and would reach Chicago at 6:19 P. M. the evening of March 18th; and asking that an officer of the Illinois Society meet her upon arrival and care for her until placed on the western train leaving for Seattle at 10:15 that night. The letter also stated that transportation had been furnished to Victoria, B. C. via Seattle, Wash., at which latter place the girl's father had been wired to meet her; and that conduc-

tors and trainmen had been informed of the case through the following letter:

New York, N. Y.,
March 17, 1913.

TO POLICE AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS:

The bearer, Lenore Cobbold, aged seven years, is on the way to her father, T. E. Cobbold, of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Her train is due in Chicago March 18th, 1913, at 6:19 p. m., and while there she will be cared for by a representative of The Illinois Humane Society, 1145 South Wabash Avenue, until 10:15 p. m. the same night, when she will be placed on the train for Seattle, due to arrive in Seattle on March 22nd, 1913, at 8 p. m.

Her father has been advised of her departure and will come down from Victoria to meet her at Seattle.

In the event of the above arrangements not being carried out, the police are requested to take the child into custody and telegraph this office, collect, for further instructions, which will be given.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

By Thomas D. Walsh,
Superintendent.

Officer Brayne of the Illinois Society met the train and Lenore was given into his custody by Mr. J. Housman, the Pullman car conductor, together with her train tickets, letter from the New York Society, a small telescope, and her beloved doll, "Claire Bell." The child was well and happy and showed good care. As she had several hours to wait before time for her out-going train, Officer Brayne took her to his home to have dinner and a visit with his own children.

At ten o'clock that evening, he gave the child into the personal care of Mr. J. D. Plumb, the conductor in charge of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train leaving for Seattle at 10:15; he also gave the conductor sufficient money to defray all incidental expense, meals, etc., en route.

March 19th this Society mailed the report made by Officer Brayne, together with clippings from all leading Chicago newspapers giving the story of the case, to the New York Society.

Aside from the interest attached to the story of the adventure of this little globe-trotter so buffeted by misfortune, and the satisfaction of knowing she was safe and sound at the end of her cross-country search for a home, this case is an object lesson in the practical protection made possible for helpless children by the co-operative work of the humane societies organized to protect them. Through the co-operation of the New York and Illinois Societies in this case, conductors, trainmen, police officials, and humane society officers all along the line were able to guard a child across a continent.

Record 66; Case 95.

Report was made that a certain man was in the habit of whipping his horses until he drew blood, and that the complainant had witnessed him in the act.

Officer Miller of the Society interviewed complainant and examined the horse. Complainant swore out a warrant for the arrest of the man.

The case was called in the Englewood Court before Judge Courtney. A fine of \$5.00 and costs was imposed.

Record 95; Case 203.

In response to a complaint of cruelty to a horse, Humane Officer Nolan made an examination.

The animal was a black mare about fifteen years old, stiff in both front legs, smooth shod, but in good condition.

Complainant said horse had fallen down and that the owner had kicked it in the head to get it up. There were two witnesses to the act.

The owner was placed under arrest. Case was called for trial before Judge Courtney, who fined the man \$5.00 and costs which was paid.

Record 94; Case 847.

EVANSTON CASE

Mrs. Eshbaugh, President of the Evanston Humane Society, asked Officer McDonough of The Illinois Humane Society to make an examination in the case of a horse that was in poor condition, owned by a local baker.

Officer McDonough found the horse to be old and feeble, very thin in flesh and suffering from a sore back and a badly swollen leg. He told the owner to lay the horse off from all work as it was not fit for service. Owner agreed to this and said he would send the animal to Niles, Michigan, on pasture.

At five o'clock of the same day the horse was again seen working. Officer McDonough made another trip to Evanston. He saw the driver who stated that he had been ordered by the owner of the horse to harness and work the horse, contrary to the agreement made with the humane officer. Both driver and owner were placed under arrest.

Case was called before Judge Boyer of Evanston. Defendants asked and received a change of venue to Judge Harrison.

The evidence of two witnesses showed that the horse was old, sick and maimed and was down on the street on February 12th. The further testimony of the humane officer showed that the animal had been condemned as unfit for service, and that owner had continued to work it in open defiance of the order to lay it off. Judge Harrison dismissed the case.

Record 95; Case 68.

Officer H. J. Brentrek, of the Mounted Police, called for a humane officer to examine a horse.

Humane Officer McDonough responded to the call and found the horse in question to be suffering from a sore back and a badly cut mouth, the latter occasioned by the jerking of the bit by the driver.

The driver was placed under arrest. The case was called at the South Clark Street Station before Judge Hopkins, who fined the driver \$3.00 and costs, which was paid by the owner of the horse. Record 95, case 7.

HOME FOUND FOR CHILDREN

Reba and Cecil, two little daughters of Samuel Lincoln, of Bushnell, who ran away from home on account of cruelty and were brought to this city and placed in the McDonough County Orphanage, were taken recently by their aunt, Mrs. Charles Cole, to Beardstown, where they will remain. Mrs. Cole, although a relative, knew nothing of the abuse to these children by their stepmother until she read of it in the Peoria papers. She immediately called Miss Rose Jolly, in whose care the children have been, offering to take the little girls, give them a good home and education. Mrs. Cole came to Macomb, furnishing the best of references from the church, different orders of which she and her husband are members, as well as several business men of Beardstown.

Miss Rose Jolly, of the Humane Society, and Miss Josie Westfall, matron of the orphanage, accompanied Mrs. Cole and the Lincoln children to Bushnell in an automobile, where they saw Mr. Lincoln, who willingly gave his consent for the girls to be taken. It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Cole to adopt these two little girls.

CRUELTY TO A MULE

A case of flagrant cruelty recently occurred near Shelbyville, Ills. John Downley brutally beat a mule in the mine of the Tower Hill Coal Company, using a wooden spike and a coal pick as instruments of torture. Realizing that he had severely injured the mule, Downley put it in the stable, reporting that it was sick, and then left the mine.

When the stable men discovered and reported the true condition of the animal, a warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Downley, but he could not be found.

A few days later, Downley made application for his union card, without which he could not secure work. The application was mailed in Bloomington and disclosed the man's whereabouts. Sheriff Biggs of Shelby County notified Sheriff Crook of McLean County to hold Downley in the Bloomington jail until he could be taken in charge by home officials.

Shelby County people are grateful that this would-be animal killer is soon to be brought to justice.

BELVIDERE CASE

The suit of Reid and Barringer against Jesse F. Hannah, president of the Boone County Humane Society, of Belvidere, Illinois, and Police Officer Otto Ettner, for damages in what has been known as the "cow case," was decided recently by the circuit court in favor of the defendants, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty.

The following is a brief history of the case, as brought out during the trial:

On Saturday, September 28, a complaint was made to the Humane Society that a cow had been in the stock yards for several days without shelter and was lying in the rain and cold, seemingly very sick. Mr. Hannah, the President, telephoned Mr. Shanesy to ask who was the owner of the animal; but various dealers had made recent ship-

ments and Mr. Shanesy had no means of knowing to which one this cow belonged. Mr. Hannah, accompanied by William Garvey, then went to the yards and found the cow lying in the mud without shelter, and apparently dying. He summoned Policeman Ettner and assumed the responsibility of ordering the suffering creature to be shot and put out of her misery. On Sunday, upon his notification, the body was taken to the rendering works by T. B. Turner.

No inquiries were made by the owners of the cow, and it was the following Tuesday before Mr. Hannah could discover to whom it belonged. Then, going to Mr. Reid's store, he ascertained that Mr. Reid and Walter Barringer had been joint owners, Mr. Barringer having been the one who bought the cow and in whose charge it was.

In the name of the Humane Society, Mr. Hannah then started a suit against the two partners on a charge of cruelty, but before the case came to trial Reid and Barringer instituted a damage suit to recover the value of the cow. Mr. Hannah temporarily dropped the Society suit and allowed the other to go against him by default, damages to the amount of \$25 being awarded the plaintiffs in Justice Spackman's court, and appealed the case to the circuit court.

On Thursday several witnesses who had seen the cow during the week she was in the stock yards testified to an opinion that she was worth no more than the value of her hide. Charles Cleaver, who sold the cow to Mr. Barringer, swore he received only \$4.50 for her, and a boy who helped drive her into town testified that she fell several times on the road and was whipped and beaten before she could be made to stand up and walk on. It was admitted that she had had a calf while in the yards and was too sick to be shipped with the other cattle purchased at the same time.

Aaron Newman, who cut up the body at the rendering works, testified that her udders were also in bad condition, showing evidence of an advanced case of tuberculosis.

The contention of the defendants was that the cow was as good as dead when she was shot; that they were only sparing her a few hours more of useless agony, and that no damages could be claimed when the property destroyed had no value. The jury seemed to agree with this view of the matter, for their verdict was a complete vindication of Messrs. Hannah and Ettner.

JESSE F. HANNAH.

President Humane Society.

GIFTS

FORM OF BEQUEST

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by WILL, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property), together with all the appurtenances, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society and its successors and assigns forever.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, a corporation, created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

All wills should be signed by the testator, or by some person for him in his presence and by his express direction, and they should be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses should subscribe as such, in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

PERSONNEL OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| JOHN L. SHORTALL..... | President |
| FRANK M. STAPLES..... | First Vice-President |
| SOLOMON STURGES..... | Second Vice-President |
| CHARLES E. MURISON..... | Treasurer |
| GEORGE A. H. SCOTT..... | Secretary |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THOMAS J. CAVANAGH
MISS RUTH EWING
CHARLES E. MURISON
RICHARD E. SCHMIDT

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT
JOHN L. SHORTALL
FRANK M. STAPLES
SOLOMON STURGES

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

DIRECTORS

(Term expiring 1914)

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| MISS RUTH EWING.....1903 | HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.....1907 |
| HENRY L. FRANK.....1880 | CHARLES E. MURISON.....1900 |
| WILLIAM A. FULLER.....1892 | FERD. W. PECK.....1876 |
| HENRY N. HART.....1879 | MRS. FERD. W. PECK.....1878 |
| FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.....1888 | HOWARD E. PERRY.....1907 |

(Term expiring 1915)

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| GEORGE A. H. SCOTT.....1906 | JOHN T. STOCKTON.....1908 |
| JOHN L. SHORTALL.....1905 | MRS. ELIZABETH H. SUTHER- |
| JOHN A. SPOOR.....1902 | LAND.....1908 |
| A. A. SPRAGUE, II.....1907 | THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.....1907 |
| FRANK M. STAPLES.....1907 | MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.....1876 |
| MRS. M. B. STARRING.....1894 | |

(Term expiring 1916)

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| GEORGE E. ADAMS.....1876 | MRS. EMMONS BLAINE.....1901 |
| MRS. GEORGE E. ADAMS.....1904 | THOMAS J. CAVANAGH.....1908 |
| JOSEPH ADAMS.....1906 | CHARLES C. CURTISS.....1913 |
| J. OGDEN ARMOUR.....1901 | RICHARD E. SCHMIDT.....1912 |
| MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....1904 | SOLOMON STURGES.....1913 |
| MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE.....1904 | |

COUNSEL

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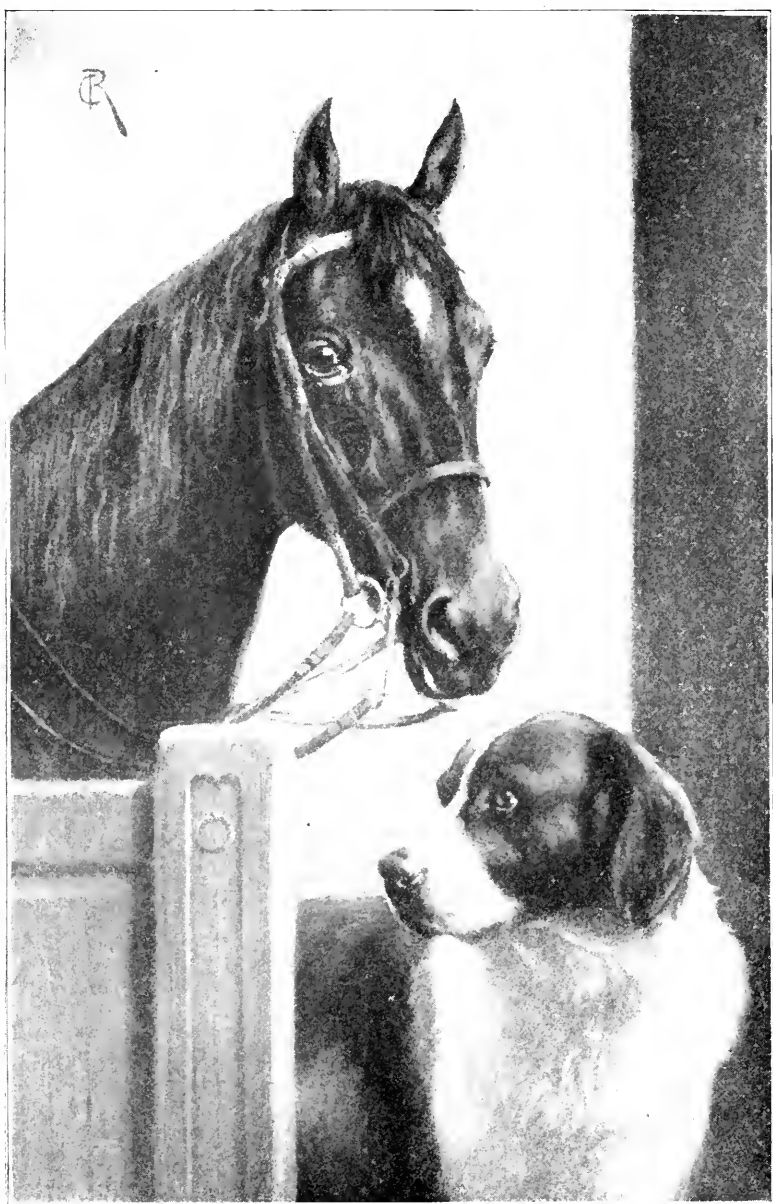
HUMANE ADVOCATE

APRIL, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO





GOOD FRIENDS TO MAN AND EACH OTHER

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

APRIL, 1913

No. 6

THE HORSE'S PLEA.

Oh, my master, treat me kindly,
All my life is spent for you;
I depend on you for comfort,
Heed my wants,—I pray you, do!

Feed me well; I work much better
When I've had my oats and hay;
Give me sips of cool, fresh water
Half a dozen times a day.

And at night, when I am weary,
Let me have refreshing sleep
In a broad and cleanly box-stall,
With a straw bed, dry and deep.

Never strike nor beat nor kick me—
I try hard to understand,
And with patience you can teach me
How to master each command.

Do not use too tight a check-rein,
It is torture hard to bear;
Save me from the flapping blinders
Which no animal should wear.

Do not overload me, master;
Keep me shod with greatest care;
Blanket me, when I am standing
In the frosty winter air.

And, I beg, don't cut my tail off!
It's a very cruel thing
To deprive me of my weapon
'Gainst the flies that bite and sting.

Pleasant words and friendly petting
Make me glad to serve you well,
And a lump of sugar, sometimes,
Gives me joy I cannot tell.

Lastly, when I'm old and feeble
And it's misery to stay,
End my life of useful effort
In a quick and painless way!

—Josephine Trott

CHILD CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH

By Rev. Richard Carroll.
Columbia, South Carolina.

NOTE.—Mr. Carroll, editor of "The Plowman" and humane lecturer, is one of the most influential colored men of the South and is doing much to improve conditions for his race. He is a writer, speaker, worker, and great lover of children and animals.

In this connection it may be of interest to state that there is in existence an active, efficient organization known as the Richland County Humane Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which is composed of colored people. Mr. Carroll is a moving spirit in this work.

If there is any class of unfortunates in the South, it consists of those children and youths who are exposed to prison life. On the 14th day of September I visited and investigated the condition of 110 boys in the State prison of South Carolina. Their ages ranged from eight years to seventeen. These boys are kept on a farm about five miles from the city of Columbia, where I live. This branch of the State penitentiary was intended to be a reformatory for youthful colored criminals. They were at dinner when I arrived. The guards stood about with pistols in their pockets. I asked one of them what the boys learned there. His reply was, "They learn to read and write." "Who teaches them to read," asked Rev. D. J. Jenkins, a friend who accompanied me. The answer was, "They teach themselves." "Do you teach any trades here?" "None except how to work on the farm." How many bales of cotton do you make a year?" "About 200."

Youthful criminals are sent to this institution, sentenced by a district judge to stay from one to twenty years. After they serve their time, they are turned loose on the community and are invariably far worse than when sent to prison.

I am a frequent visitor at the State penitentiary, the main institution located in the city of Columbia. In

October the superintendent of the penitentiary, who is a most excellent gentleman and one of the best superintendents in the country, allowed me to go among the prisoners and talk with them. The first person I talked with was a little girl in the women's quarters; I think she was sent for five years. She was accused of poisoning her uncle and aunt by putting rough on rats in the pot while dinner was cooking. She said she knew nothing at all about it. I asked her age. She replied that she was ten years old. There were four or five other children ranging in age from one to three years. These had been carried there by their mothers when they were convicted. I also talked with three other girls sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years old. Eighteen year old girl was convicted for manslaughter and sentenced for three years. The girl sixteen years old was convicted for grand larceny; she stole a pair of shoes and a coat.

There are hundreds of others who are put on the chain-gang with old and hardened criminals to work out their sentence. I have never known one to serve his sentence and return home better than he was before sent to prison, but invariably worse.

Of the 110 boys at the reformatory, I found that most of them were without parents, or were half orphans, or came from poverty stricken homes, where the parents were ignorant or irresponsible. In the city of Florence some fifteen years ago, a boy eleven years old had been sentenced to work on the chain-gang for thirty days for stealing a half bushel of coal,—it was winter time, he was cold and stole the coal to keep warm. I learned that that boy had a very poor mother, one who was afflicted.

When children are made to associate with murderers and criminals, what can one expect of them. The

State of South Carolina only established a reformatory for white boys about five years ago. About seventeen years ago I began to agitate the question of establishing a reformatory in our State for youthful colored criminals; I traveled over the State and delivered lectures before Baptist Associations, Baptist Conventions, Methodist Conferences, and Presbyterian Synods among white people to create sentiment favorable to this end. The Christian people of the State and the general sentiment was so much in favor of the movement that a bill was offered, and passed the legislature, to create a reformatory under the management of the superintendent of the penitentiary. A commission was appointed consisting of three white men and myself to draft plans. The reformatory five miles north of the city of Columbia where there are 110 boys is the result. However, our plans were not followed and we simply have a reformatory in name, but a penitentiary in fact. A white preacher visits the so-called reformatory every Sunday afternoon and conducts a Sunday School or gives a religious talk to the boys.

The question often comes to mind,—why are there so many criminals among our boys and girls of the South? For answer, my mind reverts to the home life of the child. The greatest institution on earth for good or evil is the home; good homes make good children; bad homes make bad children. The character maker and builder is the mother; she molds the destiny of her children. God pity the child of my race or any other race that has not the care of an intelligent and Christian mother. Its condition certainly is deplorable. There are many children in the South land who would be as well off without parents as with them, considering the kind they have. They roam the streets just

as any homeless waif, in most instances are poorly clad, and go to school or stay away just as they please. It is my observation that most of the unfortunate children come from poorly governed homes where parents are irresponsible and often criminally inclined.

Another class of unfortunates are orphan children who are not under the care of any individuals or institutions. They roam at large in the cities and come in contact with all sorts of wicked persons; their environment is bad. True, there are some orphan asylums, but they are poorly financed and not in any way sufficient to take in the many who need their shelter. In this respect, the children of the North have a great advantage over those in the South; they are protected by the great arms of kindly institutions. And there are many such scattered throughout the northern cities, supported by northern philanthropy, which are sufficient to provide well for all who need their support and protection.

While writing of orphans, I am reminded of a unique little character. On the 16th of March while the engineer and fireman on the Southern Railway train at Hardeeville, S. C., were in their homes asleep, a little negro boy named Edward, took a train from the side track, opened the switch and ran it on the main line. He proceeded down the road at a lively speed for about a mile. At this point, seeing a freight train approaching, he reversed his engine and endeavored to get it onto the side track again. He was arrested and brought to Columbia to me. Talking with him I asked where his mother was. He replied, "My mother is dead." "Where is your father?" "I never did have any father; I don't know anything about him." "Where were you brought up?" or as we use the expression, "Where

were you raised?" "I was raised everywhere."

After keeping this boy a month, during which time he ran away eight times, I found that he was a terrible little criminal. Within this time he stole two bicycles and other articles. This boy would be a smart man if he could get the proper training. About two months ago he fell into the hands of the police for stealing a child's automobile. He was arrested and put in jail. He was tried but acquitted, and at this time is somewhere at large having gotten away from me again.

In discussing the condition of unfortunates in the South, I can not close without making mention of those who come under the very poor school system that prevails in the rural districts. The educational facilities are very inadequate. The free schools in the country, as a rule, are open only from one to one and a half months; not any of them longer than three or four months. What progress can be expected from a child who is in school three or four months and out the other eight or nine? He plays at going to school for five or six years and then stops scarcely any better off than when he began. He has not any part of an education but simply knows enough to make him dangerous to a community.

Besides this, these schools rarely, if ever, have good competent teachers, for the salary does not warrant it. A good, conscientious, well qualified teacher will not work for the salary paid in these schools; for it is not more than \$15.00 or \$20.00 a month. You may judge of the good derived by the children in the country school when you think of the short terms, incompetent teachers, and poor facilities otherwise. The school room is poorly equipped—no desks, no maps, and the rudest kind of a blackboard. Often the seats are poor and the

school-room too highly ventilated by reason of the immense cracks in the walls.

These are the conditions that must be met and disposed of; to this end the Jean and Slater funds are being applied, and in a few years we hope that better conditions will prevail among the children in the rural districts.

It must be remembered that the children of today are the men and women of to-morrow.

"What asks our Father of His children,
save

Justice and merey and humility,

A reasonable service of good deeds,

rure living, tenderness to human needs,
Reverence and trust, and prayer for light
to see,

The Master's footprints in our daily
ways?"

It is inhuman and even sinful to countenance the abuse of animals; rather, should we protect them, foster them, and be grateful to them.

"They are slaves who fear to speak,
For the friendless and the weak;
They are slaves who fear to be
In the right with two or three."

THE THOROUGHbred HORSE

"I have often been told," said the horse,
"Of man's intellectual force,

A thing, if correct,

I should never suspect

From the people I meet at the course."

—Oliver Herford.

IMPORTED SONG BIRDS

Nearly 500 song birds, imported from England by Henry Ford, a local manufacturer, arrived in Detroit last week and will be given their liberty on Mr. Ford's farm near this city. The shipment was met in New York by Game Warden Charles Daniel, of Detroit, and brought west in a special express car.

Included among the birds were larks, linnets, brilliant yellowhammers, thrushes, green finches, bull finches, jays, chaffinches and redpolls. It is expected these birds will increase rapidly in numbers and eventually spread over the state.

PERMANENT HOME FOR McDONOUGH
COUNTY ORPHANAGE, AT
MACOMB, ILLINOIS

A deal was consummated recently between Dr. D. S. Adams, president of the McDonough County Orphanage, and the heirs of the Wyne estate, whereby the Wyne property, now occupied by the orphanage, becomes the permanent home of this institution. The deed was given over to the orphanage for a consideration of \$3,500. The supervisors of McDonough County have been busy circulating papers throughout the county for funds with which to purchase a permanent home and nearly enough money has been subscribed to purchase the home free from any debts whatsoever.

HISTORY OF ORPHANAGE.

The McDonough County Orphanage was first established Oct. 19, 1911, in the Taylor property on East Carroll street. At the opening of the institution but two children were taken in, while at the present time twenty-one are being taken care of. Last April the Wyne property was rented and this has since continued as the home. All the children except six are from McDonough County. The six from outside the county are cared for at the rate of \$10 per month, which is paid by the supervisors of the foreign counties. In addition the clothing is furnished them from the county from which they are sent. The institution is non-sectarian and the children are

allowed to attend any Sunday school or church which the parents desire.

The children are allowed to attend either the public schools or the State Normal and in addition to receiving a first-class education they are taught sewing and housework under the supervision of the matron at the orphanage.

On account of the crowded condition at the orphanage no children will be taken from outside counties for less than \$15 per month, as it is desirable to have the children from McDonough County cared for in preference to the children from adjoining counties.

The McDonough County Orphanage has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and the institution is conducted strictly in accordance with the state laws. An inspector visits the institution each year, although the exact time is not known by the authorities. A report is then sent into the state office by the inspector, giving in full detail the condition of the home and the manner in which it is being conducted. The reports from this institution have all been first-class and there is not another institution of the kind in the state that is kept up in a better manner than the one in this city.

By the devotion of time and energy and the keen interest taken by the members of the orphanage board and the hearty co-operation of the citizens of McDonough County this county can well boast of an institution which stands at the top of similar institutions throughout the state.

The following letter is self-explanatory. The Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco, it should be remembered, is the author of the unique and interesting book, "The Place of Animals in Human Thought," published in February, 1909.

THE STORY OF A FAITHFUL DOG

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."]

Sir.—Shortly before Christmas a man named Angelo Testoni arrived at Milan from Brescia, accompanied by a fox terrier. He took a room, where he and his dog began a humble life in common, the dog being left in the room during the day, while his master, having found some small employment, earned a scanty living. At midday the *portinai* took the dog his dinner, and in the evening, when Testoni returned, the two supped together, after which they went out for a walk in a lonely street. On the man's return from his daily rounds, the dog could not show his delight sufficiently, and the evening hours made up for the solitude of the day. Finally the man went to bed, and the dog was allowed to lie at his feet.

One day the man did not appear as usual, and the people of the house went up to see what was the matter. They found him lying motionless with the dog beside him. Here begins the story of the "Faithful Dog." The dog absolutely refused to let anyone approach his dead master—for dead he was. He barked frantically, and threatened to bite all who came near. A doctor was sent for, but he threatened to bite the doctor. Something had to be done: the municipal dogcatcher was summoned, who threw a rope around the devoted animal's neck and dragged him by main force from the room. Alas for the fate that menaced him!

This was the tale that wrung many a heart next day. Related in the columns of the *Corriere della Sera*, it quickly spread over Italy. The day was Christmas Eve, which made things worse. Imagine the dog dying for his fidelity, perhaps even on the Christmas morning! Then began to pour in telegrams, telephone messages, express letters; such a day at the municipal kennels had never been known. Visitors came with various offers; a Milanese lady carried him off in triumph and also paid the fee, though others had offered to pay it. The artillery officer of Savona, the "nobile presidente," and all the other applicants remained dog-

less, but happy at the fortunate ending to the story.

It seems that the sum paid to the municipal authorities will be applied to placing a small slab on Testoni's grave. The money sent from other quarters for ransoming the dog was handed over to the Milan Society for the Protection of Animals. I am, Sir,
EVELYN MARTINENGO CESARESCO.

SLEEP OF THE ELEPHANT

It is doubted whether, in the wild state, elephants ever lie down. Gordon Cumming thought he had found evidence in marks upon the ground that the adult bulls did stretch themselves out at full length for a few hours' rest at about midnight, but he contended that the young and the cows always remained on their feet.

Another authority, Selous, has expressed doubt whether even the old bulls lie down. He tells of one herd that was known to have kept moving and feeding throughout the twenty-four hours. "Except when rolling in mud and water," he says, "it is likely that an African elephant never lies down during its whole life."

However this may be, the most competent authorities seem to agree that this animal sleeps less and more lightly than any other. J. L. Kipling, the father of the writer, estimated the period of slumber taken standing up to average about four hours in the twenty-four, and this estimate has been employed by the son in an amusing passage for one of his stories, "Moti Guj," wherein the sleep of the elephant is represented as consisting of an hour's fidgeting on one side and a similar period's fidgeting on the other, followed throughout the rest of the night "by long, low, rumbling soliloquies."

MORE HUMANE HEADGEAR

The headgear of Berlin women is to be further reduced by police regulation. Long hatpins have already been prohibited, and a campaign is about to begin against the projecting feathers and trimmings, stiffened with wire or otherwise. Many men have made complaints against these projecting ornaments and recently the eye of a strap-hanger in a street car was seriously injured by a wired feather.

A NOAH'S ARK.

Noah's Ark 2nd arrived in New York April 8th, with practically every known variety of animal, fish, fowl and reptile. The ark sailed from Hamburg under the name of President Grant, but before three days at sea was rechristened by passengers.

The President Grant's cargo was collected from Europe, Asia and Africa and consigned here for distribution among the various zoos and circuses.

The ship had a stormy passage, and, to quote Frederick Graham of Boston, one of the passengers, "the animals made the trip a nightmare." Their weird cries as the vessel pitched and tossed echoed in every part of the liner and struck terror to many hearts.

Just what would have happened, for instance, if the 340 poisonous snakes had escaped during the storm gave the passengers food for speculation.

The most prized of all the animals was a sehobbejka, a sacred cat from Java, which was guarded by two men. The cat is reputed to be worth a fabulous sum and is the first ever sent to America.

COW WITH A GLASS EYE

A few months ago a dairy cow belonging to Blair Stanton, a Wyandotte County farmer, producing eight quarts of milk a day, lost an eye in the hedge brush. Saddened by her loss, the cow refused to associate with others of the herd and fed alone.

Her output dropped to four quarts a day. A veterinarian was called. He found no ailment except melancholy. He said she was suffering with fallen pride. Then he solved the problem. He provided her with a glass eye.

Next day the Jersey was found with the herd grazing in deep contentment. Best of all, she regained her milk and started in to make up for lost time. Now she is giving ten quarts of milk a day and is contented.

THE ANIMALS' CAFE

One of the most interesting restaurants in the world is one in which the only diners are domestic animals. The restaurant is in Westminster, London. The sign on the window reads:

RESTAURANT FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
ENGLISH MEAT ONLY. FRESH TWICE DAILY.

The restaurant is arranged so that the domestic animals which patronize it may be perfectly comfortable while they are getting their meals. Those that wish to do so may sit down while eating. The women who serve the diners are very fond of animals and know the wants of each particular customer. One of the regular callers at the restaurant, a dog, prefers having his meals in private, so instead of eating his luncheon in the restaurant he walks from his home to the place every day, buys his luncheon and carries it home. He pays his own bill at the end of each week, carrying the money tied in a little wallet around his neck.

Cats, canary birds, goldfish, parrots, monkeys, squirrels and goats are also provided for in the restaurant. There is a branch of the establishment at 123 York road, Battersea.

THE MODERN MRS. PIGEON

The feminist movement has made itself felt among the pigeon colony of Chicago. Its appearance is near the avian center, at South Wabash avenue and East Adams street.

In the rear of the skyscraper at 122 South Michigan avenue the smokestack, a four-foot tower of steel rings superimposed one on the other, is held out a dozen feet from the building by cantilever arms. Two of these arms extend from the fourteenth story, and in the end of one a pair of pigeons are building their nest. The point of the matter is that the nest is huddled inside the iron framework and against the stack, through which hot smoke and gases pass upward. Mrs. Pigeon, it seems, has chosen the spot with the intention of depositing her eggs in a place where brooding will not be necessary, since artificial heat will be supplied in plenty for incubation. Her husband is manifestly resigned to the situation and not a little proud of Mrs. Pigeon's sagacity. Perhaps he thinks that she will have leisure for the marketing 'that he would ordinarily be required to do.—Chicago Daily News.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Price, per Annum - - One Dollar
Single Copies Ten Cents

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

APRIL, 1913

THE NATIONAL HUMANE REVIEW

The American Humane Association, the federation of humane societies, organized by the late John G. Shortall in October, 1877, and presided over and directed for the past eight years by Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, has just launched an official organ of its own christened the National Humane Review.

The paper is an attractive book of twenty-four pages, 9 x 12 inches in size, and is for sale at the small sum of \$1.00 per annum or 10 cents per copy. It made its initial bow to the reading public in January, 1913, and is now in its fourth issue. The working staff is composed of Dr. Stillman and editor-in-chief, Sydney H. Coleman, assistant editor and business manager and the following associate editors: W. K. Horton, Thomas D. Walsh, Miss Ruth Ewing, Matthew McCurrie, Thomas H. Agnew, Miss M. C. Dow, F. B. Rutherford, M. J. White, William R. Callicotte, Miss Louise H. Guyol, Robert Tucker and Nathaniel J. Walker.

It has been a cherished plan for several years past to have such a publication to represent the organized humane movement, and every local humane so-

ciety in the country will congratulate the Association upon the realization of the plan. Such a paper will be a great power in the furtherance of humane education. The extension of humane education will result in changed thought and feeling, which in turn will produce good legislation and good laws will promote good ends.

Without in any way belittling the importance of the corrective and punitive work that is being done by the humane societies, or the necessity for such operations, the real work to be done, after all, is of an educative character. People in general,—men, women and children,—must be made to understand the odiousness, demoralization and costliness of cruelty, and the morality, propriety and economy of humanity, and this work of humane education bids fair to receive forceful presentation and rapid advancement through this new medium.

To give accurate information of present conditions needing attention and progressive, practical views concerning them, as well as knowledge of organized system as operated by 400 active societies for bettering them, and to develop and exercise an educative influence is the laudable ambition of the National Humane Review.

By dint of long years of intelligent, steady, judicious work, the Association has gradually acquired influence, funds and friends, and this new departure is the crowning success of its career.

The paper has unlimited possibilities for uprooting cruelty and cultivating humane sentiment in its chosen field of humane endeavor, and judging from its first efforts is destined to reap a great harvest of good results.

We wish the good ship a smooth passage and prosperous voyage on the sea of public thought, and God-speed to the man at the helm, the crew, the passengers and the precious cargo they represent.

HUMANITY HAS MARKET VALUE

Comparatively few people realize that the doctrine of kindness and humanity has a direct commercial value. The destruction of game, birds, toads and harmless snakes by pothunters and thoughtless boys costs this country many million dollars annually. It seems startling to state that we pay enormously more to feed our insects than to educate our 20,000,000 children, but such is the appalling truth.

The fecundity of many insects is beyond imagination. The green leaf louse or aphid, so destructive to hops and many other of our most valuable fruit and vegetables, reproduces its kind at the rate of ten sextillion to the pair in one season.

It is clear to those who know most about the subject that unless radical and immediate measures are adopted to restore a sure, safe and natural equilibrium between insectivorous creatures and their foods, the time will soon come when the annual loss caused by insects to agriculture in this country alone will be counted in billions instead of millions of dollars. At present, the estimated annual loss to farmers through insects is \$800,000,000.

Fortunately for the protection of humanity against its insect enemies, birds are among the most important agencies in staying the inroads of insect devastation. Most birds eat most of the time, and eat little besides insects.

Senator George F. McLean, of Connecticut, recently introduced into the Senate a bill to protect migratory game

and insectivorous birds in the United States. This bill known as the Weeks-McLean Bill, which was characterized on the floor of the House as "the most radical legislation ever proposed in this country" has now become a law. This consummation has long been the ambition of true sportsmen and economists as well as humanitarians.

RECENT LECTURES

Dr. A. H. Baker, of the Chicago Veterinary College, delivered a lecture at the Society's Building, Saturday afternoon, March 29, on the subject of "The Horse."

The address was exceptionally interesting and was delivered to the entire squad of mounted police, consisting of 155 men, at their regular school of instruction, which is held weekly. After some remarks by Captain Healy concerning the particular business of the Squad, Dr. Baker talked for an hour or more on the horse as a machine and as a living organism. He demonstrated the functions of the heart, the lungs and the brain, and dwelt upon insanity, blind-staggers, colic and other common ailments and their treatment, and how to give first aid to the sick or injured animal on the street. He also spoke of the intelligence of the horse, its faculties of perception and volition, its sensibilities, its tractable disposition if properly treated and the reverse when neglected and abused; in this connection he demonstrated the folly of improper harnessing and over-feeding.

Major M. C. E. Funkhauser, Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, Major James Miles, Captain Charles Crippen of Efficiency Department of Bureau of Police, and Mr. T. J. Cavanaugh also occupied seats on the platform.

On the night of Easter Sunday, March 23, Mr. George A. H. Scott of this Society, talked to the Volunteers of America at the invitation of Major-General Edward Fielding.

As it was Easter, the children of the Sunday school gave a special song service before the address. Mr. Scott talked of the spirit of humanity and its civilizing influence.

The Volunteers have a fine church and are doing excellent work, especially among the children through whom they aim to reach the parents, improve home conditions and establish a Christian habit of living. They should have the good will and co-operation of all people.

Mr. Scott was again called to talk to the pupils of the Lake High School, 47th Place and Union Avenue. There are about eight hundred boys and girls in this school and upon the first visit a few weeks ago he spoke to half of them, four hundred being the capacity of the hall, and on the second visit he talked to the remaining ones, thus meeting the entire school.

After tracing the development of humane work during the last century and describing the functions of societies for the prevention of cruelty, Mr. Scott told the young people how to report cases of cruelty that came under their observation and gave them definite directions for co-operating with the Illinois Humane Society.

Action speaks louder than words and children are attracted by cases involving action and life, just as they are more interested in moving pictures than in stereopticon slides.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Morris of the Sesame Club of Waukegan, Ill., called at the office of the Society on April 3.

Mr. O. W. Odell of Chicago Heights, Ill., paid the Society a visit on the same day.

OPPOSED TO MURDEROUS MILLINERY

Mr. Jefferson Butler, of Detroit, president of the Michigan Audubon Society, has the following to say on this subject:

"Bird slaughter today is greater than ever in history.

"This slaughter can be stopped only by closing the market for plumage. More plumage is sold in the United States than any other country.

"England and Germany are trying to close their ports to wild-bird plumage. London, Paris, Berlin and New York are the distributing centers of plumage for the world. The closing of the New York market is likely to be followed by similar action in London and Berlin. And this would tend quickly to place that of Paris in the limbo of discarded evils.

"Equally attractive hat trimming will be substituted that will satisfy both women and milliners. Hats will still be trimmed, and ostrich plumes, fancy feathers (of domesticated fowls), artificial flowers and other trimmings that the art and ingenuity of milliners will devise will leave no room for dissatisfaction, especially as those substitutes will not involve the cruelty and vandalism involved in the present custom of wearing feathers of birds whose lives must be sacrificed. Substitutes must soon be found in any event if the present war of extermination is not checked.

"The passage of such a law would excite little opposition, save from a handful of importers. Many women have voluntarily abandoned the wearing of wild-bird plumage, and the custom will soon become unfashionable.

NOTE.—The Weeks-McLean bill giving federal protection to migratory birds has become law and will be enforced by next year.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



SPITZ AND HIS MISTRESS

SPITZ'S EDUCATION

O, Spitz! this is really too bad—
 A dog brought up like you!
 Do you forget already, sir,
 All you've been taught to do?

Now look at me, and pray attend;
 Give me your right hand paw!
 No! that is not the right one, Spitz,
 I've told you that before.

When I say "trust," you know, dear
 Spitz,
 Your honor is concerned;
 You would not gobble up the cake
 Because my back was turned!

And you must learn to balance things
 Upon your shiny nose;
 And, Spitz, be careful when you walk,
 To turn out well your toes.

Some day I'll teach you, Spitz, to walk
 Upon two legs, like me;
 But then, old Spitz, you must behave
 With more gentility.

Your paw again. You shocking dog!
 With all the pains I've taken,
 To find in right and left paw still
 You always are mistaken!

—Mrs. Charles Heaton.

OUR DEAR BIRDS

In early Spring, when the first sun-
 rays gild the sky, the lark swings him-
 self up in the air, singing his exultant
 song. He who listens, experiences the
 true ecstasy of the season, and follows
 with pleasure the flight of this winged
 messenger of Spring, that flies higher
 and higher, always singing, until he
 disappears from view.

There was a time when, in taking a
 tramp across the fields, we heard a
 whole choir of these lovely singers.
 But to-day, all is silent under the blue
 of the sky. Only occasionally, a lark
 mounts upward.

It is not the foxes and martens, the
 cats and birds of prey, which have
 exterminated these beautiful singers,—
 it is people. By thousands and mil-
 lions, the lark has fallen a victim to—
 an over-educated appetite! This won-

derful creature, which is the only bird that sings while in flight,—to whose ringing song of exultation, the nature-lover listens with delight, is roasted to make a tid-bit for a luxurious taste. What a crime against nature! And what ignorance, to murder the little creature which destroys all the harmful pests, far and near around his nest in the corn-field,—both insects and weed-seeds.

Like the lark, the quail, too, has almost disappeared. One seldom hears his cry now, while crossing the fields. And the quail is also an industrious exterminator of injurious insects.

It is growing desolate and still everywhere in meadow and wood, where formerly the heart was warmed by the exquisite song of the blackbirds and finches and white-throats and titmice, and all the other lovely voices of our feathered friends. Instead of these voices, we now hear another sound,—the discomfiting stir produced by the constant labor of myriads of tiny enemies to our woods: bark-beetles, pine-tree worms, night-moths, and all the other creatures, against which there is no protection except the birds which are being killed off so rapidly.

Should we not cherish and protect our useful birds, by the extensive planting of juniper and mountain-ash trees, the berries of which comprise their winter food,—rather than consent to their being slaughtered in such wholesale fashion?

THE SEEKER OF KNOWLEDGE

It puzzled the child where cows could get

Their milk, and she longed to learn.

“Now where do you get your tears, Linette?”

Her mother asked in turn.

And then, with suddenly opened eyes,

And suddenly lifted brows,

“Oh, mamma,” she asked, in quick surprise,

“Do they have to spank the cows?”

A PET ROOSTER

Countess Gerda of Derschau is the proud possessor of a pet rooster to which she is greatly attached.

This cock is her constant companion following her from one place to another in the house and accompanying her on her rides and walks.

Oddly enough, he has no liking for the barnyard fowls and is a veritable hen-hater. He always wakens his mistress each morning, and is in the habit of greeting all visitors with a clarion crow much as a dog might give a friendly bark.

If anything should happen to change his mode of life or separate him from his mistress, he certainly would cry with Henny Penny, “the skies are falling.”

KNEW HIS MASTER'S BOOTS

A man once owned a dog which was very much attached to him. When he was compelled to leave his country for a long sojourn abroad, the man took his devoted canine companion to the house of a friend. There the dog remained for about two years. Then the long-absent owner returned, and, arriving at his friend's house late at night, retired without having the dog called.

Early next morning the sleeping owner was awakened by the dog bursting into his bedroom, and leaping upon him with the wildest delight.

“How on earth did he know I had arrived?” asked the man.

“Oh, sir,” the valet replied, “it is the most curious thing! As I was cleaning your boots, the dog recognized them, and I have not been able to quiet him till he saw where I was carrying them, and rushed along with me to your door.”—Our Dumb Animals.

THE BIRD SCHOOL

"Children," said the man, with a twinkle in his eye, "would you like to visit my school? We have jolly times and we learn a great deal, too."

"Are the pupils nice?" asked Emma.

"Yes, indeed; to be sure, there is a lazy or wilful one here and there, but they are all improving."

"Do you whip them when they are naughty?" asked little Lottie.

"No, that is not necessary. But come, now, let us go into the school,—it is just time for lessons to begin. I think you will find it interesting."

As the children entered the yard, they were surprised to hear a great whistling and crowing and squeaking and chirping.

"It is recess," said the teacher, "and you cannot expect young folks to keep as quiet as mice. Let us go into the bullfinch room,—that is the first class."

The children laughed aloud when they understood that it was a school of birds. As the door swung open, they saw a bright-hued bird sitting on top of a cage. He wore a red vest, a gray coat and a little black cap, and he gazed wonderingly at the visitors. The teacher went up to him and howling solemnly, said, "Fritz, sing for us, if you please."

The finch bowed, too, and immediately began to sing 'How can I bear to leave thee.' To the delight of the children the song was finished without a mistake, and the little vocalist was praised by his teacher. This pleased the bird very much.

Then, the teacher placed a nut between his lips and the finch hopped up on his shoulder and daintily took it. He cracked the shell in his beak, hastily extracted the kernel, and ate it with apparent satisfaction.

"Come, children," said the teacher, "now we will visit the primary class." He opened a door,—and what a sight!

The room was filled with finches; some were billing and cooing in tender fashion; others whistled like a locomotive; while still others imitated the sound of a trumpet. But when the birds saw their teacher, they instantly became quiet.

Now the lesson began. An assistant came in with a flute and played a tune. The birds listened intently, even to the very smallest one. Then several of them attempted to whistle the melody.

"As soon as they try to imitate the music," remarked the teacher, "they are promoted to a higher class, and I teach them."

He now opened another door, saying, "This is the talking class."

The children smiled at each other in amusement, but the amusement changed to amazement when a voice said gravely, "Girl, shut the door," and then another said, "Lottie, come kiss me." Little Lottie looked all around to see who had spoken. The teacher pointed to a beautiful big starling.

"This is the alphabet class," the man continued, as he went up to a cage in one corner. There sat a magpie, looking about knowingly. The teacher said slowly and distinctly, "Ma-ma, pa-pa," and the bird tried hard to bring out an intelligible "ma." "Will it be long before she can talk?" asked Emma.

"The first word is the hardest. After that, progress is rapid. We have to be extremely gentle and patient with the birds."

"But now," he went on, "you shall make the acquaintance of two great concert singers." He led them into a sunny room. "This one is a thrush. Isn't she charming in her little white collar, with her gray and bright-spotted gown and yellow bill? And here in this little house you see a lady in a simple grayish-brown dress, but look at her with respect, children, for she is Mme. Nightingale, the famous

songstress, who sings so exquisitely that people never tire of listening to her. She has learned her arithmetic well, too. I formed the habit of giving her three worms several times a day. Each time when she saw me coming, she opened her cage-door, came and got the first, the second and finally the third worm. After that, she did not come out again,—she had counted correctly to three, and knew she wouldn't get any more.

"I also have birds as assistant teachers. This gray parrot often helps give the lessons, but he loses his patience easily and screams at his pupils if he thinks them stupid! You must come again in a few weeks, children, and see what improvement has been made."

BEAR ACTS AS NURSEMAID

In his New Brunswick bear, Blitzen, the Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins of Jamaica Plains has found a solution of the nurse girl problem.

Blitzen has taken a liking to Mr. Hawkins' 3 year old son and will play with him or wheel his carriage about the yard all day.

The public safety laws forbid Blitzen to take her charge outside of the yard.

When the baby starts to cry, however, Blitzen's idea of comforting the baby is to kiss him. But little Robert seems to think that bear kisses cover too much territory and are entirely too damp.

THE ORATORICAL CRAB

Said the crab: "'T is not beauty or birth
That is needed to conquer the earth.

To win in life's fight,

First be sure you are right,

Then go sidewise for all you are worth."

THE WATCHERS OF AFRICA

In Zululand, a British Colony down on the southeast coast of Africa, there is a little brown bird called "The Watcher" which builds a nest two stories high. The nest is made of soft grasses ingeniously woven together, and is built on the ground.

In this "duplex apartment" Mr. and Mrs. Watcher keep house in a mutually happy and helpful way. While the little wife sits on her eggs in the cozy sitting room on the ground floor,—which, by the way, is entirely screened from outside view by a curiously woven door or curtain of grass made by the birds,—Mr. Watcher keeps guard over the entire household from his sky parlor in the top story of the nest. He is ever watchful and gives warning of any approaching intruder in time to let the little wife escape in safety.

The Watchers are an ideally happy family,—just as kind and attentive to each other as two little birds can be.

WINTER QUARTERS

Where's the crawling caterpillar?

Sound asleep in his cocoon,

Where's the bee so bright and busy?

Dreaming in the hive of June,

Where's the snail, and where's the turtle?

Safely buried in the ground,

Where's the woodchuck? Where's the rabbit?

In their burrows they are found,

Where's the thrush, and where's the robin?

Singing 'neath the southern sky,

Where's the bear, and where's the squirrel?

In their hollow tree they lie,

Where's the ant, that careful worker?

In her underground abode,

Where's the eighty-eyed spinning spider?

In a crevice snugly stowed,

Where's the bat that ranged at midnight?

He is in his winter's sleep—

In his cave he hangs head downward,

And he never takes a peep,

These and many other creatures

Hide or drowse the winter through,

But when spring has once awakened

They are up and stirring, too.

—Farm Journal.

CASES IN COURT

A man who tore out the tongue of a horse was arrested charged with malicious mischief and cruelty to animals. Although no one saw exactly how it was done, two men witnessed the struggle, and upon examination immediately afterward, found the horse without its tongue and covered with blood.

The man admitted that the tongue was out but claimed that it was an accident; that when he had tried to put the bridle on, the horse had held its head so high that he could not reach it, and that he had then taken hold of the tongue to pull the head down, whereupon the horse had closed its jaws, severing its own tongue.

The case was called for hearing before Judge Courtney in the 35th St. Police Court. The witnesses for the prosecution described the struggle that had ensued and the pitifully distressing condition of the mutilated horse. Evidence was introduced by the humane officer showing that the man had been reprimanded for rough handling and abusive treatment of horses on previous occasions, a veterinary surgeon testified that it was not possible for a horse to bite off its own tongue.

Despite these facts, the court considered there was no direct evidence as to what actually occurred nor proof of guilty intent. The case was dismissed.

There can be no reasonable doubt but that the action of the man contributed to the distressing results, and it is difficult to understand how such gross cruelty could be regarded as accidental.

Record 94; Case 821.

A man asked that the case of a horse that had been kicking and groan-

ing in a barn on West Harrison Street be investigated.

Humane Officer Brayne went to the place designated and found a small bay horse standing in a stall with its head securely wedged in between two planks underneath the manger. The animal was in a helpless position and was groaning and kicking, being almost smothered for lack of air. The barn was filthy from neglect and contained no feed of any description.

Officer Brayne located the owner and sent for him to come to the barn. He came but refused to help in freeing the horse. With the assistance of two willing men who happened to be near, the officer chopped down the partition in the stall and released the horse.

The owner suddenly disappeared, but the owner's wife promised to order feed and see that the animal was fed and watered.

A warrant was then issued for the arrest of the owner, for failing to provide proper care and shelter.

The case was called, continued, and called again March 20th before Judge Goodnow at Maxwell Street Court. Defendant was present and was represented by an attorney. Three witnesses testified to the bad condition of the horse as a result of continual neglect. Judge Goodnow fined the owner \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$18.50 in all, which was paid.

Record 95; Case 202.

A reporter for the Tribune notified the Society of what he considered a gross act of cruelty to a bay horse belonging to a certain Laundry Company. He said the horse was badly crippled from severe lameness, and that the driver continually and brutally whipped it to make it go.

Humane Officer Nolan went at once to the manager of the company in question, who said that he had not known the horse was lame. The officer then examined the horse. It was a small animal, much too light in weight and build to do the work required, and was suffering from a sore ankle joint on the right hind leg, and a ringbone and a spavin on the left hind one. The officer ordered the horse laid off from work, and the manager telephoned to a livery stable for another horse to take its place.

Warrants were then sworn out for the arrest of both the manager and driver. The cases came to trial before Judge Sullivan at the Hyde Park Police Station. Complainant testified that he had seen the driver beat the horse for a distance of four blocks and that it was in a painfully lame condition. Officer Nolan told of seeing the horse the following day and finding it in extremely bad condition and thoroughly unfit for service.

The Court fined the driver \$3.00 and costs, totaling \$11.00 and discharged the manager and owner of the horse. Fine was paid.

Record 95: Case 79.

The 6th Precinct Police asked that an officer of the Society assist in the prosecution of a cruelty case. Humane Officer Nolan responded to the call.

Officers Heenan and Williams had arrested a man for brutally beating a horse that had fallen to the ground, and the case was called before Judge Courtney in the 35th and Halsted Street Court. The officers testified that the horse had been beaten over the head with a harness tug, and that the animal had died two minutes after they arrived on the scene.

Judge Courtney fined the man \$3.00 and costs—\$9.00 in all, which was paid.

Record 95: Case 247.

The Stanton Avenue Police Station arrested a man for working a sick horse.

Humane Officer Miller investigated the case and found the animal in question sick and badly skinned from falling. The driver was put under arrest for working a horse in unfit condition. A warrant was also served on the owner for causing or ordering the horse to be worked.

Judge Goodnow heard the evidence and dismissed the driver and fined the owner \$3.00 and costs, amounting to \$5.00, which was paid.

Record 95: Case 198.

Officer Enyart of the 26th Precinct called for an officer of the Society to assist in the prosecution of a man arrested for cruelty to animals. The charge was overloading. The officer testified that defendant was trying to deliver a load of coal weighing between 4000 and 5000 lbs. with a small horse that was not able to even start the wagon.

Judge Goodnow of the Maxwell Street Court imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs, \$11.00 in all, which was paid.

Record 95: Case 356.

A man asked that an officer of the Society examine a horse he had bought for \$43.00 with a written guarantee that it did not have the heaves.

Officer Miller saw the horse and found it heavy and lame in one hind leg. He advised complainant to prosecute the man who sold it to him, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

The arrest was made and Officer Miller called as a witness when the case came to trial in the Desplaines Street Court before Judge Mahoney. After hearing the testimony, the Judge ordered defendant to take back the horse and refund the money.

Record 95: Case 283.

A woman complained to the Society that her husband was a drunkard and that he had failed to give her support and had twice deserted her. She said that upon his return the last time she had decided not to appear against him because he had promised to stop drinking and take care of his family—but that he had been false to the trust.

Humane Officer Brayne went to see the woman and found that she was supporting herself and three children, eight, six and two years of age, by keeping boarders and that the husband was contributing little or nothing toward their living. The officer made complaint in the Court of Domestic Relations against the husband for contributing to the dependency of his children.

Judge Gemmill heard the case. Defendant admitted that he drank and neglected his family, whereupon the Judge gave him into the care of an Adult Probation Officer. Under this law defendant is on probation for twelve months, and must report to the probation officer on the 22nd day of each month; the district officer must see him at his work and must also see the wife and report on the home conditions. During this probation term there is a suspended sentence of six months, and the probation officer has power of arrest at any time that he may discover a return of wrong conditions on the part of his charge.

Record 66; Case 96.

A citizen caused the arrest of a teamster charging him with cruel abuse of a horse, and then asked the Society to send its ambulance for the removal of the horse, which it did.

An officer of the Society went to the place designated in the complaint and found a small gray team hitched to an express wagon; the off horse was thin, and the nigh horse was in an extremely emaciated condition and almost too weak to stand. This animal was smooth shod and it was evident from the appearance of its coat that it had fallen on the slippery pavements a number of times. The officer had this horse loaded into the ambulance and the other one tied behind it—and both were taken to a nearby stable, where they were watered and fed and then left to rest in bedded stalls.

Two full bags of feed were discovered in the wagon by the humane officer, showing that the team had not been fed that day.

When the case was called for hearing before Judge Mahoney at the Desplaines Street Court, complainant testified that he had seen the driver brutally kick the little horse in the mouth when it had fallen from exhaustion on the slippery street. The Judge fined the driver \$10.00 and costs—\$15.00 in all.

The driver protested that the horses did not belong to him and that he had asked the owner to have them properly shod. He said the horse in question had fallen several times that day.

A warrant was then sworn out for the arrest of the owner for causing a horse in unfit condition to be worked.

Judge Sabath in the Shakespeare Avenue Court heard the case. He severely reprimanded owner, but discharged him on condition that the horse should be given a month's vacation from all work and proper shoes in the future.

Record 95; Case 164.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

PERSONNEL OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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MAY, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

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The Clydesdale horse derives its name from a district on the Clyde in Scotland and is specially adapted for use in hilly country.

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VOL. VIII.

MAY, 1913

No. 7

CHILD RESCUE WORK OF SOCIETIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

By H. Clay Preston, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

When it is said of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that we lack constructive basis, or that our methods are without educational value, or that we fail in establishing permanent benefits in home life, is it not well to stop and review the real objects of our societies before condemning the work or accepting as a fact the criticism of those who may not be qualified to pass an unbiased judgment. While I do not concede that any one of the criticisms, is in any sense an indictment, still, I find in some quarters, credit being given to those statements, and I shall endeavor to clarify the situation somewhat in my remarks on these points.

We must not complain if mismanagement, or failure to measure up to our obligations, brings down on the heads of all such organizations in our fold, rebuke of the things left undone. The inactive society is really worse than none at all, because it discourages and stands in the way of those who are willing to do this God-given work. On the other hand there is another coloring that is reflected in the general study of this problem. Do not give too much of your time to the building of statistics, but go out and rescue the child, who may be suffering—whose torture may be unneces-

sarily prolonged—while you are pondering over some of the many horoscopes of future child-life that are likely never to materialize. No matter how large the institution may grow under wise generalship, it will never reach the notch of prosperity on the register of success where the hand that directs can withdraw from personal supervision of the associations and environment of children without the marker being in danger of going backward. *The permanency of every society is measured by the persistency with which it sticks to its original purpose—the prevention of cruelty.*

There should never be any overlapping in the work of societies, no matter whether their objects be directed to the protection of children, or the healing of the sick. There is enough to do for every legitimate organization, if it directs its energies within the confines of its own particular objects, without encroaching on the vineyard of another association, whose work may be more popular, or more to the liking of the individual.

Let us not confuse in dealing with this topic, either family oversight, institutional care, reformatory methods or any after supervision

As a matter of fact, rescue work and after supervision directly concern the work of our societies while the rest have no part in our common endeavor.

We may well leave to other hands the healing of the sick after we have brought forth out of the bonds of misery, the little warped souls, who are indeed worthy patients. We have innumerable agencies of every sort with vast resources; ready to do the service of uplifting unfortunate humanity, but when we turn to a roll call of the men and women, who have given themselves to the cause of anti-cruelty, we are still far too few in numbers, in the final analysis of that vast problem—the saving of children.

What applies to one community is impracticable in another. An inference is sometimes drawn in a comparison of activity between the densely populated districts and the lesser inhabited localities; that the results attainable in the large cities are not to be realized in the smaller towns and villages. I gathered my first opinions in a small city where my interest in child rescue work led me along to the incorporation of a society. I continued in the work there until taking charge of the society in Brooklyn. My experience therefore in both fields leads me to believe that one general form of relief is not universally applicable to the work.

Not long after we had found office room and hung out a sign in a smaller city, many of the good people who were connected with the local church committees and various other organized charities, called to inquire what we were going to do. I was reminded that organizations already in the field were having a hard struggle for existence. In the same way it was called to my attention that there was a grave doubt of the feasibility of a children's society in that vicinity. Soon after a sort of a "camp fire" was held and

many of the existing organizations were ready with reports of doles to charity, which convinced me that all cases of poverty and distress were being attended to. It was about this time that I found some of the homes of destitution were being helped; without the right hand of charity knowing what the left hand of benevolence was doing in many instances. At a subsequent conference when this state of facts was discussed, I announced that our work was limited to the enforcement of the law to protect children from needless and wasteful cruelty.

Less than forty-eight hours after the establishment of the office referred to, there came a call to go to the home of a woman who was then in the local jail. I have visited a great many homes since, but I have never experienced more depraved conditions, or seen a more distressing sight, than was my experience in that particular case and the next one which happened a few days later. The children were found at eleven o'clock in the morning, with their father, under a pile of rags sound asleep in a rear dwelling, without fuel, and with an empty cupboard. Without disturbing the father I left the home and took the opportunity of bringing with me in less than an hour, the police justice and some others to exploit at first hand what really existed in that community. The same day the children were temporarily committed to an institution and the father put in jail with the mother. Both became defendants in the first case which I prosecuted with the result that my evidence was so convincing that nothing remained but a plea of guilty and a sentence to the penitentiary. The other case was somewhat like the first. I visited another home in a part of the city called the "Patch" where I found a mother still under the influence of drink, asleep on

a couch under a carpet, and five children lying about on the floor in different parts of the same room covered with old blankets and every conceivable thing of that sort, except one little fellow, who was awake and shivering behind a stove in which there was no fire. The kitchen was strewn with bottles and the picture was one that usually follows after a spree in a home where drunkenness has destroyed all parental responsibility. Again I managed to bring to the attention of the public authorities the deplorable conditions prevailing in this family. When the case was presented in court the press gave wide publicity to all the facts, and later, editorials were written that materially helped in establishing the permanency of the Society's work.

The first full year's work in the small city won the endorsement of the Department of Charities of both city and county. Its powers of combating with the evil that pauperized the homes and made necessary the work of child rescue, was demonstrated in the decreased cost of maintaining outdoor relief and fewer orders were issued for groceries, coal and other supplies, that were sometimes left at the door of the unworthy, instead of reaching as it was intended—the needy. It is true the Supervisors found in the early stages of the work, some increase in the year's upkeep of the public charges in the two orphanages. It is a fact that the sheriff's fees were enriched by a larger population, as a sequence of the crusade to relieve distressed childhood. In the end, its conduct of business was given the fullest approval by the Board of Supervisors, and the expression of confidence was more substantial than could be expressed in mere words, in an appropriation being voted to sustain its work. The school authorities' paid high compliment to the

changed conditions, which soon followed the Society's visits among the little folks who lived in the foreign settlements. They did more than this by working in close cooperation, to impress upon the parents, the principles of decent living. Everything accomplished in this small city may be repeated in any other territory, where the Society applies itself to the task.

When you build be sure your work is erected upon a foundation, that will not permit of its objects being weakened, or suffer decay in the passing of time, or the natural changes in administration. No single pair of eyes can be given the power of vision, to seek out all the pitfalls and places of iniquity, where children may be shackled, nor is the strength of any individual unaided sufficient to lift them out of the darkness. In every jurisdiction the sympathy of the community should be sought, to finance and uphold your endeavors. A dependable number of sub-societies or committees, should be encouraged to aid in spreading the gospel of rescue, and cooperate in reporting grievous cases to the home office. To perfect a unified force to carry on effectively child rescue within the boundaries of the individual societies, means to each one arduous labor to accomplish its fulfilment, but your reward will be ample when the goal is reached. Let us turn our attention now to the question as it affects a large city. It seems to me that a careful observation shows, that, working with the same outfit of tools, about like results are obtained in either field.

When seeking the source of complaints in Brooklyn recently, I was surprised to find so large a percentage traceable to other associations, namely, the Bureau of Charities—Association for Improving the Outdoor Poor—St. Vincent de Paul Society—Children's

Aid Society—Church Committees—Probation Officers—and teachers in the Public Schools. It is needless for me to say that in the majority of the cases reported by the associations, the remedy they applied had been found to be ineffective before the decision was reached that the subsequent diagnosis called for the more drastic treatment invoked by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It is my firm belief that everyone of the Brooklyn organizations will proclaim the humane society as a dependable part of the whole fabric of philanthropy, and will go even further than this, they will endorse its methods as pillars of strength among the constructive forces to protect children.

It is generally recognized that the simple family troubles—the supplying of milk—the sending in of nurses—or a call for the doctor, has little to do with child rescue. Even among the ignorant classes, it is quite well known, that our work is of an entirely different character, and complaints when received from this source are quite likely to direct the agent's steps to a little outcast. We sometimes hear the accusation made that we unnecessarily break up homes and seek the commitment of children. My experience has been that even our best friends, are more likely to wonder why we do not, after considerable effort has been expended by them, forthwith destroy the home after the case has been referred.

Perhaps I may state my case more clearly concerning child rescue in a large city, if I am permitted to draw a picture of the usual daily strife that takes place in a busy office. When the good "visitor" calls over the phone that a family needs immediate attention, that information cannot be brushed aside. In the case in point two men were detailed to go at night to one of the crowded districts and

watch a family where kindness had failed. It did not take long to convince the Society officers that immediate action was called for to rescue a large family of children from the terrible environment incidental to a mixed ale party being given by their parents. After breaking down the door, one of the officers was thrown to the floor and a "friend" was just about to throw a lighted lamp at him when his companion luckily turned the aim so the lamp went through a window. In the darkness the encounter was on more even terms. When the patrol wagon came to the door with assistance, there were a number of adults, including the mother and father, loaded in for the station house, and seven little children were brought to the "shelter". The following day three of the little ones went to the hospital and eventually all of them to an institution. The parents were successfully prosecuted and are now paying the penalty for the neglect of their children.

In patrolling the streets at night about the ferries, bridges, and along the central points of traffic, many girls and boys are found plying their trades, in selling papers, peddling gum, or other merchandise, that the law quite properly forbids. Taking these children home, which is our practice, we find many reasons why further visits should be made to encourage the better standards of living. When the officers visit the Italian neighborhoods at four or five o'clock in the morning, and find little boys and girls starting out with bags to gather refuse, there is more rescue work to do. When supervision of saloons is necessary to prevent the sale of liquor to children, and the enforcement of the laws to prevent children going indiscriminately to the "movies" or young girls going unaccompanied to the dance

halls, there is still more work for the Society.

If a child becomes delinquent through the act of any adult, who may have purchased stolen property, or bought junk, or induced some form of gambling, or exposed its morals in any other respect, there is a duty for the Society to perform. No greater responsibility rests upon our shoulders than the relentless prosecution of all such offenders. If it were possible to expel all such leeches of normal childhood, from contact with irresponsible youth, the battle would be half won.

Whenever an adult is arrested there again we find work to do in preparation of the evidence, and the oversight of the case through every stage of the proceedings, until there is handed over to the District Attorney a complete brief of all the facts. Let me quote from an address recently given by one of the District Attorneys: "The District Attorney welcomes the Society with open arms because he knows that it means business. It does not expect him to obtain convictions upon hopes or suggestions, or clues or moonbeams; it obtains and preserves and brings to him definite, concrete and convincing legal proof. That is what a prosecutor wants, because it is a thing on which we can rely and act. For some months I tried all the felony cases in which this Society was complainant, and what I say is therefore based upon a first-hand knowledge."

I have deliberately refrained from reference to the graver offenses committed upon innocent children, and would not refer to it at all, except that there is such noticeable absence of these prosecutions in cities where it

is left in other hands. With trained and experienced officers, who know every inch of ground to be covered in the gathering of evidence, it is well worth while considering, whether any greater service can be rendered to defiled childhood than joining hands with the public authorities. I do not mean the sort of cooperation that involves talking over matters in a fine office, but the real kind that takes you down in the basement, where the dust is sometimes stifling, but where you need to go to perfect your case.

In summing up our case of methods and procedure in the large city, and surveying the field of operations in the smaller towns, there are only minor differences discernible in the application of the means whereby the same end is gained. When we shall all awaken to the call of unifying our forces to a common end, and cease to spread our efforts sparingly over several different schemes analogous to the real objects, the salvage of rescued will be manifestly greater; so also will we then begin to measure up to our full duty. We recognize the alluring temptation of busying ourselves with the placement of children—the summer outings and camps—the boys' clubs—and many other established occupations in behalf of child endeavor; but I ask you to stop and ponder at the fork in the road, whether you are giving yourself to the highest service, in choosing the fragrant path that leads to congenial work, or, in following the road that takes you over the rocks, and through the stubble-field, where you will find the children of misfortune, who await your coming to be rescued.

LETTERS FROM FRIENDS IN THE FLOOD DISTRICTS

The last chapter in the tragic story of the Flood Sufferers has ended in the blessed word RELIEF,—thanks to the quick thought and action of the governors and adjutant generals of three states and the generous and efficient work of many relief committees.

The raising of money and forwarding of supplies for emergency needs was accomplished with wonderful spirit, speed and success; and now that the strenuous labor of the first days of the disaster is over, the work of rehabilitation must go quietly and steadily on.

The Illinois Humane Society as a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce helped to raise money to swell the general relief fund. Over \$300,000 was raised by the Association; part of this was deposited with the National Red Cross to the credit of the Association, while the remainder was used to purchase many carloads of supplies which were sent through the direct operation of the Association's own flood relief committee.

The following letters received from the Ohio, East St. Louis and Cairo Humane Societies (all situated in the flood district) in response to friendly inquiry and proffered help, will doubtless be of personal interest to many of our readers.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1913.

To the Secretary
The Illinois Humane Society,
1145 South Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Mr. Scott:

I have your very kind favor of April the fourth, and you can well imagine we have had our troubles during the flood. Personally, I have been doing considerable relief work in Hamilton, Ohio, and from reports that I read it seems to me that the Red Cross Society, like all big organizations, is surrounded by considerable "red tape."

I am trying to make our big men here see

the importance of helping the modest people of Hamilton to reconstruct their homes.

Chicago is a big town and does things on a big scale, and if at any time you want me to go to Hamilton to find out just what the cost would be to help a certain number of people to get back into their homes I would be only too glad to do so. That is about the only help that I think can be done now. With very best wishes,

Very sincerely,

THE OHIO HUMANE SOCIETY,

(Signed) Oscar A. Trounstone,
Sec'y and Treas.

East St. Louis, Ills., April 5th, 1913.
Secretary The Illinois Humane Society,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Mr. Scott:

I have your letter of the 4th at hand, and desire to thank you for the interest shown by your inquiries regarding this city.

Fortunately, we are "high and dry," though a very large part of our city is several feet below the high-water mark. Since the flood of 1903 the levees have been greatly strengthened and improved, and there is little doubt but that we could withstand a greater flood than that of that year.

At present the water is about eight feet below the danger line for St. Louis, Mo., and nearly eighteen feet below the real danger line for this city.

Again thanking you for your kindly interest and assuring you that we are not in need of aid, I am,

Sincerely yours,

THE EAST ST. LOUIS HUMANE SOCIETY,

(Signed) Dr. C. W. Lillie, Pres.

Cairo, Ills., April 9th, 1913.
The Illinois Humane Society,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Friends:

The little Cairo Branch of your Society gratefully receives your kind words and your offer of assistance in the relief of suffering, by reason of the greatest flood of history. By the mercy of God we are spared and no actual damage has come to us, nor has there been a day during this trying period when the streets all over the city have not been free from water.

True, we have had to make a fight so as to be in readiness for the worst if it came, but fortunately, or more correctly, Providentially, the U. S. Government engineer, Mr. Miller, in charge of the proposed levee work in the vicinity of Cairo, was here at the time

when, by reason of the unusual floods in Ohio and Indiana, there was such apparent danger. Mr. Miller is an expert in his line of work, and kindly agreed to direct the work of preparation in the providing for the bulk-heading, and it has been so much better in the manner of construction than we have ever had before during my 34 years' residence in Cairo and past experience in the work of resisting the overflow of rivers. When I saw the work as done this time by others, as I was not required to help by reason of age, I felt sure there was sufficient strength in the work to withstand the weight of three or four feet of water, and there was only one foot to withstand.

The State and U. S. Government sent provision, food and clothing, as well as boats, for rescue work; by the aid of the boats hundreds of people and much live-stock were rescued and taken to high lands, where food was provided for all in need.

The good ladies, members of the Cairo Humane Society, have been active in caring for the many pets—cats and dogs, etc.—left by the people who in their fright and hasty retreat when the water rose so rapidly forgot to provide for them. They have been watching for any needy children, but with the provision of the State and Nation all needy people, old and young, have been cared for.

The hearty response to anticipated needs from many societies and organizations is proof of the prevalence of the truth proclaimed by Jesus Christ in his teaching of the brotherhood of man and that the "neighbor" has been found.

The little good that we have done here in Cairo during the past years is apparent in the improvement shown in the care of poor old horses, and the alacrity with which the drivers remedy faults when pointed out is very encouraging. Some of our good women, to use a slang phrase, have been "on the job" all the while, and I receive frequent telephone reports of cases that are soon mended by a word without prosecution.

Again expressing thanks to you and best wishes for the work, as well as for the kind officers of the Society, I am,

Very respectfully,

CAIRO BRANCH HUMANE SOCIETY.

(Signed) M. Easterday, Pres.

A POETICAL PLEA

No woman would go into the woods and deliberately shoot down beautiful song-birds. No more should she walk into a milliner's aviary and pay a premium to some one else for laying them low. The

idea of hunting, killing and robbing a living creature, at once innocent, harmless and defenseless, in order to deck one's self with the "spoils" should be revolting to everyone. When such charming effects are to be had from the artistic combining of colors in silks, velvets, veiling, ribbons and artificial flowers, together with buckles and ornaments of various kinds, why should there be murderous millinery?

The following poem is a striking plea for the birds.

A WOMAN'S BONNET

God thought it worth his while to make a bird,

A joyous creature that could soar and float,

With sweetest melody man ever heard

Caught in the wondrous meshes of its throat,

And this rare thing with God's own touch upon it,

Is rended wing from wing to trim a bonnet!

What does it cost, this garniture of death?

It costs the life that God alone can give;
It costs dull silence where was music's breath;

It costs dead joy that foolish pride may live;

And life and joy and song, depend upon it
Are costly trimmings for a woman's bonnet.

Oh, who would stop the sweet pulse of a lark

That flutters in such ecstasy of bliss.

Or lay a robin's bright breast cold and stark

For such a paltry recompense as this?

Beauty too fine for brush or song or sonnet,
Degraded to the uses of a bonnet!

Shall Herod never cease to rule the land

That we still slay sweet innocency so?

Is happiness so cheap and surely gained,

That we should exchange a song to cries of woe?

Women who love their babies, think upon it,
Mothers are massacred to trim your bonnet!

* * * * *

Dead birds! And dead to deck a woman's hair,

To feed awhile her vanity's poor breath.

Yet she would rule, at whose decree men tear

A blue bird's wing, and hunt a thrush to death!

Nay, woman's justice hath a stain upon it,
So long as birds are slain to deck her bonnet!

—May Riley Smith.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Price, per Annum - - One Dollar
Single Copies Ten Cents

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

MAY, 1913

A GOOD JUDGE OF CHILDREN

The following editorial tribute, told in simple and sincere words, was recently paid by the Brooklyn Daily Times to Judge Robert J. Wilkin, jurist and humanitarian.

JUSTICE WILKIN REAPPOINTED.

Mayor Gaynor's act of appointing Robert J. Wilkin to succeed himself in the Court of Special Sessions was anticipated, but is none the less pleasing to all who have the best interests of the community at heart. Justice Wilkin is the ideal man for the position. Though he would fill a more exalted office with credit to himself and the community, the Times is glad that he is content to remain the "juvenile judge" of Brooklyn and Queens. Were he called to a higher tribunal we know not how the vacancy in Special Sessions could be filled.

Robert Wilkin is one of those rare men of tact, courage and infinite understanding. He possesses the hearty good-will of every decent citizen in the town. What enemies he has are only the enemies of society. Greater jurists may have served on the metropolitan bench, but none whose work has been of more value. This man directs the destiny of thousands of children every year. We can imagine no more important field of labor in this world.

Separate and apart from Judge Wilkin's long service in the Juvenile Court, though hand in hand with it, he has done years of active work with the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals in the State of New York, and as president of the Association of New York Societies and one of the directors of

the American Humane Association has become known to a wide circle of humane workers. These join his friends in New York and Brooklyn in congratulating him and his townsmen and all their children upon his reappointment as Justice of the Juvenile Court.

Judge Wilkin seems to have been born with a great love for humanity, especially for those "scraps" of it known as unfortunate girls and boys, and his life work has been to help to give them a chance to become good men and women. As far back as 1877 he was working along individual lines to establish a system of child protection and the hearing of all child cases separate from adult criminals.

In 1884—to his everlasting credit be it recorded—he procured the passage of the first law for the protection and probation of children brought into court. This was the work, then twenty-three years old, which Judge Linsey incorporated in the Denver Courts with such good effect and which many other judges have carried on with signal success.

A long line of able, honest, self-abnegating men have followed in the same footsteps and it matters little in what order they have entered the march. The thing most worthy of praiseful comment is that they have all found the way to be of practical help to thousands of unfortunate children.

GOOD WORK IN WAUKEGAN

A meeting to reorganize the Waukegan Humane Society, for some time inactive, was held Tuesday evening, April 29th, in the rooms of the Sesame Club, Public Library Building.

Mr. George A. H. Scott, Secretary and Counsel of The Illinois Humane Society, upon invitation, acted as chairman of the meeting. He told those present something of the history of the defunct Society they had met to

resuscitate, after which he gave practical and explicit directions for organizing, maintaining and conducting a successful society.

Those present at the meeting were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cawthorne,
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Patterson,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Blodgett,
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Kent,
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Morris,
Mr. D. E. Travis,
Dr. Roberts,
Miss Ida Himmelreich,
Miss Mary Lyon,
Mr. L. M. Ekstrand,
Mr. Theodor Meyer,
Mrs. F. L. Gourley,
Mr. Clarence E. Hicks.

The following were elected directors:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Chas. Ebert | Mr. C. S. Cawthorne |
| Mr. L. M. Ekstrand | Mr. Theodor Meyer |
| Mr. E. B. Yager | Mr. L. F. Sawvell |
| Mr. Edward Conrad | Mr. W. J. Smith |
| Mr. Martin Decker | Mr. C. H. Burnett |
| Mr. Chas. Busch | Mr. J. F. Bidingier |
| Miss Mary Lyon | Mr. Ralph J. Daly |
| Miss Ida Himmelreich | Rev. S. W. Chidester |
| Miss Emma Shumway | Mr. C. W. Sells |
| Miss Heil | Dr. M. J. Kalowsky |
| Mrs. James Welch | Mr. Thomas Tyrrell |
| Mrs. C. J. Just | Mr. Clarence E. Hicks |
| Mrs. J. W. Barwell | Mr. F. C. Gedge |
| Mr. H. C. Patterson | Sheriff Greene |
| Mrs. M. P. Biddlecome | Mr. Chas. Ingalls |
| Mr. C. Blodgett | Mr. L. H. Prentice |
| Mr. W. C. Upton | Mrs. T. E. Morris |
| Mr. Carl Atterbury | Mrs. F. L. Gourley |

* The directors will call another meeting at an early date and proceed to the election of officers.

Such a Society is greatly needed in Waukegan,—as, indeed, in every city,—as a corrective and educational bureau in the interest of humane treatment for men, women, children and animals.

We congratulate Waukegan upon having such a goodly number of public-spirited, humanity-loving men and women willing to take the initiative in establishing this movement, and offer cordial co-operation in any and all ways within our power.

JUNIOR HUMANE SOCIETIES

In regard to the formation of a Humane Society in a public school, this Society believes that it is better to organize what is called a Junior Humane Society, the object of which is to educate the children in the habits and lives of the lower animals and inculcate the principle of kindness and consideration for others.

The usual method of forming these societies is as follows: Have each pupil who desires to become a member of such society sign a paper stating that he or she, as the case may be, agrees to be kind to every living creature. Then, on signing such a paper, give the signer a button, such as the Society will furnish upon application, to identify him as a member of the Junior Humane Society. If you wish to have a certificate of membership also given to each pupil, you can have a simple one printed certifying that has signed the Humane Society pledge to be kind and is hereby declared a member of the Junior Humane Society in school. This certificate may be signed by the teacher or president of the Junior Humane Society in the school. We would also suggest that this Junior Humane Society hold weekly meetings, electing its own officers, which should consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of five. Our Society has a quantity of these buttons on hand and sells them for one cent each, which is less than cost price. We believe that it is better to have these buttons purchased by the pupils as they appreciate them more, and it also gives the Treasurer of the Society something to do. In the weekly meetings of this Junior Humane Society some humane subject which the teacher may choose can be discussed with beneficial results, or some humane exercise be conducted.

For some years, Bands of Mercy have been organized in the different schools, which organization is much on the same principle as a Junior Humane Society, but it seems that a society having its own special officers and seemingly doing its own work is more attractive to pupils than what is known as a Band of Mercy, and on this account we advocate the organization of Junior Humane Societies in the schools. Members of these Junior Humane Societies in some of the schools make complaints to The Illinois Humane Society and these complaints are investigated by officers of the Society and reports of their investigations are read in the schools at their meetings. This is instructive and educational, giving the pupil an idea of how to go about the correction of any abuse that he or she may see on the streets.

An interesting meeting was held on April 18th at the McLaren School in Chicago, at which a Junior Humane Society was organized.

The pledge, "We, the undersigned, desire to become members of the Junior Humane Society of the McLaren School. We agree to be kind to every living creature and to try to persuade others to be kind also," was signed by about forty children.

LECTURE ON THE HORSE

An interesting and instructive lecture was given Thursday afternoon, May 15th, 1913, in the Lecture Hall of the Society's Home.

Dr. A. H. Baker, of the Chicago Veterinary College, was the speaker and his subject "The Work Horse and Its Care." The lecture was a common-sense, practical talk, of equal interest to the owner, driver and lover of horses; it dealt first with the horse as a physical machine from the veter-

inarian standpoint, and then the humanitarian view, showing the important part intelligent and humane care play in preserving its health, conserving its strength and lengthening its life.

NEW ANNUAL MEMBERS

The following were elected annual members of this Society at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held May 6, 1913:

Mr. F. E. Blunden,
Mr. Ben P. Branham,
Case & Martin Co.,
Champion Mfg. Co.,
Miss M. V. Dunham,
Mr. Victor Elting,
Mr. James P. Hankey,
Mrs. Marie Henley,
Miss Cecilia B. McElroy,
Mr. Thomas Young.

FRIENDLY CALLS

Two recent callers at the Society's office, whose visits were very welcome, were Mrs. O. L. Mather, a director of the Duluth Humane Society of Duluth, Minnesota, and Mr. J. A. Muriel, a branch member of the Society, from Milford, Illinois.

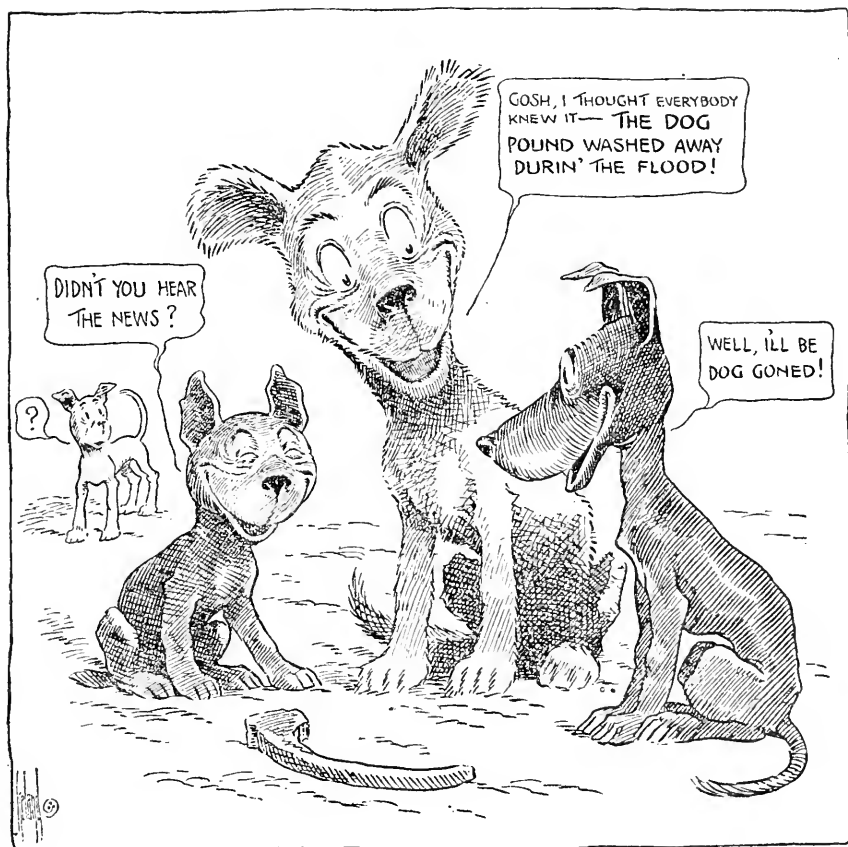
DIRIGIBLE DOGS

When the aeronaut aloft doth fly,
What pastime could be merrier
Than to be followed, fleet and faithful, by
His Skye or Airedale terrier?
—From "Life."

DEFINED

What's a truly honest man?
Well, I'll tell you if I can:
He is one in whom plain dealing is deep
seated;
He is frank and square and true;
He's, in short, one with whom you
Could trade horses in the dark and not get
cheated.

—Nixon Waterman.



IT'S AN ILL WIND, ETC.

— *Columbus Evening Dispatch*

CHILDREN'S CORNER

BOY WRITES PRIZE ESSAY

The following essay on "Kindness to Animals," written by Harry Carlstrom, an eighth grade pupil of the Brown School, Rockford, Illinois, was recently awarded the highest honors in an essay contest conducted by the Winnebago County Humane Society:

Kindness to Animals.

We should be kind to the animals because they are not able to take care of themselves when they are sick, hurt, starving or cold.

The domestic animals are made to suffer by some people because they do not give them enough to eat or proper shelter.

The wild animals suffer from cold and scarcity of food in winter. The birds suffer because thoughtless boys shoot at them with airguns or snips, and also because hunters kill or wound them, thinking it is good sport.

Some people take birds' nests and eggs, not thinking that the birds will miss them. Others shoot the poor creatures so they cannot fly, and then leave them to suffer and their young ones to starve.

Once the great Russian, Count Tolstoy, when a boy, was riding an old horse, which he and his brother owned. The animal did not go as fast as Tolstoy wanted it to go, so he hit it with a whip as hard as he could. A servant who was with him said, "Master, have pity. The horse is 20 years old, as old for a horse as 80 for a man. If you got on an old man's back and he could not go as fast as you wanted him to go, would you beat him?" The boy dismounted and patted the horse, and after that never beat an animal.

Every winter in Chicago hundreds of horses fall on the slippery streets because they have not proper shoes.

In some places in this country hospitals have been established to care for chilled and injured horses. In London two animal clubs have built several hospitals in the city for starved or sick horses. These hospitals have several wagons to answer calls, and men to go around the poorer sections of the city and to find all the starving horses they can and bring them to these places, where they are fed until better, and then sent back to their owners.

Horses' shoes and nails should always be well looked after. A farmer saddled his horse to go to town and noticed that a nail was loose in a shoe. "One nail won't hurt," he said, and so he set forth. When he was about half way to town the shoe came off and the horse began to limp. Suddenly two robbers sprang out of the woods and took the horse and the farmer's money. Slowly and sadly the farmer walked homeward, and often afterward he would say to his children: "A nail is sometimes worth a horse; a horse is always worth a nail."

A patrolman, while inspecting some cars, noticed a robin's nest behind the top rung of a brake-ladder on an empty car. A brakeman climbed up to investigate, but before he reached the top a pair of robins came fluttering about him. There were four eggs in the nest. The railroad man became interested, found something wrong with the brakes, and the car was placed on a siding to remain until the robins were through with it.

At a watering trough in Boston, on one of the hottest days last summer, two cab drivers stopped to give their horses water. One driver got down from his seat, took a sponge, bathed his horse's head and neck, then poured a pail of water over its head. The

other driver showed no inclination to do this for his animal, so the first man proceeded to bathe the other horse's head and neck and pour water over it also. He believed in doing to other horses as he would have his horse done by.

One day, when walking home from school, I saw a cat with a bird in its mouth. I ran after the cat, took the bird from its mouth and found it was not dead, but had only been stunned, probably by some boy.

Another time, in spring, after a hard storm, I found a little bird that had fallen from its nest. I climbed the tree and put it safely back.

John Burroughs, the great animal lover and naturalist, has a sign posted up at his home in the woods that reads: "Life is precious to the birds and squirrels—it is all they have—we'll let them keep it."

HARRY CARLSTROM.

THE SKY PASTURE

There's a pasture high in the starry sky,
 'Tis crowded with flocks evermore,
 Where the shepherd Wind rushing on behind
 Drives the little white sheep before.

They pass in their flight through the fields
 of night,

Near the Moon on her golden seat;
 And she hides her face as the surging race
 Hurries by on its soundless feet.

Over dizzy miles rush the fleecy files,
 Urged on by that whistle wild,
 Till the wearied sheep fall a dusky heap,
 By fierce shepherd Wind up-piled.

He whistles and calls till a chill wind falls—
 Oh, shrilly the shepherd complains!
 And with hand so pale, the Moon lifts her
 veil—

To find not a sheep remains.

Next morning the light of the sunrise bright
 Gladdens the pasture again,—
 Shepherd Wind is asleep, and the little cloud-
 sheep

Are nibbling the azure plain.

—*Mary Lemmex Paine.*

FORM HUMANE SOCIETY

An interesting meeting was held on April 18th, at the McLaren School in Chicago, at which a Junior Humane Society was organized.

The pledge, "We, the undersigned, desire to become members of the Junior Humane Society of the McLaren School. We agree to be kind to every living creature and to try to persuade others to be kind also," was signed by the following children: Sidney Woolf, Abraham Dannen, Rachel Savitzky, Bernice Moosnick, Sidney A. Wolf, Abe Wopinsky, Annie Wigoda, Sara Sachs, Sollic Wolfson, Lazar Perelubsky, Marion Watkins, Charles Shapiro, Harold Fisher, Bennie Cooper, Joe Adduci, Isadore Wopinsky, Morris Schneider, Annie Orenstein, Jennie Abrams, Walter Reubenovitz, Edna Slotsky, Harry Perelubsky, Mary Quartullo, Sam Sturt, Grace Adduci, Lawrence O'Keefe, Michael Parenti, Lillian Udell, Robert Adair, Mike Delegato, Harold Goldberg, Tony Blue, Ruth Bouchard, Sidney Weitsman, Dora Winokur, Sam Wigoda.

GOOD LUCK

This is the song the Brown Thrush flings
 Out of his thicket of roses;
 Hark how it bubbles and rings,
 Mark how it closes:

Luck, luck,
 What luck?
 Good enough for me,
 I'm alive, you see!
 Sun shining,
 No repining;
 Never borrow
 Idle sorrow;
 Drop it!
 Cover it up!
 Hold your cup!
 Joy will fill it,
 Don't spill it,
 Steady, be ready,
 Good luck!

THE STORY OF THE ORPHAN FOXES

An orphan, as you know, is a child who has lost both father and mother. Once there were three cunning little baby foxes which lived in the woods. Their home was in a deep hole in the ground, which had a long, narrow entrance, called a burrow. The father fox was caught in a trap and killed when the children were quite young, and one day the mother also failed to come home. The little foxes were very lonely, and so hungry that they did not know what to do. In the afternoon of that day, a man who was walking through the wood found the mother of these three little baby foxes lying dead quite near a hole in the ground, which had been made by a fox. He thought to himself, perhaps there may be some little foxes in the hole, and they will be wondering what has become of their mother. They may be very hungry, and very likely almost starving for want of food.

So he got a shovel and set to work digging the hole out very carefully. Down and down he went with the shovel. When he reached the bottom he found these three dear little foxes, which were quite unable to look after themselves.

He began to wonder if his great, kind dog "Nell," which he had at home, would look after these shy little creatures until they were old enough to be turned out into the wood again to look after themselves.

He took them home and let them run loose in the yard where "Nell" was. There were some drain pipes in the yard, and at first the little foxes were so frightened that they ran into them and there they stayed for about half an hour, when they came out. "Nell" at once took to them and looked after them for some weeks, almost as their mother would have done. But when they were old

enough to look after themselves, off they ran into the woods again.

I hope that, in their own way, they did not forget to say "Thank you" to "Nell" for her kindness.

LEADING FACTORS

"The principal characters in that play are a baby and a horse."

"That dramatist is evidently doing things with mite and mane."

A SPRING STORY

A lady-bug and a bumble-bee
Met in the fine Spring weather,
They met by chance on a lilac bush
And talked for a while together.

"These days are warm," said the bumble-bee,

"But the nights are damp and chilly,

"So damp, indeed," the lady-bug cried,

"I should think you'd rent the lily."

"I know it's to rent,—I've seen the sign,
But it won't be long untaken,
The wonder is that so sweet a place
Should ever have been forsaken."

"A thousand thanks," said the bee in haste,
"And if you'll excuse my hurry,
I'll go and secure the home at once
Before there's a rush and flurry."

So off he flew toward Marigold street,
The way was not long nor hilly,
But just as he passed the pinks he saw
A little girl pick the lily.

The only house he could find to rent!—
And this is the pitiful reason—
Why out on a bare, cold clover leaf,
He slept the rest of the season.

You call this story too sad to tell?
Perhaps it is, but it teaches
A little rule to the little heart
Of each little girl it reaches.

And the rule is this: When the spring time
comes
And the nights are damp and chilly,
Be very sure that it's not to let
Before you gather a lily.

CASES IN AND OUT OF COURT

The Warren Avenue Police reported the case of a horse that had been terribly injured through reckless driving.

When first seen the horse was being driven at a mad speed by one of three men in an open business buggy. A short distance farther on the horse ran into one of the pillars of cement and iron supporting the elevated structure, breaking its back, cutting its face, breast and legs, and demolishing the buggy.

Humane Officer Dean reached the place of the accident within a short time. He immediately called Dr. Jaffray, who arrived five minutes after the horse died. Officer Driscoll of the 29th Precinct put the three men under arrest.

They were arraigned the next day before Judge Mahoney in the Desplaines Street Court. The driver was fined \$100 and costs.

Record 95; Case 769.

A case of most unusual cruelty came to the attention of the Society when a locomotive engineer reported two men for pouring oil over a dog and then setting fire to it. Complainant said although the dog was a ball of fire, he managed to pour enough water over him to extinguish the flames, but that the dog had been fatally burned.

Officers Nolan and Miller of the Society investigated the case and found that respondents were employed by the Panhandle Railroad, and that Mr. W. J. Prindle, General Yard Master of the road, had already discharged them and would gladly assist in the prosecution of the men.

Both men were placed under arrest. The case was called and continued. At this point, Captain Briggs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Police communicated with the Society and said he would do all in his power to help in bringing the men to justice.

The case was called in the Englewood Court before Judge Gemmill, who, upon hearing the evidence of several witnesses, fined each defendant \$25.00 and costs, amounting to \$60.00.

The following letter of inquiry about this case appeared in the Chicago Tribune of April 10, 1913.

Set a Dog on Fire.

"Chicago Tribune, April 2.—(To the Friend of the People)—Kindly inform me what action was taken by the P., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company officials relative to two of its employees, one a switchman and the other a switch tender, assigned to the railroad yard at Fifty-fifth and Leavitt Streets, who, on March 3, 1913, at about 11 p. m., wilfully and premeditatedly sprinkled a can of coal oil over a little stray dog and set the animal on fire, leaving it to run and jump in agony in the vicinity of Fifty-fifth and Leavitt Streets. Humane."

The result of this prosecution was sent to "The Friend of the People" column.

Record 95; Case 412.

The bad condition of Bittersweet Place was reported to the Society by a public-spirited woman interested in both civic and animal welfare. This street is a short one running from Clarendon east to the lake.

Humane Officer McDonough exam-

ined the place. He found the street in very bad condition for teaming; the macadam pavement was broken up and cut through to the sand foundation, offering no roadbed of a substantial kind for heavy loads and making it impossible for a strong team of horses to haul even an ordinary load without great distress to the animals. There were two particularly bad holes just in front of a large building that was in process of construction, to which many wagon-loads of various kinds of material were being hauled.

The officer found the foreman of construction work engaged on the building and asked him if he could not do something to put the street in better shape for the sake of the horses that were obliged to haul heavy loads at that point, and suggested that the laying of planks over the worst holes would at least offer temporary relief. The foreman agreed to take the matter up with his employer.

Officer McDonough then notified the officer of the 25th Ward of the serious condition of the street. The response was that action would be taken in the matter. The following day, the officer visited the place again. While there, three men and a big load of crushed stone arrived, having been sent by Mr. Sullivan, Ward Superintendent, to repair the street and make it fit for teaming.

A week later, Officer McDonough returned to see what had been done, and found that a transformation scene had taken place. All the holes and bad spots had been filled with crushed stone, the whole leveled and covered with cinders well rolled.

Record 95; case 604.

The following letter was the last word in this little drama, in which a wide-awake citizen, a live humane society and an active ward superintendent made smooth the rough and rugged way for some helpless horses:

Chicago, April 30, 1913.

Mr. Redmond Sullivan,
Superintendent of the 25th Ward,
3602 North Halsted Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

In behalf of The Illinois Humane Society, I desire to thank you for the prompt and efficient manner in which you attended to the matter of repairing Bittersweet Place and putting it in better condition for the horses that were obliged to haul over that street. The work which you did has been very much appreciated not only by the Society but by other people who live in the neighborhood of Bittersweet Place and under whose eyes the condition of the street particularly comes from day to day. We shall also be glad to co-operate with you at any time in case you should require the assistance of the Society.

Yours very truly,

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
By George A. H. Scott, Secretary.

A woman reported the driver of an express wagon for beating his horse over the head with the butt end of a whip.

Officer Nolan of the Society went to see complainant, and found four witnesses to the act. He then swore to a complaint and had driver locked up. Judge Williams heard the evidence in the case and fined prisoner \$5.00 and costs, amounting to \$13.00, which was paid.

Record 95; Case 681.

A man complained that a neighbor had fired four shots from a revolver at his dog and that two of the shots had seriously wounded the dog.

Humane Officer Brayne called at complainant's house and saw the dog, a collie, 10 months old, suffering from two bullet wounds in the neck. He advised complainant to call a veterinary surgeon at once and try to save the dog, which he did.

A warrant was then issued for the arrest of respondent, charging him with maliciously and wilfully wound-

ing, maiming and disfiguring a domestic animal. (Chap. 38, Sec. 203, Hurd's Revised Statutes.)

Case was called and continued; it was called again before Judge La Buy in the Maxwell Street Court.

There was ample evidence to prove the case, but the Judge and State's Attorney thought complainant and defendant had better get together and come to some settlement, so the case was continued to a later date.

When the day came, the dog was practically recovered and the matter was settled by defendant paying the veterinary's bill of \$2.00. The Court warned defendant that a second offense would be severely punished.

Record 95; Case 565.

A man was reported for abusing and neglecting his wife and children. Officer Miller, of the Society, went to see the family and found conditions as reported. There were three children, 5, 3 and 1 year old, for whom no shoes and stockings had been provided and scant clothing of any kind. It was learned that the father was regularly employed on a good salary, and owned the house in which he lived. He was not at home. The officer left word that he must provide shoes and stockings and clothes for his children at once or he put under arrest.

Officer Miller then called on complainant in the case and learned that the man was also guilty of beating his wife, who was soon to become a mother, and turning her out of her home over night. This was verified by the wife, who also said that her husband had threatened to kill her and the children.

The officer then went to the Sixth Precinct Station and swore out a warrant for the man, charging him with assault and battery.

The case was called and continued.

The man was allowed to go on his own bond.

A week later the case came to trial before Judge Courtney, who reprimanded the prisoner and continued the case for one month, until April 18th, to watch his behavior. The man's family were in court and well dressed.

March 25th Officer Miller called to see the wife and children, and found them with good shoes and stockings and clothing. The woman said her husband was doing much better by them.

May 2nd the case was called before Judge Le Buy (having been continued from April 18th), who placed the man under bonds to keep the peace for one year. Record 66; case 46.

While investigating a complaint made about a turtle that was being exhibited in a window and possibly suffering from lack of water, Officer McDonough of the Society called upon Cy De Vry, Animal Keeper of the Lincoln Park Zoo, to get as much practical information as possible on the turtle question.

Mr. De Vry said there were several varieties of both land and water turtles; that a specie known as the Galapagos turtle, found on the Galapagos Islands, never went near water of its own volition, and that it was possible the turtle in question was one of that kind. He spoke of the snapping turtle, soft-shell turtle and deep sea turtle as being particularly dependent upon water, and of the real cruelty it was to deprive them of it. In the course of the talk with the expert animal keeper he volunteered much interesting information about some of the inmates of the famous Zoo. He said that the lions and animals of the cat species lived from 15 to 25 years; the bears for a longer term of years, adding that he had a Russian bear 35

years old, and two Polar bears that had celebrated their 25th birthdays, and several buffaloes that were over 30 years old.

Mr. De Vry made frequent and emphatic mention of the essential importance of kind treatment in the successful handling of all animals, wild or domestic.

He also spoke with sorrowful regret of the recent death of Nellie, the pet lioness, familiarly known to countless visitors to Lincoln Park, and said that he and all the park employees had not ceased to miss and mourn her. Nellie was 23 years old, and was suffering from indigestion and total blindness. She was the mother of 55 cubs.

Owing to her infirm condition the Park Commissioners ordered the ani-

mal humanely destroyed. Mr. De Vry said that because the animal was such a favorite with the employees none of them could bear to destroy her, and the sad task finally fell to him.

Early one morning he had poor Nellie roped and moved into a small traveling cage; he then saturated the cage with a half pound of chloroform and threw a large tarpaulin completely over it, excluding the air as much as possible. Nellie fell quickly into a painless sleep. The next morning she was buried on the side of a beautiful green hill overlooking the lake; her grave is covered with flowers and will continue to be as long as any of her old friends remain in the employ of the Lincoln Park.

Record 95; Case 733.

SUGGESTIONS

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residences are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on the animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY,
1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Telephones: Harrison 384 and Harrison 7005.

PERSONNEL OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| JOHN L. SHORTALL..... | President |
| FRANK M. STAPLES..... | First Vice-President |
| SOLOMON STURGES..... | Second Vice-President |
| CHARLES E. MURISON..... | Treasurer |
| GEORGE A. H. SCOTT..... | Secretary |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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| MISS RUTH EWING | JOHN L. SHORTALL |
| CHARLES E. MURISON | FRANK M. STAPLES |
| RICHARD E. SCHMIDT | SOLOMON STURGES |

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

DIRECTORS

(Term expiring 1914)

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| MISS RUTH EWING.....1903 | HUGH J. MCBIRNEY.....1907 |
| HENRY L. FRANK.....1880 | CHARLES E. MURISON.....1900 |
| WILLIAM A. FULLER.....1892 | FERD. W. PECK.....1876 |
| HENRY N. HART.....1879 | MRS. FERD. W. PECK.....1878 |
| FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.....1888 | HOWARD E. PERRY.....1907 |

(Term expiring 1915)

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| JOHN A. SPOOR.....1902 | LAND.....1908 |
| A. A. SPRAGUE, II.....1907 | THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.....1907 |
| FRANK M. STAPLES.....1907 | MRS. JAMES M. WALKER.....1876 |
| MRS. M. B. STARRING.....1894 | |

(Term expiring 1916)

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| JOSEPH ADAMS.....1906 | CHARLES C. CURTISS.....1913 |
| J. OGDEN ARMOUR.....1901 | RICHARD E. SCHMIDT.....1912 |
| MRS. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.....1904 | SOLOMON STURGES.....1913 |
| MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE.....1904 | |

COUNSEL

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| GEORGE A. H. SCOTT. | THOMAS TAYLOR, JR. |
| JOHN L. SHORTALL. | JOHN P. WILSON, JR. |

SPECIAL HUMANE OFFICERS

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| CHARLES H. BRAYNE. | GEORGE W. MILLER. |
| STUART N. DEAN. | GEORGE NOLAN. |

MICHAEL McDONOUGH.

Fountain Department: OSCAR E. SPLIID.

Ambulance Department: ALADINO MARIOTTI.

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. DOUCE.

Stenographers: { MISS KATHLEEN I. HARTWELL,
MISS ROSETTA HILL,
MISS JENNIE SPANGGAARD.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

JUNE, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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| MRS. T. B. BLACKSTONE.....1904 | |

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MISS JENNIE SPANGGAARD.



IS A BARGAIN ALWAYS CHEAP?

From "Life"
Life Publishing Company.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

JUNE, 1913

No. 8

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

Many life stories teeming with human interest are constantly being revealed through the cases handled by this Society. The following are striking instances in point.

A pathetic story was unravelled in a case which had its origin in Sweden and its dénouement in Minneapolis and Chicago.

In the City of Gothenberg, in the Kingdom of Sweden, a boy (Carl J. Nordling), 17 years of age, fell in love with a girl (Ragnhild Hedengran), 22 years of age, living near his own home, and, afraid that objections might be raised by the parents to a marriage, and for other reasons, induced the girl to come to America, furnishing her with part of the money for her passage. A brother of the girl happened to be coming to America at the time, which made it a favorable opportunity. So they left Sweden in September, 1911, and came to America, going to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where an uncle of the girl was established.

On the 7th day of December, 1911, a marriage ceremony was performed in Minneapolis by a court commissioner of Hennepin County, the boy at the time making an affidavit that he was 21 years of age, in order to get the license to marry under the Minnesota law.

After the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Nordling continued to live as husband and wife until December 23rd, 1911,

when the boy left for Chicago, where he had relatives on his father's side. Before leaving, he promised to get work in Chicago or return to his wife who was in a delicate condition.

However, he did not return. Months went by and in the meantime a child was born, dead. The wife was sent to a hospital and was pronounced tubercular. The Minneapolis Humane Society was appealed to and wrote The Illinois Humane Society to look up this erring husband and make him support his wife. He was found, and, hearing the Society was looking for him, his relatives consulted a lawyer, who, upon discovering that the boy was not yet 18 years old, advised him to repudiate the marriage, as under the laws of Minnesota a boy under 18 years of age has no capacity to contract a legal marriage, and even if he perjures himself by swearing falsely as to his age, in order to get a marriage license, he is protected under the law.

Acting on the advice of counsel, this boy formally served notice on his wife, Ragnhild, who had left her country and her home for him, that he repudiated his marriage to her. A bill was then filed in the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, to annul the marriage.

The laws of Minnesota, like those of several other states, proclaim marriage to be a civil contract requiring the consent of the parties thereto,

capable in law of contracting, and also proclaim that every male person who has attained the full age of 18 years and every female person who has attained the full age of 15 years is capable in law of contracting marriage. The laws also provide that when either party to a marriage is incapable of assenting thereto for want of age or understanding, or when the consent of either has been obtained by force or fraud and the parties have ceased to live together as man and wife, the marriage may be annulled at the suit of the injured party.

It is strange that the laws should regard this designing youth of almost 18 years, who is big for his age and intelligent enough for a man of 21 years, to be the injured party. The girl although five years older is frail and is now too weak to work; but the law in its effort to throw all the protection possible around the errors of youth considers him the injured party because he has not yet attained the age fixed by law as the line beyond which youthful intelligence can only exist. There is a tendency in Equity, though, to hold an infant responsible for any contract that he may have induced by his misrepresentations as to his age, especially where his appearance bears out his assertions. (Ency. Law, Vol. 10.)

The provision of the law requiring the consent of parents or guardians by minors intending to marry is founded on justice and in consideration of public policy. For in such cases they are in a state of servitude to their parents from which they cannot be released except by the consent of the parents.

In this case, however, they were beyond the jurisdiction and protection of their parents and therefore the parental consent was not an important matter.

The law of the State where a marriage is contracted governs the valid-

ity of the marriage contract, and it is held in a Wisconsin case that fraudulent representations by an infant as to his age does not prevent him from annulling the marriage.

The trial of the case did some good, as it disillusioned the girl as to the true character of the man she married, whom she truly loved.

The case was tried before Judge Marcus Kavanaugh, who could do only one thing according to the status of the law, that was to grant a decree of nullity.

He strongly recommended, however, that the youth should be deported as an undesirable citizen under the United States laws, and the necessary steps are now being taken to do this. The girl has returned to Minneapolis.

About eight years ago, a man left Dayton, Ohio, deserting his family. He got employment in a department store in Chicago and established a home to which he took a new wife as soon as a divorce had been obtained from the first one. He left two children in Ohio by his first wife, who were under the age of 16 years,—a girl of seven and a boy of three. The mother appealed to the Dayton Humane Society to compel her husband to provide for the children. This Society communicated with The Illinois Humane Society, which located the man, and as a result he sent a small amount of money each week to Dayton.

In August, 1912, payments ceased, the father having been advised by some attorney, it is said, that he need not continue to send this money to Dayton for the support of his children for the reason that the Dayton laws did not extend into the State of Illinois and that he was outside of the jurisdiction of the Ohio courts. In Ohio, however, the abandoning of children and the failure to furnish children under 16 years of age with

necessary and proper home, care, food and clothing, where the father is able to do so, is regarded as a felony and the father can be extradited, if necessary, and brought back to the State of Ohio, there to take his medicine according to the prescription of the Ohio law and the clemency of the judge.

Several appeals were made to the father here to induce him to reconsider the matter and continue to send a certain amount of money each week for the benefit of his children, but he refused.

Proceedings were started and Governor Cox of Ohio sent a requisition to Governor Dunne of Illinois demanding the apprehension and return of the father as a fugitive from justice and charging him with committing the crime of nonsupport of children. Governor Dunne thereupon issued a warrant directed to the Sheriff, commanding the arrest of the fugitive, the father in the case, if he be found within the limits of the State, and also that when arrested the father be delivered into the custody of Louis M. Mittendorf, who was appointed by the Governor, the Agent of the State of Ohio to receive the father from the Executive authority of the State of Illinois, and convey him back to the County of Montgomery in the State of Ohio. The warrant of the Governor was delivered to the Sheriff of Cook County. The Sheriff executed it and delivered the prisoner over into the custody of Mr. Mittendorf. This was about five o'clock in the evening of the 15th day of May last. The prisoner had agreed to go peacefully back to Ohio with Mr. Mittendorf in the presence of the Sheriff. The train for Ohio, however, did not start until about ten o'clock in the evening and Mr. Mittendorf and the prisoner were left alone in the Sheriff's office where they were going to wait until train

time. In the meantime, the prisoner thought that he had better send home for some clothes and his wife came down with them. A short conversation took place between the man and his wife and thereupon the prisoner decided to change his mind, and declined to go back to Ohio. Mr. Mittendorf then called up the attorney for the Society at his home, who arrived at the Sheriff's office about nine o'clock and advised the prisoner that it would be futile to go to the trouble and expense of procuring a writ of habeas corpus for the reason that he was certain to go back and the time and money spent thereon would be entirely wasted. By this time, the prisoner's attorneys had arrived and a conference was held in the Sheriff's office near midnight. He was given every opportunity to obtain any legal rights he might have as a citizen of Illinois, and, after some discussion, it was found that all of the attorneys in the case were practically of the same mind regarding this man's obligations towards his children.

Mr. Joseph Weissenbach, one of the attorneys for the defendant, suggested that the matter go over until the following day and that a meeting take place in his office in the morning. At that time, a very satisfactory arrangement was made which was agreed to by the Ohio authorities and all the other parties concerned.

Both the Montgomery County Humane Society and the Illinois Humane Society appreciate the stand taken by Mr. Weissenbach, as well as his able assistance in aiding a satisfactory solution of this case. An arrangement was made whereby the father was to contribute a certain amount to his family each week, pay all expense of court proceedings, and his present good position was to be dependent upon his keeping his agreement to support his children.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Society's Building on Tuesday evening, June 3rd, and was well attended. Supper was served in the Library at 5:30 o'clock, after which the meeting took place.

A report on the condition of the fountains maintained by the Society was also read and discussed, together with the work of the ambulance department and the improvements being made in the barn for the care of the automobile ambulance to be delivered to the Society within the next few weeks.

Various improvements on the building of the Society were also discussed, such as wiring for electricity, decorating and making other necessary repairs. Mr. Shortall and Mr. Sturges

very generously contributed the expense of decorating and repairing the building amounting to about \$300.

After various routine matters were disposed of the meeting was adjourned, and followed by an exhibition of stereopticon slides owned by the Society in the Lecture Hall.

The following Annual Members were elected:

Brink's Chicago City Express.

Emerson Drug Co.

Mr. James B. Keogh.

Breen & Kennedy.

I. H. Freund.

Mrs. Isaac Newell.

Mr. Frank Hamlin.

Reports were read by the Secretary and Treasurer showing the work of the Society and its financial condition since the annual meeting in February.

TREASURER'S REPORT

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

(Net condition May 31, 1913.)

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| By ambulance account..... | | \$ 108.43 |
| By dues and contributions..... | | 1,466.50 |
| By 4335 Calumet Avenue..... | | 16.64 |
| By fines account..... | | 65.00 |
| By interest and trust revenues..... | | 4,103.21 |
| By Stone annuity..... | | 268.78 |
| By 1332 Washington Boulevard..... | | 58.35 |
| To Advocate account..... | \$1,113.78 | |
| To fountain account..... | 486.80 | |
| To house expenses..... | 707.53 | |
| To income and expense account..... | 1,475.33 | |
| To law, office and general expense..... | 2,599.32 | |
| To miscellaneous..... | 89.64 | |
| To Norwood Park lot..... | 2.77 | |
| To officers' salaries and expenses..... | 1,460.40 | |
| To Washington Heights lots..... | 17.69 | |
| Net overdraft—May 31, 1913..... | | 1,866.35 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$7,953.26 | \$7,953.26 |

CHARLES E. MURISON, Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Chicago, June 6, 1913.

Quarterly Report of the work of The Illinois Humane Society in and about Chicago
from February 1, 1913, to April 30, 1913:

CHILDREN

| | |
|--|-----|
| Complaints of cruelty to children..... | 266 |
| Number of children involved..... | 718 |
| Number of children rescued and conditions remedied..... | 437 |
| Number of children temporarily placed in institutions..... | 33 |
| Number of persons admonished..... | 113 |
| Number of children disposed of through Juvenile Court..... | 25 |
| Number of cases of cruelty to children prosecuted in other courts..... | 29 |

Fines imposed—

| | |
|--|---------|
| For cruelly beating children, \$25.00 and costs \$8.50..... | \$33.50 |
| For cruelly abusing children, \$25.00 and costs \$8.50..... | 33.50 |
| For failing to provide: 11 parents ordered to pay an aggregate amount of \$50.75 every month for support of family, and \$93.50 costs of court. | |

In cases where no fines were imposed—

| | |
|--|--|
| 1—Father placed under peace bonds and fined costs..... | |
| 1—Child returned to parents on probation..... | |
| 2—Boys committed to Parental School..... | |
| 1—Paroled to adult probation officer..... | |
| 3—Children sent to Lutheran Home Finding Society..... | |
| 1—To take pledge..... | |
| 4—Children committed to Polish Home at Niles..... | |
| 1—Boy sent to Glenwood School..... | |
| 1—Girl placed under care of Probation Officer..... | |
| 1—Guardian appointed for dependent girl..... | |

ANIMALS

| | |
|--|----------|
| Complaints of cruelty to animals..... | 880 |
| Animals relieved | 4,221 |
| Horses laid up from work as unfit for service..... | 308 |
| Disabled animals removed by ambulance..... | 97 |
| Abandoned and incurable animals killed..... | 160 |
| Teamsters and others admonished..... | 559 |
| Number of chickens examined—4 earloads..... | 3,989 |
| Number of chickens relieved..... | 1,213 |
| Cases prosecuted | 92 |
| Fines imposed \$342.00, and costs \$571.50..... | \$913.50 |

GEORGE A. H. SCOTT, Secretary.

A LETTER FROM ALGIERS

NOTE.—The following extract from a letter written from Algiers by Mr. Thomas Sturgis to the Bulletin of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, contains so much general information and foreign color that we quote it for the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in customs and conditions pertaining to humane interests in foreign parts.

"As you approach the shore, the French character of the modern city is patent to any one. The substantial sea walls of cut stone, the long lines of warehouses and business offices built of light-colored brick, and with level cornices, and the well paved streets, all tell of modern Gaelic engineering and architecture. Nor does this cease with the city. We were told, although time did not permit us to see them, that the French have constructed at vast expense a system of admirable public roads extending hundreds of miles through much of Algiers and Tunis. Such colonizing work deserves high praise.

We spent the day ashore and drove through the city and along the hills which command it on the south. Many beautiful villas were seen, all of the white stuccoed exterior type which seems natural under an African sun, and all surrounded by groves of fruit trees and abundant flowers. The museum of antiquities contains many Roman relics in bronze and pottery. Statues, chiefly mutilated ones, of course, sarcophagi, tomb-stones, tablets, all genuine records of the days when that wonderful "Mistress of the World" ruled northern Africa.

The horses naturally attracted my attention. The little donkey (burro) is not as much in evidence as in southern Spain, nor is the mule. The horses are small, according to our standards, say 14 hands or less, and light, but apparently tough and strong. The driving vehicles are the "pony" victoria, seating two passengers, with an open carriage of the light barouche type,

seating four, thrown in occasionally for good measure. Here we first came in contact with the driving bit of the Mediterranean countries. In one sense it is not a bit, because it cannot be bitten. Conceive of a bar of steel 12 to 14 inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. This rests upon the front of the animal's nose (there is nothing in the mouth) about four inches above the point. In the center it is curved to fit the nose, as spectacles or eyeglasses are. To the ends, which protrude at least 5 inches on either side of the head, the reins are fastened. Under the chin is a halter curb strap formerly adorned with sharp metal points on the inside next the skin, but this latter feature is now generally abandoned. The S. P. C. A. offices at Naples contain hundreds of these spur-curbs, but that is another story. The leverage on each end of this extended bit is very great and the jehu drives with a slack rein. Using the nose of the beast for guide and control is new to our people, but not peculiar to these Mediterranean countries. The Mexicans use a rope bridle of the same type for breaking young horses to saddle or harness and I have personally seen very good results from it. They call it a jacchimo and it saves the tender mouth of a young horse from much wear and tear. But in harness the steel curve across the nose should be padded and the absence of this caused many sore or caloused lumps among those I have seen.

Another feature that impresses the American at once is the absence of our weight pulling collar not only here but throughout all of Italy that we have visited. A few fine carriage harnesses in Naples have it, but the work of all these countries is done on the breastplate, or, as our horsemen call it, the "Dutch collar." This strap across the chest, for that is all it is, has a width of 3 or 4 inches and is generally, but

not by any means always, padded with wool. It cuts badly where the upper edge of stiff leather meets the neck, and on the outside of the shoulders where the friction of the pull comes. It is a great waste of the animal's strength, as compared with a collar fitted snugly against the nearly upright shoulder blade, and one can see no reason for retaining it except the force of custom. I saw many horses badly galled and with unhealed sores, but still working, with the habit of endurance, I suppose. Curious also are the traces. They do not run to a whiffletree, but are only about two feet long and run from the breast strap to the ends of the short shafts. Thus for one-horse cabs, victorias, and the like for trucks where more than one horse is necessary, the largest animal (painfully small at best) is hitched in the shafts with regulation traces and the other is ranged a little ahead and hitched to an independent swinging whiffletree fastened to the wagon. If three are needed one is thus attached on each side. The draught power is thus again minimized.

As regards the treatment, if we except the injuries produced by bad harness, it seemed generally humane. The whip is universally a short stiff handle, say 3 or 4 feet long, with a lash of the same length, soft and flexible, and incapable of inflicting much punishment. Nor does harshness seem the disposition of the drivers, with the exception of some cases in heavy teaming. Progress is effected generally by whipcracking (these people love noise as does our White Way on election night) and that fluency of language which never fails. We also saw the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, a famous cavalry corps, drilling on their parade ground. Their horses were medium-sized and well kept.

BROTHERHOOD

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

When in the even ways of life
The old world jogs along,
Our little colored flags we vaunt,
Our little separate selves we vaunt,
Each pipes his native song,
And jealousy, and greed and pride
Join their ungodly hands,
And this round lovely world divide
Into opposing lands.

But let some crucial hour of pain
Sound from the tower of time,
Then consciousness of brotherhood
Wakes in each heart the latent good
And men become sublime.
No swarming insects of the night
Fly when the sun bursts in,
Self fades before love's radiant light.
And all the world is kin.

God, what a place this world would be
If that uplifting thought,
Born of some vast world accident,
Into our daily lives were blent,
And in each action wrought!
But while we let the old sins flock
In flame and flood, and earthquake shock,
Back to our hearts again
Thy voice must speak to men.

A PICKED DOG

The following story is told of a little girl who loved animals and came home one day accompanied by an unauthorized dog:

"Why, Rebecca," said her mother, "that dog isn't yours! You have no right to bring him home!"

"Well, mama," pleaded Rebecca, "he was not belonging to anybody—just like the flowers! I can pick flowers—wild ones—and keep 'em, and the doggy was just like the flowers,—and I came along and—picked him."

At this point the dog turned around and displayed a noticeable lack of tail,—a bobbed-off, rabbit-like stump. Whereupon Rebecca's quiet brother broke in with:

"Why didn't you pick a longer stem?"

A GOOD FISH STORY

A naturalist of Cloverdale, Indiana, recently learned that kingfishers practice conservation. He was walking near a stream, and was attracted by a chattering noise. Creeping up behind a bunch of willows he saw two kingfishers busily transferring minnows from a shallow pool to a stream. The birds seemed to have eaten their fill, and realizing that the minnows must die if left in the pool, where they were stranded, they carefully carried them in their beaks to the running water, possibly for future needs.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

| | | |
|------------------|---|------------|
| Price, per Annum | - | One Dollar |
| Single Copies | - | Ten Cents |

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

JUNE, 1913

UNCLE SAM A HUMANITARIAN

The United States is achieving the preservation of the wild elk of America in a way that is as practical as it is unique. It will be recalled that Congress came to the rescue of the great herds of elk at Jackson Hole which were starving in the deep snows last winter, by appropriating a considerable sum for their care and feeding. The relief came none too soon for when the government officials, aided by the ranchmen, reached the ranges with a plentiful supply of hay they found scores of calves as well as grown elk dying of starvation.

Thus many thousands of elk were saved at the last gasp by this practical means. Experience soon showed, however, that the method offered only temporary relief and that the expense of continuing it would soon make it prohibitive. In casting about for a practical and permanent solution of the problem, the Government determined that instead of carrying food to the elk it would reverse the process and transport the elk to the food; in other words, it would distribute the elk among the states that put in application for herds and were willing to pay the expenses of transportation and would guarantee protective care for the animals afterwards.

This work of distribution of the elk from Jackson Hole and Yellowstone

Park has now begun, and great herds of the picturesque animals are being rounded up in Wyoming and Montana, ready to be shipped by the car-load upon request from other states. A consignment has already been sent from Gardiner, Montana, to Arizona; upon arrival there, the elk are to be turned out upon the Arizona ranges to graze and breed and are to be protected from hunters by State law. Car-loads of elk have also been transported to Washington, Oregon, California, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and West Virginia and many other states have filed application and will receive shipments as soon as herds can be corraled.

This all looks most promising and prosperous for the Elk Family, and the Government is to be congratulated for having hit upon so clever and sensible a plan.

That the Government has made every provision for the humane care of these creatures while in transit, as well as afterwards, is shown by the order, issued and enforced, that the elk shall be unloaded from the cars and given food and water and a few hours' rest each day during the course of their journey. To those who comprehend the nervous strain imposed upon animals in transit by the unaccustomed sights and sounds, the cramped quarters and motion of the moving train, oftentimes augmented by the misery of extreme heat or cold and lack of food and water,—the humane-ness of the "unload, rest, feed and water" order is a source of deep satisfaction. That there is a corresponding financial gain following in the wake of this humane provision is evidenced by the fact that only one elk of the first consignment died, and that the percentage of loss on all other shipments has been remarkably small: whereas, it had been prophesied by experienced shippers that under the cus-

tomary methods (which do not provide for the stop-over accommodations) the loss by death of the elk would be too great to make the plan of transporting them a feasible one.

The Government has certainly accomplished a masterly stroke in this movement, effecting beneficial results in several directions at once. Not only has it established the preservation of the elk of America by a measure that could it have been adopted in behalf of the late, lamented buffalo, would have saved the Nation much mournful regret for the loss of that wonderful native animal, but it has given the world a striking object lesson in humane education and practical economy by showing that humaneness has a cash value.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN

A lover of children recently purchased a vacant lot, covered it over with many loads of Lake Michigan sand, enclosed it with a good fence, planted it with a fine crop of swings, hammocks, trapezes, turning bars and other playground paraphernalia, and a sign indicating that it was public property,—and then waited to see what would happen.

What did happen was this: A few boys and girls, more venturesome than their playmates, stole into the new "park" and tasted the joys of the playground-paradise; then more and more followed until a crowd of neighborhood children made it their happy hunting ground every day.

When the good landholder saw that the dangerous street and dirty alleyway in the vicinity (formerly the only place in the neighborhood for recreation) had been deserted by the children and that the new playground was filled to overflowing with the merry

throng, he pronounced the purchase a good investment of interest, time and money that was paying handsome dividends in child happiness and welfare.

Now there are many vacant lots that might be growing swings and tapezes, and many more children who are longing for just such play-yards as they would make, and many times as many dollars that could not possibly purchase more happiness than by coming into play in such an enterprise. The only thing needed is to find the philanthropist in each neighborhood to turn the beneficent trick. There is one—or more—in every locality. The way is open—let him who would make glad the lives of children, follow it.

Here is an excellent opportunity to promote, guide and strengthen practical and proper recreation developments for the children of Illinois whose home environment makes no such provision.

SERGEANT PERRY

The death of Sergeant Henry Perry of the Chicago Mounted Police on May 30th, deprived the Society of an old friend.

Mr. Perry was born in Chicago, July 25th, 1867, and entered the service of the City of Chicago, going on the Police Department, in 1891. Eight years ago he was promoted to be a Sergeant of Police. He was detailed to the Mounted Squadron at its inception and worked continuously under Captain Healey during nearly his entire time of service in the Department.

Mr. Perry always had a pleasant smile and cheerful welcome for all officers of the Society. He was interested in humane work and was a valuable officer in the prevention of cruelty.

PERSONALS

Mr. Edouard Julhiet, 95 Rue de Lille, Paris, France, one of the leaders of the work for children in France, was here and called on the Secretary with a letter from Mr. Thomas D. Walsh of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was here partially on private business and spent his spare time getting as much information as possible about child work in Chicago. He is taking up the international aspect of our work so far as it concerns him in France. He is a splendid example of a humanitarian. He is a contributor to *L'Enfant*, the official organ in France devoted to the protection of children.

Mr. Jesse F. Hammah, President of the Boone County Humane Society, Belvidere, Illinois, called at the office on May 10th to talk over humane matters in Boone County.

Mr. L. M. Mittendorf, Agent of The Montgomery County Humane Society, Dayton, Ohio, spent Thursday, May 15, at the Society's office regarding the Vogel extradition case. Mr. Mittendorf made another visit to us on May 29th on business.

Mr. Welcome W. Bradley, Secretary of The Minneapolis Humane Society, called at the Society's office with reference to the Nordling case and other matters on May 27th, 1913.

Mr. W. G. Kent, Special Agent of the Society at Dixon, Illinois, called at the office June 5th. Mr. Kent is about to take up his residence in Chicago.

ANIMALS LOVE BISPHAM

David Bispham, the famous baritone, is fond of animals, and they also like him—to his embarrassment at times. A while ago a huge bat circled around his head during a concert in Montreal, and later two enormous rats played about in the wings and among the footlights of a theater where he was singing; while, on a never-to-be-forgotten occasion, a cat jumped upon the platform from the body of the hall, and with evident satisfaction rubbed itself against the baritone's legs until the audience was in such laughter that the cat had to be ejected. At the Greek Theater in

California Mr. Bispham was assisted by a pair of larks, that sang to the delight of all, as he was rendering Schubert's "Hark! Hark! the Lark." Quite recently three dogs came to Bispham's concert at El Paso. One of them maintained a decorous silence, but the second joined in the applause, signifying his approval in a fine bass bark; while the third, in high good humor, beat time—rather raggedly, it must be confessed—by whacking his long tail so vigorously against a bench that he and his noisy companion had to be led from the hall.

LEOPARDS ACT UP ON SHIPBOARD

The capture by strategy of three leopards, accidentally loosed from their cage while on shipboard, is the latest thrilling news of the sea.

The moving drama was enacted on the deck of the German steamer *Rheinfels*, during a terrific storm on the Mediterranean Sea. Two giraffes, two antelopes and three leopards that had set sail from Calcutta, booked for an engagement with a Philadelphia Circus, were the principal performers in the cast, although the second mate of the ship assumed the part of leading man—a hero rôle—upon as short notice as was ever given an actor to play the difficult part of life-saver.

A huge wave that swept the deck with tremendous pressure broke the door to the animals' "green room." The four-footed Leopardi rushed out upon the slippery deck, howling and snarling in the ranting, exaggerated style of the old dramatic school. (Execrable taste, in these days of quiet, unemotional reserve force in dramatic art.) The giraffe and antelope contingency remained in the background, giving an admirable example of the self-repression of the modern school.

It so happened that four of the stage crew were on deck; three of them made hasty exits—not down stage left nor up stage right—but right up the masts into the rigging, with a haste and commotion that robbed the scene of what we are wont to call repose of manner.

The other man—the hero—(Hans Hummel off the stage) rushed to an outside state room having a window connection with an inner passageway. With admirable presence of mind and deft, steady fingers he quickly tied a rope to the inner knob of the door. Climbing through the window, still holding the rope, he called excitedly to the animal troupe he was ready for them. This was their "cue." Being crazy for the stage and animated by the true professional instinct, they made a mad rush after the man who seemed to be holding the center of the stage.

As they leapt into the room—presto, change—Hero Hummel jerked the rope, closing the door behind them, and then banged down the window sash making the leopards captives.

The three thespians, were left to waste their histrionics on the cabin air until the moving theatre landed, when showmen transferred them to suitable quarters. Although peeved that a mere man should have carried off all the honor, the sensational notices given them by the press upon their arrival in America must have more than compensated them for having failed to take their audience by storm.

MONKEYS GIVE VAUDEVILLE SHOW

An innovation in the amusement line was recently introduced at Coney Island, the famous resort. A consignment of three hundred Simian monkeys that had just been received furnished the entertainment.

One of the Simians, brighter and with more initiative than the rest, managed to find and open a trap door in the top of the cage that contained the troop, and in less time than it takes to tell, most of the monkeys had made a break for freedom.

In a twinkling of an eye monkeys appeared everywhere as by magic,—on the trees, benches, telegraph poles and walks,—running, leaping, turning somersaults and making faces and derisive gestures at the convulsed men, women and children who followed in pursuit.

The crowd fairly screamed with laughter over the antics of the troop, but the attendants, knowing the value of the little comedy artists, soon settled down to a serious monkey-hunt.

After several hours of hard work most of the monkeys were captured, although, from last reports, nineteen of them were still at large, grinning like animated gargoyles from telegraphic heights, each one elated, no doubt, that he, like Dr. Cook, had discovered a pole.

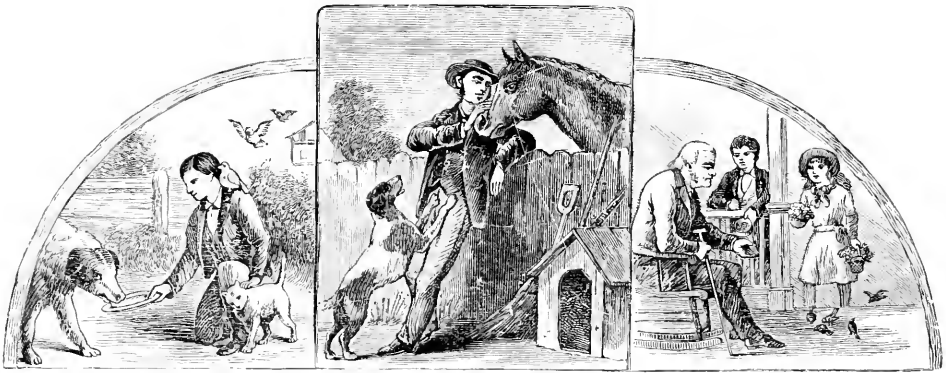
THE DOG AND THE DOCTOR

It is interesting and instructive to note that the Red Cross Society is employing dogs for hospital service. We recently read that over two thousand of these animals are already in use in the German army. They are employed to succor the wounded and to perform other services supplementary to nursing.

It is interesting, also, to note that the demand for dogs for experimental purposes by incipient surgeons is on the increase. When a doctor of reputation advertises some alleged new beneficial discovery due to experimentation upon animals, this stimulates all of the students all over the country to perform similar experiments.

How will this competition, developed in opposite directions, result, and what a satire it is upon humanity!—From "Life."

CHILDREN'S CORNER



A VISIT TO A BEE-HIVE

Described by the Fairy Flyaway, in
St. Nicholas

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey day by day
From every opening flower?"

"How doth she, indeed?" I said to myself, as I awoke one bright morning. "I believe I'll find out."

Bees are high-spirited and quick-tempered persons, I know, but a fairy can make her way anywhere.

At the door of the hive I was met by a number of sentinels, one of whom addressed me rather sharply, with "Who goes there?"

"A friend," I replied, "who wishes to learn something of the ways of bees, and how they make honey."

"I will send a messenger to our Queen," said the sentinel.

The messenger soon returned with the Queen's permission to go through the hive, with the exception of the royal apartments.

I then entered the doorway, where I was greeted by my guide, who gave me her name,—Deborah—and ushered me, with a grand flourish of her wings, into a wide passageway.

In the middle of the hive I saw a long string of bees, reaching from the

roof to the floor, each bee clinging to her neighbor, and remaining motionless, while other bees ran up and down, as though upon a ladder.

"What is that?" I asked my guide.

"A bee-rope, a short cut from the top to the bottom of the hive."

I remarked that I thought it might be some sort of a dance.

"No," she said. "In the winter, when there is no work to be done, we sometimes dance in the sunshine before the hive, but never at any other time. We are too busy."

This seemed rather sad.

In the gallery we saw bees hurrying about in all directions, and never disturbing or interfering with each other, in the least.

"These are our Workers," said Deborah.

"About how many of them are there?"

"There are twenty thousand of us, all told," she replied. "one Queen, or Mother-bee, blessings on her Majesty! some hundreds of Drones and the rest Workers."

We then turned through a side-gallery into a quiet corner of the hive, where we found curious cradles or cells, of different sizes, made of the purest white wax.

"Here the eggs are laid by our Queen," said Deborah, "generally about two hundred a day, but often many more."

"And will these eggs ever turn into real bees?"

"O yes, in three or four days they hatch into worms."

"When the eggs turn into grubs or worms," she continued, "the Workers find plenty to do to take care of them. Each little worm must be carefully fed for four or five days, with water and bread and honey."

"What kind of bread?"

"O, bee-bread, nothing else would suit them. The cells are then sealed up, that is, a nice lid is put upon each one, and the little worms must take care of themselves for awhile. Every worm is expected to line its cell neatly, with a silken webbing, and then roll itself up in a cocoon. And they always do it. I never knew one to fail. This takes a day or two and then they must stay in the cocoon for a time. Ah! we are just in time to see the cells closed."

And to be sure, there were the attendants sealing up the cells, a small, white worm in each.

"And they must go to work as soon as they are out," I asked, "and not dance once?"

"No, they are not strong enough to fly until they have been fed one or two days. Then, they begin to work in good earnest."

I observed that the cells were of different sizes, and inquired the reason.

"The largest and handsomest cells," replied Deborah, "are for the young Queen-bees or Princesses. The next in size for the Drones, and the smallest for the Workers."

"Can the cells be used more than once," I asked, "or are they done with, like last year's bird-nests?"

"The royal cells are all destroyed

when they have been used once," she answered, "but the others are cleansed and the silken webbing is left to strengthen them, and they are then better than ever."

"How long does it take to turn from eggs into bees?"

"Sixteen days for the Queen-bee to become a perfect insect. Twenty-four days for the Drones, and twenty-one for the Workers."

"And have these attendants nothing to do but to feed the little ones?"

"O yes, they attend the Queen, do the fighting, prepare the wax, make the comb or cells, collect the honey by day, and store it by night, and keep the hive in order. The Drones live an idle life. They will die rather than work. They will not even feed themselves if they can find anyone else to do it. And, to tell the truth, like all idlers in a busy community, they are such a bother, that about once a year we have to kill them off."

"My dear Deborah!" I exclaimed in horror, "you can't mean it."

"Yes, it is the custom. They don't seem to mind it. But let us look now at the store-rooms," said she, hastily changing the subject, as well she might.

In the store-rooms we saw rows upon rows of cells, fitted one upon another, and every one filled with clear honey, and securely sealed.

"This is our winter store," said my guide; "pure honey, made from the white clover, and put up in the combs by the Workers."

"How do they make the honey?"

"They gather it;" we send out thousands of bees every morning, to all the gardens and fields around. Mignonette makes good honey, and so do apple-blossoms. We usually make from two to six pounds in a day. The bees often fly as far as two miles from the hive and they come back laden with honey and pollen. Each

Worker has a tongue or proboscis with which she licks or brushes up the honey, and puts it into her honey-bag."

"Stop a moment," said she to a Worker who was hurrying by. "You will observe, my dear, that the hind legs have something like baskets on the side, in which the pollen or bee-bread is carried."

"And are the cells always made in this same shape?"

"Yes. They are six-sided. The early bees fixed upon that as the best for strength and economy of space, and no change has been made since. However, the Bumble-bees," she added with a slight expression of scorn, as though she had said 'the Beggars,' "have a way which they prefer. They put it up in bags and store it underground."

At this moment we heard a low murmur of "the Queen! the Queen!" and turning, we saw passing through the principal gallery, a magnificent bee, larger and more stately than any of her subjects, though her wings were much smaller than theirs. The under part of her body was golden, the upper part dark.

"How long has she reigned?"

"More than two months."

"And how much longer may she reign?"

"She may outlive us all. Queens live four years, and Workers only from six to nine months. Our old Queen went away with a swarm to another hive. But now," she continued, "if you will come back to the gallery, I will offer you some of our best honey."

This was tempting, even to a fairy. I tasted some honey and found it delicious.

"This is not like the honey one finds in the flowers," I said.

"We have our own way of purifying and preserving it."

"And bee-bread. Can you make it?"

"That is not allowed. It is made of the pollen of flowers and honey and water; and it wants a great deal of kneading. But it is only fit for the food of young bees. We older ones never eat it."

"And do the young princesses eat it, too?"

"Not at all. They are fed upon royal jelly."

"And what is that?"

"Don't ask! It is the greatest secret of all. Off goes my head if I tell you! And by the way, perhaps it will be better to say nothing about that Drone business."

She then escorted me to the door of the hive. I thanked her, recommended less work and more dancing, invited her to call on me in my lily-bell, and took my leave, feeling that I had really learned something of the ways of the "little busy bee," if not how she makes honey.

The bee, though it finds that every rose has a thorn, comes back loaded with honey from his rambles; and why should not other tourists do the same?—Haliburton.

GRASSHOPPERS

Every little creeping, crawling, hopping, flying insect-creature has a note or "song" of some kind. There is a wonderful variety of sound to be heard on a summer day, in the music of the grass.

The grasshopper and the cricket are the merriest of these little meadow minstrels. The zip-zip-zip, ze-e-e-e-e of the grasshopper is a familiar sound in the fields and swamps. Not more than two or three of the grasshoppers start the song, but hundreds of others join in the chorus.

Grasshoppers have long, powerful hind legs, by means of which they take great springing jumps over the

meadow-lands. They live upon grasses and plants.

There is a saucy little bird—the yellow-winged sparrow—that makes fun of the grasshopper by mimicking his song. So perfectly does the bird imitate the zip-zip-zip-ze-e-e-e-e, that it frequently fools Mr. Grasshopper, himself. The joke is really on the boys and girls who never learn to distinguish the bird ventriloquist from the insect he loves to tease.

REFLECTIONS OF A SERIOUS CHILD

It does seem funny when I think

That every horse I see,
Was once a little baby horse
Not much more big than me.

To think they all had long tails once!
And all their knees were right!
And that they could eat grass all day,
And if they liked, all night!

And just to see them now, poor things,
Some look so very worn,
As if they didn't have much hay
And hardly any corn.

So I am very glad to hear
Motors have come to stay;
And all the horses now can go
Out in the fields and play.

The poor lame ones will all get well,
The thin ones all get fat,
All will be happy and there won't
Be much to grumble at.

—Wyndham Martyn.

THE FLY AS A COMPOSER

No source is so humble that the true and trained musician cannot gather inspiration from it. It is told of Mendelssohn, in the *London Chronicle*, that his beautiful "Midsummer Night's Dream" music is indebted for at least one of its effects to the buzzing of a fly.

One summer day, in the year 1826, Mendelssohn lay on the grass in the Schoenhauser gardens in Berlin, planning the overture. A friend was with

him, and as they lay there a fly buzzed busily about their heads.

Mendelssohn said "Hush!" and listened intently for a time. Afterward, when the overture was finished, the composer pointed to the modulation of the cellos from B-minor to F-sharp minor in the middle section, and said, "There, that's the Schoenhauser fly."

That overture has become one of the world's musical classics, and Mendelssohn was a boy of seventeen when he wrote it.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE GORILLA

A scientific expedition newly returned from West Africa brings proof that gorillas are thinking, reasoning animals of a much higher development than has been supposed and that they are much more nearly related to man than most of us would care to admit. These scientists, indeed, go so far as to say that the gorilla has many characteristics which the human race might profitably imitate.

The gorilla never loses his nerve. Even when severely wounded and fearful for the safety of his family, he employs a cunning and ability to decide quickly which would be lacking in many men under similar circumstances.

The gorilla's domestic life, according to the scientists, approaches the ideal. When dissensions arise, the head of the family brings about an amicable settlement by sending the jarring factions to establish new homes in separate trees.

The theories of Dr. Osler have been carried by gorillas to an extreme not yet dreamed of by man. When a male gorilla becomes too old or feeble to be of further use to the community, either for propagating the species or defending the family in times of danger, the females refuse to have anything to do with him.

Everything doth make a gleeful boast;
The birds elant melody on every bush;
The snake lies rolled in the cheerful sun;
The green leaves quiver with the cooling
wind,
And make a checker'd shadow on the
ground.

—Titus Andronicus.

CASES IN AND OUT OF COURT

A citizen asked the Society to make an investigation of home conditions in a certain family where the mother was showing signs of dementia.

Humane Officer Dean went to the home and found the woman in question, the widow of an old soldier, living in poor circumstances with a five-year old boy whom she said had been left at her door when a tiny baby. She told the officer that her husband had just died, and that she was a doctor and a nurse having had extensive experience at one time as matron of a private nursery.

When the officer found her she was suffering in her right arm and hand from blood poisoning, which she was caring for, herself. Kind friends in the neighborhood were giving her attention.

The following day the officer called again and found the woman much better in health and spirits. She talked freely about the boy and said she was hopeful of receiving her husband's pension of \$30.00 per month, which would solve their financial difficulties.

Later, the officer went to see her another time. The woman was under the care of Dr. Wm. Rittenhouse who had dressed her hand, and she was greatly improved. A nephew of the woman was with her and said he expected to remain to look after her interests. Several neighbors, all friendly and helpful, together with the agent of the premises, told the officer they thought it would be best to send the woman to Dunning. While the woman's mind seemed to wander at times, the doctor said he would not give a certificate of insanity as he could not feel sure that her dementia amounted to that. Two days afterward the doctor had her sent to the Detention Hospital and the boy to the

Detention Home for Children. The woman was then examined before Insane Court and committed to the Insane Asylum at Kankakee, Illinois.

Nine days later the case of the boy was called for hearing before Judge Pinckney of the Juvenile Court. It was continued for publication and called again. The Court turned the boy over to the Illinois Children's Home & Aid Society for adoption.

Record 66; Case 106.

A settlement worker reported a man who had not supported his family for five months. Humane Officer Brayne went to see the wife and found her living in two small rooms, with hardly any furniture, little food and scant clothing. She had three children, 6, 4 and 2 years of age and an expected baby, and had had no support from her husband since January last.

She told the officer that during the time she had lived with her husband he had abused her and often threatened her life; that he was a carpenter and earned \$5.20 a day and that his parents were well to do and owned property.

When the officer went to see this family, he found they had all gone to the country on a visit. The man in question was located and told the officer that Attorney Chas. Barrett would represent him. The officer then discovered that Shulman & Shulman, Attorneys, had taken up the wife's case as a charity one on behalf of the Bureau of Personal Service.

The case came before Judge Honore, and an order for the payment of temporary alimony of \$7.00 a week was made.

From last accounts the woman was receiving the money regularly. She

was told to report any irregularities to the Bureau of Personal Service and to appeal to this Society if she needed further help.

Record 66; Case 261.

The East Chicago Avenue Police reported a man for working a team of mules unfit for service, and asked the assistance of the Society.

Humane Officer McDonough examined the mules and found one of the team suffering from bad collar sores, upon which the harness was pressing. He arrested the driver and notified the owner.

Judge Rooney heard the case and imposed a fine of \$3.00, which was paid.

Record 95; Case 845.

Police Officer Ryan reported a horse to be in a sick and suffering condition in a certain barn on the West Side. Humane Officer Brayne made an investigation and found the animal in question together with its mate, harnessed to a heavily loaded sand wagon and suffering with sore shoulders and back.

The officer learned that the horse had just recovered from a severe attack of colic, owing to the prompt treatment volunteered by Mr. McNally, the barn boss of the Schulz Company.

The sores on the back and shoulders were evidently of long standing and were constantly irritated by the pressure of the collar.

The driver gave the name of the owner of the team and said he, himself, had only worked two days for the concern and had already called the attention of the Company's barn boss to the bad condition of the sores.

Officer Brayne telephoned the company to send another horse at once to

take the place of the unfit one, which it did.

A few days later the officer called at the Company's barn and found the horse had been laid off from work for several days past and under the care of a veterinary, as had been ordered by the Society, but that the barn boss and driver had assumed the responsibility of putting it to work for the first time that day. Whereupon Officer Brayne made complaint against the barn boss and driver at the Shakespeare Ave. Station, and warrants were issued for their arrest.

The case came to trial before Judge Fisher, and the President of the Company and Dr. Klink, the veterinary, represented the defense.

After hearing the evidence, Judge Fisher fined the barn boss \$10.00 and costs, and the driver \$8.50 and costs, which were paid. The driver was discharged from the Company's employ and the horse is having a three weeks' rest.

Record 95; Case 785.

The 18th Precinct Police arrested a man for working a horse with a sore back, and asked this Society to assist in the prosecution of the case.

Officer Nolan represented the Society when the case was called for trial. The Judge imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 96; Case 114.

The great value of the McDonough County Orphanage is evident at all times but perhaps it was never better shown than in two recent child cases in which Miss Rose Jolly, of Macomb, Ill., was instrumental in bringing relief.

A woman with five little children ranging in ages from eight years to two months, living in Tennessee, were left utterly destitute when the father

of the children was sent to penitentiary for forgery.

An application was made to the McDonough Orphanage and Supervisor Newland granted permission to have four of the children brought there at once.

The mother with her baby then went to Galesburg, where she will make her home with a sister and where she already has employment.

The other children will be cared for at the Orphanage until the return of the father or at such time as the mother may be earning sufficient money to care for the family herself.

Had it not been for this Orphanage, these children in all probability would have been separated and sent to various institutions where they would have been given out for adoption with little or no chance of ever returning to their parents or even to their home locality. As it is, the McDonough Orphanage offers a good temporary home for them until the family can be reunited.

Such an institution—the object of which is to hold together families in their greatest extremity—is a *real charity* and reflects great credit upon those who establish, support and manage it.

The other case involved three children, their father and step mother, living in Bushnell, Ill.

Neighbors charged the parents with compelling the children to work early and late, before and after school, washing clothes and working in the garden; and also complained of the abusive language used in speaking to the children and the cruel treatment frequently accorded them.

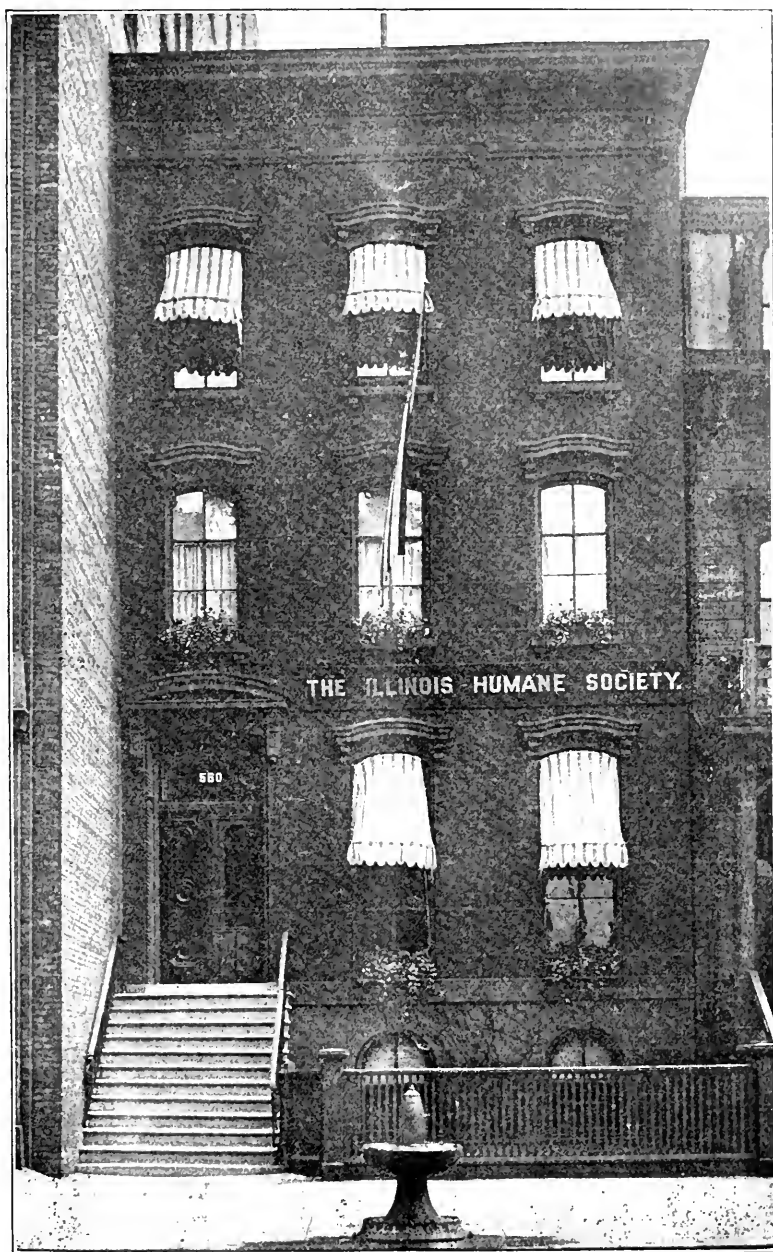
A teacher in the public school which the children attended, testified that the children refused to carry their books home with them at night because their parents kept them too hard at work to leave any time for study.

Upon thorough investigation by Miss Jolly and Mrs. Wilson West, a leading charity worker of Bushnell, it was learned that the children were being deprived of all childish pleasures and pursuits and made to do heavy work far beyond their years and strength. From the children, themselves, and several eye-witnesses it was established that the stepmother had been cruelly abusive to the children on many occasions, having knocked them down, hit them in their faces with her fists and thrown various missiles at them, threatening them with beatings if they ever complained to any one of her treatment.

Suit was brought against the man and woman. The case was tried before Judge Gumbart, who, after hearing the evidence, severely reprimanded the man for allowing the liquor habit and a cruel woman to make him such an unnatural father and work so much harm to his innocent children; in conclusion, he urged the man to break away from the evil influences that surrounded him and provide a suitable home for his little ones.

The judge then ordered that a guardian be appointed to take charge of the children until the father and mother could give satisfactory proof of their fitness to have their custody.

Miss Westfall was put in charge, and the children taken at once to the McDonough Orphanage, where they are having their first taste of home life.



HOME OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

GOOD HORSE SENSE

The season of hot weather is here, when conditions are hard for all creatures that toil. The horse, perhaps, more than any other laborer, is a victim to the hardships imposed by the torrid weather.

In order to make the conditions under which he works as favorable and comfortable as may be:

Provide him with a clean, well-ventilated stable.

See that he has a good fly-net for street wear and a sheet-blanket for protection from flies while standing in the barn.

When hauling heavy loads over city streets or on dusty roads, let him rest in the shade occasionally, and water him often. Do not, through fear of giving too much water, go to the opposite extreme and stint him to a cruel extent.

Drive him at a moderate, steady gait and avoid any spurts of speed.

Sponge him off with cold water when he comes back to the barn, removing all sweat and harness-marks. Give him a carrot or an apple, a friendly pat and a word of appreciation for his service.

TO SAVE A HORSE FROM HEAT PROSTRATION

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses which die from sunstroke are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but if delayed, even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.,

President, Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago.

HU

HUMANE ADVOCATE

JULY, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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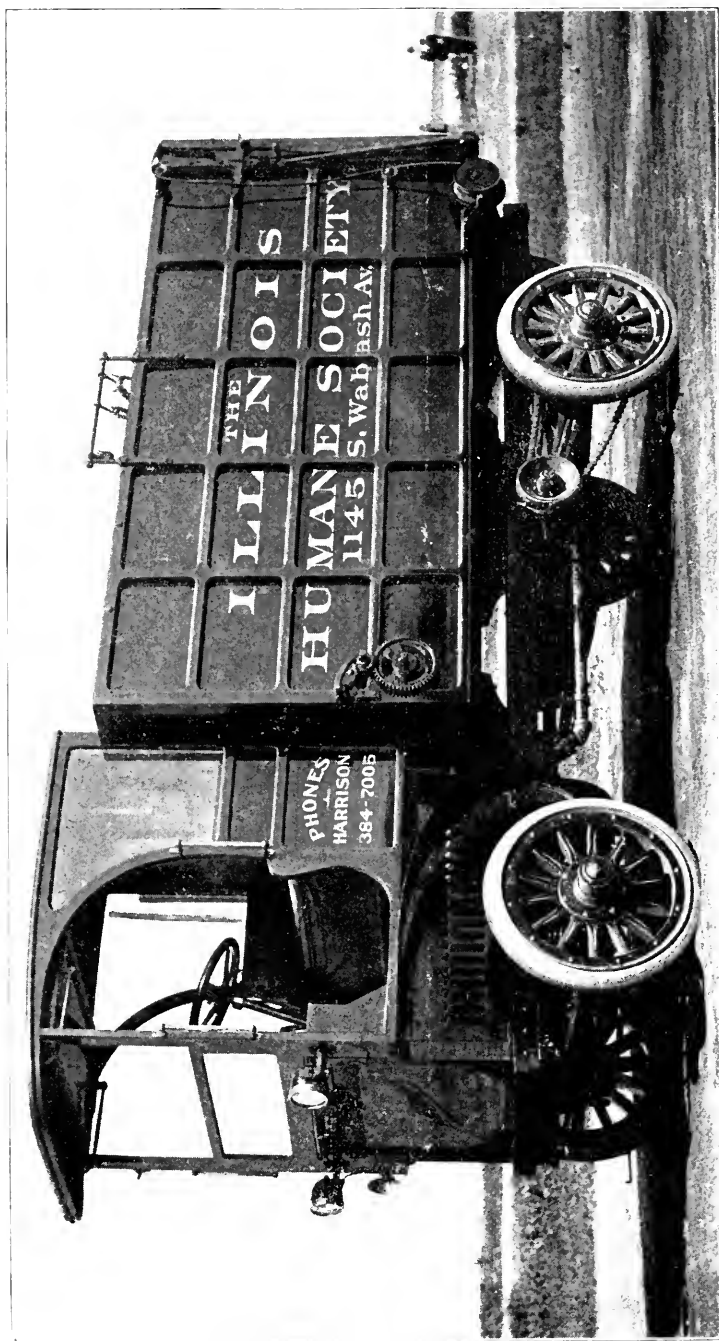
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Ambulance Department: ALADINO MARIOTTI.

House Officer and Matron: MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. DOUCE.

Stenographers: { MISS KATHLEEN I. HARTWELL,
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NEW MOTOR AMBULANCE

For the removal of sick and injured animals. Telephone Harrison 384 or 7005.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

JULY, 1913

No. 9

MOTOR AMBULANCE FOR THE SOCIETY

The Illinois Humane Society has just acquired a motor-ambulance for the humane transportation of sick and injured animals. The Society owns and operates the ambulance *pro publico bono* and it is at the service of anyone whose animals become disabled, upon notification. While a nominal fee is charged for such service, when the owner is able to pay, in other cases it is rendered gratis, the special interest of the Society being the relief of the suffering animal. Although this motor car is an innovation, horse-ambulance service has been an important part of the Society's relief work for many years.

In 1882, shortly after Henry Bergh, of New York City, originated the idea, Ferdinand W. Peck, at that time Vice-President of this Society, presented it with its first ambulance. Fifteen years later, so necessary had this service become, an ambulance of newer design and more practical efficiency was purchased. Still later, in 1905, the Society bought another ambulance equipped with rubber tires and many other modern improvements.

In February, 1913, the Society decided to add a motor ambulance to its equipment, better to cope with the increasing demands made upon this department. This ambulance was built to order by the Olesen & Juergens Co. and incorporates all the best points of such vehicles to date. The machine is 35-horse power with a capacity of 1½

tons and can cover two hundred miles at a trip. The body of the car has air-holes on each side for ventilation, the wheels have solid rubber tires, and the springs are particularly soft and resilient in order to avoid jarring the disabled animal as much as possible. The cab, or driver's box, is upholstered with leather like a coupe and has an extension top that is a great protection in all kinds of weather. It is equipped with electric head lights and an electric horn. The runway consists of a double tail gate, which is operated by a winch, and the platform upon which the animal is strapped is lowered and raised by a windlass.

The installation of this motor car does not displace the horse ambulance which will continue to be used for all calls in the loop district, while the new ambulance will make the long distance hauls.

This is a progressive step in humane work in Chicago, as it means greater facility in emergency work, added comfort to the animals in transit, and a marked increase in the volume of work.

The ambulance department is in charge of Mr. A. Mariotti. In cases requiring the ambulance, the owner or driver should notify the Society by telephone or otherwise. Harrison 384 and 7005.

The following cases record the activity of the ambulance department for

one week, and serve to show the varied and practical character of the work:

JUNE 27, 1913. (Max. temp. 96.)

Four Horses overcome with the heat:

India Tea Co.

Hauled from 51st St. and Kinzie to
221 E. 26th St.

Sexton (owner).

From 12th and Clark Sts. to Dr.
McKillip's Veterinary Hospital.

R. G. Gloor & Co.

From 18th and Wabash Ave. to Dr.
McKillip's.

Chicago Daily News.

From 920 N. Halsted St. to Daily
News barns.

JUNE 28th. (Max. temp. 88.)

Five Horses suffering from heat prostration:

Regan & Kearney.

From 43rd and Calumet Ave. to 29th
and Calumet.

H. Kazhauss.

From 818 W. 18th St. to Dr. Mc-
Killip's.

Jos. Stockton Transfer Co.

Sixty-fifth and Washington Ave. to
their barn.

Chicago Daily News.

From 929 N. Ashland Ave. to Center
Ave. and Adams St.

J. W. Duritt.

From 22nd and Laflin to 419 W.
Robey St.

JUNE 30th. (Max. temp. 98.)

Ten Horses hauled, nine overcome by heat
and one injured:

The Haegele Ice Co.

From 906 Larrabee St. to Erie and
Peoria Sts.

The Fair.

From 14th and Clark to 22nd and
State Sts.

Paris Laundry.

From 31st and State Sts. (Horse
died in transit.)

Chicago American.

From Sherman and Harrison Sts. to
barn at Sangamon St.

Ford & Parker.

From Evanston, Ills., to 18th and
Halsted Sts.

Chicago Daily News.

May and Carroll Ave. to barn.

Borden Condensed Milk Co.

From Wabash Ave. and 23rd St. to
Chicago Veterinary College. (Horses
injured by runaway team. One
died.)

H. G. Seger.

From Michigan Ave. and Harmon Ct.
to Green and Monroe.

H. Piper Baking Co.

From 1324 Clybourn Pl. to Wells and
North Ave.

Jos. Stockton Transfer Co.

From Erie and Kingsbury. (Horse
died as ambulance arrived.)

JULY 1st. Two Horses.

Standard Oil Co.

From 435 Plymouth Pl. to Dr. Mc-
Killip's. (Horse injured.)

Chicago American.

From 2718 W. Halsted to 217 San-
gamon St. (Heat prostration.)

JULY 2nd. Four Horses.

P. Fakla.

From Monroe and Green to Wright
and Merrill's. (Heat prostration.)

M. J. McGrath.

From 31st and Parnell to 25th and
Halsted St. (Injured.)

La Salle Stables.

From Rockwell and 16th St. to La
Salle and Wells.

J. C. Pennoyer Co.

From Congress and Halsted St. to
barn. (Heat prostration.)

JULY 3rd. Four Horses.

B. Petchaft.

From Monroe and Wabash Ave. to
1034 W. Randolph St. (Heat and
starvation.)

Dubinski.

From 12th St. and Fifth Ave. to 1403
Ashland Ave. (Heat prostration.)

Parmalee Transfer Co.

From Marshall Field's to 737 W.
Adams St. (Heat prostration.)

B. Van Later.

From 63rd and Ashland Ave to 6234
Elizabeth St. (Heat prostration.)

REFORMS FOR THE HORSE

There have been many arguments pro and con the use of check reins and blinders on the horse. Many veterinarians and horse-trainers have gone on record as opposed to them, while others regard them as necessary parts of a harness, having a distinct and practical use.

Those in favor of them claim that a horse driven without a check develops an increasing tendency to loaf, turn its head from side to side, travel in a zig-zag course, lose its good carriage and action and become a vandal whenever allowed to stop, by browsing on the landscape to the detriment of the animal itself and the damage of adjacent property. What is said in support of blinders is that some horses have a natural inclination to slacken their gait and "rest on their labors" if not forced to keep their eyes on their work, and that if driven without blinders, they are bound to take advantage of the situation by keeping a backward glance on the driver and lazing along except when frightened into more action by the actual use of the whip.

Even those who oppose the general use of check reins and blinders say that there are horses that cannot be driven successfully without them. This is undoubtedly true, as some horses, like some people, are born lazy and will not work unless held to it by some restrictive force.

So it appears that the only good reason for the use of the check is to keep a horse from grazing while standing hitched in harness, and the only one for blinders is to prevent a horse from watching the driver instead of the road. Thus it follows that the only necessary employment of the check and blinders is in the cases of those horses which by inclination and lack of early training cannot be satisfactorily driven without them.

These cases are the exception rather

than the rule, however, and the normal horse can be broken to travel just as well,—and with vastly more ease, grace and comfort,—without any such appendages. If checks and blinders are to be used at all it certainly should be in moderation, as improperly adjusted blinders and extreme check-reins are veritable instruments of torture. Blinders, to be properly adjusted, should hang obliquely from the head stall of the bridle and stand firm and far back from the eyes of the horse. In this position, they do not injure or even inconvenience a horse, but perform the one simple duty for which they were intended,—that of preventing a horse from looking backward. Neither is there any cruelty inflicted by a moderate check, particularly a side check, providing it is slack enough to permit considerable play of the muscles and freedom of the head. Such checking and blinding as just described is humane enough, and permissible, when necessary. On the other hand, loose, flapping blinders, often seen on dilapidated harness worn by horses on our city streets, are a great annoyance and injury to an animal, sometimes causing loss of sight. Such criminal carelessness on the part of the owner brings painful suffering and permanent injury to the horse,—all the more pitiful because so needless, as a sharp knife would quickly remove the flapping blind or a few dollars purchase an open bridle. As for the check-rein evil, it is a physical impossibility for a horse that is checked high to throw its weight into the collar or carry itself in a natural or comfortable way. The strained position of the neck affects the breathing and circulation, causes restlessness, irritability and nervous fatigue and occasions great waste of energy and strength. During severe exertion in extremely hot weather, holding the head in such a constrained position with the eyes

exposed to the direct rays of the sun, often causes apoplexy, terminating in death. It stands to reason that any restraint sufficiently great to affect the breathing, cramp the muscles and point the eyes to the sun is cruelty to animals. Common sense, common experience and common humanity would tell us so!

Fortunately, the erroneous theory that a horse can be made to carry its head and neck more beautifully by means of a check and that covering its eyes with blinders will keep it from shying at objects in the road was exploded long ago by practical horsemen; notably, in the case of cavalry horses, which, although ridden with open bridles and bridle reins—affording free use of their eyes and heads—carry themselves better and are more fearless than any other horses in the world.

While there may be a legitimate use for the moderate check and properly fitted blinders in certain cases, the preponderance of argument is against their use. There can be no doubt in the mind of one who has seen the beautiful natural curve of the neck and the fearless look in the eye of the horse trained to the open bridle and no check, and the ease and willingness with which he "goes up in the collar," but that the abolishment of these devices, for the most part, would contribute greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the horse. At the present time a noticeably increasing number of carriage and work-horses are being driven without checks or blinders, which is an encouraging index to public opinion on this matter.

The fact is, blinders and checks are (except in the exceptional cases mentioned) foolish fads of fashion—like

high-heeled shoes and tight walking skirts—which have been "saddled" on the horse. Unfortunately, styles in harness, unlike those in dress, do not undergo much change from season to season, so that horses are forced to be slaves to the same old-fashioned tortures year in and year out. Humans, while little less tormented by self-inflicted styles, can always bear the most burdensome of these in the confident hope of change. Talk about dress-reform!—there certainly must come a time when both scientific and humane principles will be applied in the making of harness for horses. This same reform must extend to the loading of the wagons the horses are to haul, and last but far from least, the building of the wagons themselves.

It is almost incredible that in this age of modern improvement in all labor-saving device, when the world has been electrified by inventions calculated to substitute the forces of nature for the strength of man, that the horse—the oldest and most faithful servant of man—is still left to bear his burdens (oftentimes, *abuses*) and haul his loads under the same disadvantages that have hampered him, lo! these many, many years!

Thomas H. Brigg, an expert mechanical engineer of Bradford, England, discovered and demonstrated that our harnesses, our wagons and our manner of loading them in use from time immemorial to the present day, are all contrary to the scientific principle of mechanics which should govern them. It seems astonishing that the mechanical wrongs loaded upon the horse have not challenged the attention of scientific men long ago.

According to Mr. Brigg, there are countless manual training schools

throughout the world that teach all the arts from needlework to blacksmithing, but not so much as a text book on wagon and carriage building, and that although the simple matter of hitching a horse to a load in such a way as to utilize the animal's full strength and conserve its energy involves a big problem based on scientific principles, not one man in a million understands the principle, or rather, the need for its application, well enough to give his horse the benefit of his knowledge.

Mr. Brigg made his valuable discoveries, as applied to the needs of the horse, many years ago, but notwithstanding he has lectured and written a good deal on the subject, horsemen and humanitarians are not yet awake to the import of his message. After much careful study and experimentation (much of which was conducted in the stables of the late King Edward, who was deeply interested), Mr. Brigg formulated certain ideas about making harnesses, building wagons and adjusting loads to be hauled in them, which he believes, if put into practical operation would give the horse the mechanical advantage of its load and reduce the problem of haulage by horses to scientific understanding.

This Society has twice engaged Mr. Brigg to lecture on this subject and has published his theory, as explained by himself, in an issue of the *HUMANE ADVOCATE*, copies of which may be procured upon application to this office. Mr. Brigg has started a Progressive Party for the Horse, which would strive to free him from his time-honored shackles and make improved conditions for him in the barn and on the road. We hope that every local society and horse owner will join this horse welfare movement.

THE BIRD TRIBUTE TO VANITY

By Reginald Wright Kauffman

(Extract from an article)

This is addressed, primarily, to the women of America, because they are committing a great crime not only against humanity, but also against the purse of the nation. Nevertheless, I have faith in the American woman's essential gentleness and honesty, and I believe that, in spite of her superficial frivolity, her love of the beautiful and her fealty to fashion, she is incapable of committing such a crime, save through an ignorance which, once enlightened, must itself become a mighty weapon for the right.

One Sunday not long since I had this belief brought forcibly home to me. I happened, then, to be seated in a famous Chicago church, listening to a sermon on kindness and humanitarianism. The preacher was an eloquent man; he interpreted with rare insight and deft oratorical skill the message of Him who said that not even the falling of a sparrow to the ground escaped the eye of God; and, as he drew his moral, enjoining gentleness toward every living creature, I saw the women of that large and fashionable congregation bow their heads in pious assent to his words.

I saw the women bow their heads—but heads how adorned! Here were perhaps a score of hats trimmed with the egrets of white herons; as many more decorated with the wings of the barn owl, and, in the rank and file, pew after pew ablaze with the feathered beauty—dyed and disguised though it was—of the flicker, the bluebird and the meadow lark.

I am sure that these women made their assent to the preacher's word in all soberness and all earnestness. I am sure that they did not know at what a cost, not in life alone, but in hard dollars and cents, they, and other persons equally careless and equally

reckless, were securing the transient satisfaction of their immediate desires. And I am equally sure that, if they did know, they would never again appear in public so savagely adorned.

The white heron egret—you will rank that, madam and miss, as one of the most beautiful of plumes. But do not suppose that its high price is the result of its beauty. It costs your milliner \$32 an ounce because the coveted plume is grown only in the breeding season; because the mother birds, who bear it, must then be shot, without any hint of "sport," while actually on their nests; because, therefore, each and every egret, of whatever finally dyed color, and worn by however apparently tender a woman, means the sacrifice of the parent and the ruthless desertion of the starving young. It is expensive because your liking for it has nearly wiped out of existence the birds from which it can be obtained.

Here, of course, is involved merely a question of individual ethics, but if the trifling life of a bird is a matter of small moment even to the gentler sex—so long as the eyes of that sex are not outraged by an actual sight of the bloody slaughter—at least a matter of very great moment is the fact that the rise in the price of your food-stuffs, the yearly increase in your market bill, is the direct result of those feathers in your bonnet, those plumes upon your daughter's hat.

When a great bank is robbed of a few hundred thousand dollars, the news is placed before you in staring headlines in every newspaper in the land; when a gigantic trust raises its rates to a point whereby it will squeeze a million or two per annum from the purses of the consumers, your suddenly united husbands raise a popular outcry that rings all the way from San Francisco to Boston. Yet, though it

is an admitted fact that, if our birds were properly protected against indiscriminate slaughter, the loss to our crops through insect pests would be reduced to an almost imperceptible figure, there is scarcely a word uttered in protest against the permission of that slaughter and the consequent annual loss of almost \$300,000,000, an amount nearly equal to the total capitalization of all the national banks in the United States.

Amazing as such a statement at first appears, it is, believe me, readily demonstrable. The insects kill the crops, the birds kill the insects, and we—for the most part in order to trim your hats for you—kill the birds. The entire economic phase of the question is thus divisible into three portions, the second depending upon the first, the third depending upon the second, and the trio leading to an inevitable conclusion. In other words, we have but to consider the crop depredation naturally wrought by insects, the insect depredation naturally wrought by birds, and the bird depredation most unnaturally wrought by man.

A MURDERED BIRD

Just in front of my pew sits a maiden—
A little brown wing on her hat,
With its touches of tropical azure,
And sheen of the sun upon that.

Through the bloom-covered pane shines a
glory

By which the vast shadows are stirred;
But I pine for the spirit and splendor
That painted the wing of the bird.

The organ rolls down its great anthem,
With the soul of a song it is blent;
But for me, I am sick for the singing
Of one little song that is spent.

The voice of the curate is gentle—
"No sparrow shall fall to the ground"—
But the poor broken wing on the bonnet
Is mocking the merciful sound.

"BOSCO'S" COUGH IS "CURED" BY COAL OIL

"Bosco," the blue face, South African baboon of the Lincoln Park Zoo, is "cured" of his cold.

For two months "Bosco" had been a "sufferer" of a perpetual hacking cough. At the start Keeper Cy De Vry passed some candy-coated cough drops in the cage. These the baboon eagerly ate—and the cold ceased for a short time.

Accidentally, one day, he coughed when Keeper De Vry was near and was given some more of the candy pills. Thereafter, whenever the keeper was in the vicinity "Bosco" was seized with an unexplainable coughing spell.

One day De Vry entered the animal house and "Bosco" as usual coughed. The keeper took some pills from his pocket and threw them to the animal, who eagerly gobbled them up. In an instant the animal house was in an uproar. "Bosco" screamed at the top of his voice and attempted to reach De Vry through the bars of the cage, for—

The pills were covered with kerosene.

AND

"Bosco" coughs no more.

DEPOSED LEADER OF A BAND OF BUFFALOES DIES OF HUMILIATION

"Old Joshua," an aged buffalo of the herd in Gage park, Topeka, Kan., died of a broken heart, his keepers say. For fifteen years the old bull headed the herd, which until two years ago ran in the open in Michigan. Three weeks ago he was deposed by his mutinous band, the mutiny being led by his own offspring, a young bull who now occupies the throne of his sire. The herd is owned by the city. One of the keepers said:

"Old Joshua's overthrow undoubtedly caused his death. It is as clear a case of broken heart as ever appeared among humans. Several months ago we noticed that something was brewing among the ten buffalo. They were restless and easily angered. The climax came three weeks ago. The entire herd, led by a young bull, Joshua's offspring, pitched into the leader. He fought nobly for three hours. Then his old age failed him and the herd let up. Their chief lay in a corner of the pasture, cut, bruised, deposed.

"Under their new leader, the herd pranced, stamped and bellowed about Joshua until nightfall. Joshua never again held up his head. He must have welcomed death as a blessing."

THE INSECTS ARE SANDOWS

If you were as strong, proportionately, as the beetle is, and were a man weighing a couple of hundred pounds, you would be able to lift with ease 400,000 pounds. For a beetle can lift a weight that is just 200 times its own weight.

Or if you could jump about with the same ease as the grasshopper you could spring over the tallest building in the Chicago loop district without much effort.

Or, again, if you wanted to be nearly as strong as the bee you would have to drag after you a load weighing 4,000 pounds.

It seems, apparently, from such observations made by naturalists that the greater in size the animal the greater is the muscular energy needed to move it about, and that there is not much left for outside force.

A German cobbler and his wife had two dogs, a St. Bernard six months old and a fox terrier three years old. A friend, calling one day, said to the cobbler: "Those are two fine dogs you have."

"Yes," replied the cobbler, "and de funny bart of it iss dat de biggest dog is the littlest one."

His wife then spoke up and explained: "You must mine husband egscuse; he spheaks not very goot English. He means de oldest dog is de youngest one."—The Household.

A BITTERN FOR THE ZOO

A wounded bittern found near the curbstone at Milwaukee Avenue and West Erie Street, Chicago, is now a member of Cy De Vry's zoo at Lincoln Park. The crippled bird was captured by Policeman Riordan of the West Chicago Avenue Station.

Statistics compiled by the state game warden show very few bitterns in Illinois.

RELIEF FOR ANIMALS FROM FLIES

The following simple and harmless mixture will be found very efficacious in keeping off the tormenting flies in summer-time: One ounce of oil of pennyroyal added to 1 pint of olive or rape oil, well shaken, and applied lightly. When putting it on the face—with brush or sponge—care should be taken not let it run into the eyes.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

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| Price, per Annum | - | - | One Dollar |
| Single Copies | | | Ten Cents |

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

JULY, 1913

GOOD WORK IN MONMOUTH

Miss Corinne Roberts of Monmouth, Ills., probation officer for Warren County and truant officer for the City Schools, was the prime mover in securing the passage of a humane ordinance for that city.

As there was no Humane Society in Monmouth and nothing in the city code to protect animals from cruel usage, Miss Roberts decided that some provision must be made for the proper handling of the numerous cases of cruelty to animals that had come to her attention. Accordingly, she went to the Mayor, Joseph P. Moore, and put the matter before him. He was interested and agreed with her that there was need for an ordinance covering the inhumane treatment of animals; he told her that there was to be a meeting of the city council that night, and asked her to be present and cite the cases she had related to him.

Miss Roberts attended the meeting and made her appeal for the better protection by law of animals, illustrating the need for such law by giving concrete cases of abuse about which she had accurate information. When she had finished, a motion was made to have such an ordinance, which the City Attorney had ready to present, and this was unanimously carried.

The Mayor then instructed the Police to co-operate in the new work, and under the direction of Officer Hall they have been doing valuable service ever since. Much wholesome publicity has been given the movement by city officials and the public press, and Miss Roberts has had the ordinance printed on good-sized cards and distributed them to all the saloons, news and cigar stands, blacksmith-shops, barns and livery stables in Monmouth.

Since the passage of the ordinance 43 cruelty cases have been handled: three of these were child cases and were settled in the Juvenile Court; 3 horses were humanely killed; 22 drivers admonished; 22 horses overdriven; 1 overloaded; 3 horses abandoned; 1 injured and neglected; 1 horse sore and unfit for service; 1 horse lame; 2 horses overdriven and exposed to extreme weather; 2 cows mistreated; and 3 barns examined and owners ordered to clean them up.

Miss Roberts' initiative in establishing humane care for animals in her locality is a splendid effort and worthy of emulation. Her method of procedure was simple and direct, and can not fail to be of interest and practical help to other humanitarians contemplating any such work. Following is the ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND PROVIDING PENALTY FOR VIOLATION THEREOF.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Monmouth, Illinois:

SECTION 1. Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal, in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than Three dollars, nor more than One Hundred dollars, for each offense, viz:—

FIRST. By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing, or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

SECOND. By cruelly working any old,

maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

THIRD. By failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, any proper and necessary food, drink or shelter.

FOURTH. By abandoning or turning out to die, any old, maimed, sick or disabled animal.

FIFTH. By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner.

SIXTH. By doing any act the natural consequence of which is to unnecessarily give pain or cause suffering to any bird or animal.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect ten days after its passage, approval and publication.

Passed November 4, 1912.

Approved November 5, 1912.

Jos P. MOORE, Mayor.

Attest: GEO. H. BURNS, City Clerk.

FRESH-AIR BABIES

Humanity to babies is demonstrated in a refreshing and practical way at the Lincoln Park Sanitarium, situated at the foot of Fullerton Avenue, Chicago.

This charity is supported by the fresh-air fund which is supplied by public contributions.

The Sanitarium cares for sick babies together with their mothers, and is absolutely free. The service provides a cool, sheltered place by the lake, food, care by nurses (when needed), cribs, hammocks, et cetera, and in addition, a wagonette is in waiting all through the day at the nearest street car line to meet the tiny patients and convey them to the Sanitarium.

Over 14,000 sick babies were nursed back to health by this Out-door Sanitarium, last summer, and 75,000 visitors came to see them. So successful has this work proven that a new sanitarium building has become a necessity.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park have provided a beautiful location on what is known as Picnic Island, a

quarter of a mile out in the lake, and plans for a thoroughly modern, fully equipped sanitarium are already under way.

Several other like relief stations are scattered over Chicago and performing a great service in alleviating the suffering of infant humanity.

PERSONAL ITEMS

Mr. Ward, first Vice-President of the Humane Society of San Antonio, Texas, called at this office June 18th.

We are glad to learn that our good friend, Mr. R. H. Murray, attorney for the Humane Society of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was instrumental in the settlement of the recent street car strike in that city. Due to his influence, the two factions made an amicable adjustment of their differences.

HERE AND NOW

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Copyright, 1913, by American-Journal Examiner

Here in the heart of this world,

Here in the noise and din,

Here where our spirits were hurled

To battle with sorrow and sin;

THIS is the place and the spot

For knowledge of infinite things,

This is the kingdom where Thought

Can conquer the prowess of Kings.

Wait for no heavenly life,

Seek for no temple alone;

Here in the midst of the strife.

Know what the Sages have known.

Stand not aloof or apart;

Plunge in the thick of the fight;

There is the street and the mart—

That is the place to do right,

Not in some cloister or cave,

Not in SOME KINGDOM ABOVE—

HERE on this side of the grave,

Here we should labor and love.

So many Gods, so many creeds.

So many paths that wind and wind.

While just the art of being kind.

'Tis all the sad world needs.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



PORTRAIT OF LARRY

LARRY AND DOGS OF HIS KIND

This is Larry, the mascot of the famous Cleveland American League Ball Club. He is an English bull terrier, two years old, and is the proud possession of Outfielder Jack Graney and the joy of all the players in the Club. His master has trained him to do a number of "stunts," which keep the players in good humor and have given the clever canine comedian a widespread fame.

The Terrier is a distinct breed and one of the oldest and best-known dog families. There are several varieties,—the English Bull-terrier, Russian, Scotch, Skye, Fox, Maltese and American being chief among them,—all of

which are exceedingly courageous, active and intelligent dogs.

The bull-terrier is a cross between the terrier and the bull-dog and is smart but apt to be savage and obstinate. Formerly, these fighting propensities were cultivated and the dogs were regularly trained to the sports of badger-baiting and dog-fighting; but fortunately, public sentiment is now against such brutal pastimes and they are gradually becoming unknown. Consequently, the bull-terrier although a good sporting dog is kept at the present day mainly as a companion.

If any child who frequents our "Children's Corner" would like to know what a dear, jolly companion a bull-terrier can really be, he should read the story of "Spark" written by Miss Rosalie G. Mendel. It is a charming tale of real dog life, told in an interesting and spirited way, and will entertain any child who has known the pleasure of owning a dog and do much to compensate the child who has never experienced the joy of having one. The story begins:

"Bow wow! Bow wow! How do you do? My name is Spark. I am a Bull Terrier. That is my picture on the cover of this book.

Usually I am a happy dog. But I remember one day when I was very unhappy. I was troubled because the children were late in coming home from school. It was long past dismissal time. Mrs. Morse, their mother, was worried too. Every few minutes she dropped her mending, walked to the window and looked up and down the street. I thought, "If they don't come soon I'll go to school myself and see what the trouble is." Maybe Bobby boy didn't know his tables of nines, and Miss Chapin, the

teacher, kept him in after school. If I were a teacher, I would let every single pupil go home the minute the bell rang or maybe a few seconds before. Yes, even if he didn't know his tables of nines. Poor Bobby worked so hard the night before over his 9 times 12 equals 108. I can't understand the sense of all those numbers, anyhow. It's a thousand times better to be able to do tricks, and to be a good watch dog and take care of the family, than to know all the tables put together.

I've often heard Mr. Morse say, and he knows everything, "My children, when you get older you will be thankful for your education." I suppose education means what you go to school for. It must be something well worth while or the children wouldn't leave me for such a long time every morning and afternoon. Oh, it is so quiet and lonesome in the house without them. No fun at all!

Their mother misses them too. When little Jane was six years old and first started to school two big tears rolled down Mrs. Morse's cheek. I felt so sorry for her that I rubbed up against her dress and rested my head in her lap. She said, as she put her arms around my neck, "We haven't any babies any more, Spark. They are growing up. We'll miss the kiddies, won't we? I'm glad you, at least, won't have to leave me."

But I was telling you about the day when I was very unhappy. "Bow wow! Bow wow!" I said. "Why don't those children come? They must know I'm waiting for them. I always do. Every afternoon they come and shake my paw even before they get their bread and jelly. There's the postman, and they've always been home before he brings the mail!"

Mother Morse waved her handkerchief. Ah! here they were at last! Bow wow wow! Goodness, how they

rushed in. They were all excited. They could hardly talk. What were they saying? My! how Ruth clapped her hands and jumped up and down. I pricked up my ears and listened.

"Oh, Mother, please, please say yes," they all shouted at once.

"First tell me why you were so late from school, my dears. Spark and I were anxious about you, weren't we, my friend?" and the dear lady leaned down and patted my head with her soft white hand. "Bow wow wow! Of course, we were. Was it '9x12' that kept you after school, Bobby?"

Then Robert spoke up. "Our principal, Mr. Bruce, told all the children to stay. Then he promised each of us a ticket and he wishes us to go, and it isn't going to cost anything and please, Mumsie, please say yes—say you'll take us.

"How can I say 'yes' before I know where it is you want to go?" asked their mother, laughing.

"But if we tell you, you might say 'no'," answered Ruth.

"See if I can guess," said Mrs. Morse, with a twinkle in her pretty blue eyes.

"You never, never could do that," said little Jane, climbing into her mother's lap.

"Maybe I can. Listen! You want me to take you—to the dog show! Now, am I right?"

"Yes, yes!" cried the youngsters: "you are the smartest mother in all the world."

"Will you take us? Will you Mother?" begged Ruth.

"Please say 'yes,'" coaxed Jane.

"Of course, I will," answered Mrs. Morse.

"There is nothing I would enjoy more than going with you to see our friends the dogs."

"Goody! goody!" cried the children, all together, dancing up and down.

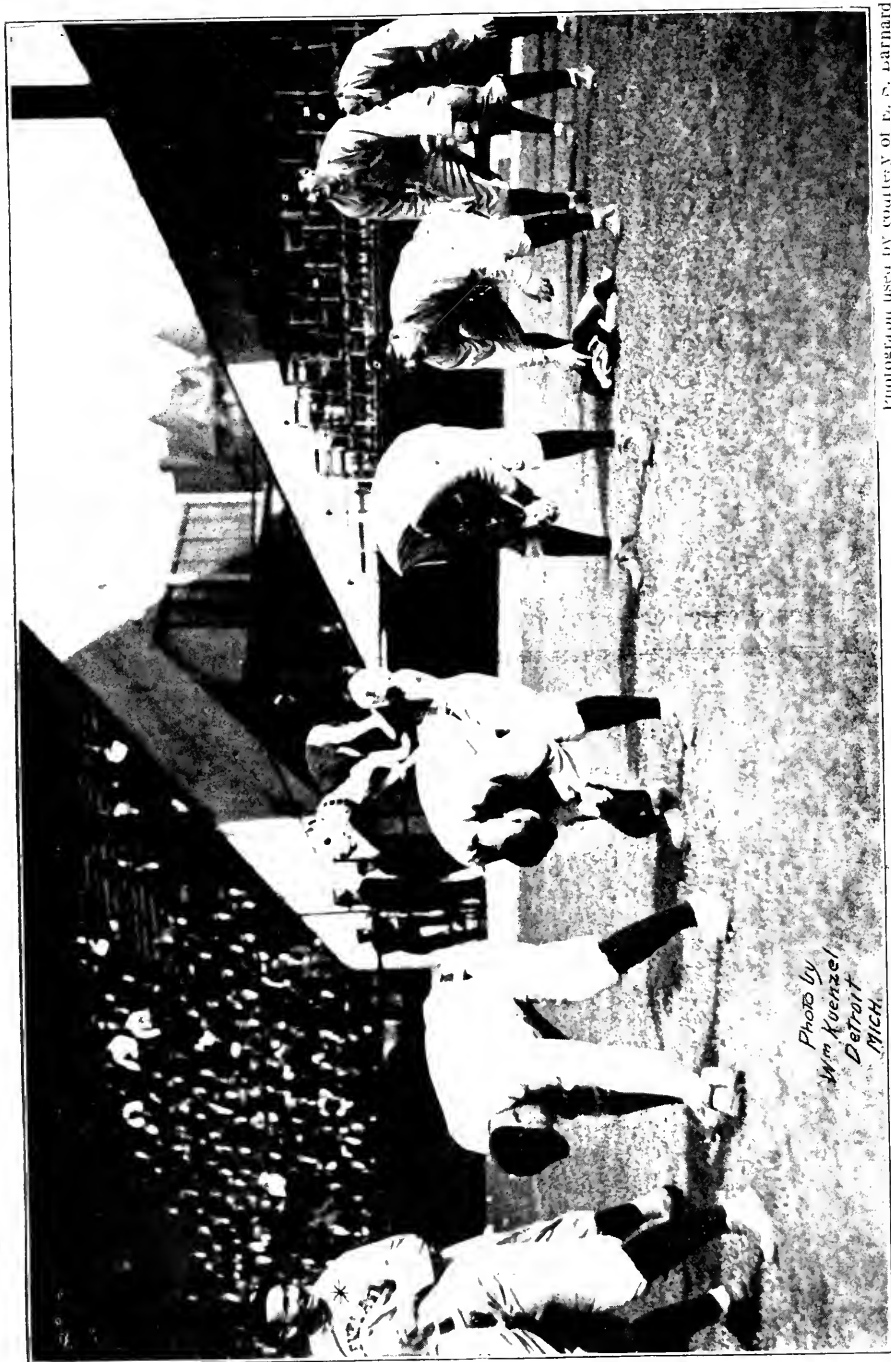


Photo by
Wm. Kuenzel
Detroit
MICH.

Photograph used by courtesy of E. S. Barnard

A REAL SPORT
Larry, the Pet of the Cleveland American League Ball Club, playing "leap frog"

"Oh, look at Spark," cried Robert. "He wants to go too. See how eager he is."

For at the words "Dog Show" I had wagged my tail, barked my loudest and danced around in a circle.

"I guess we'll have to take him along," said their mother. "He seems as anxious to go as you little people do."

"Couldn't father go, too?" said Jane. "He loves dogs."

"Maybe he could," answered Mrs. Morse.

"Oh, I wish—I wish the time were already here," sighed Ruth.

"So do I," said Jane.

Robert, with his fat legs wide apart and his hands deep in his pockets, stood staring at me and thinking hard. I said to myself, "Poor chap, he is worrying about '9x12' again." But all of a sudden he turned around, his face lit up and he cried:

"Mother, I have a great idea! Spark is such a splendid fellow. Why can't we have him entered in the dog show? He may earn a blue ribbon or cup or something and then won't the old fellow be proud? He is a thoroughbred, you know."

"Bow wow!" I said. You see Robert never forgets me, bless his little heart.

To be in a dog show! My dog heart went thump, thump, thump with the thought of it. How proud and happy I would be! I'd often heard of my pedigree and I knew that my father, grandfather and great-grandfather had sat on the bench, but I never expected that honor for myself.

"That is a good idea," said Mrs. Morse. "We'll see what Father thinks of it. Maybe he can arrange it. Spark surely deserves some reward for his care of us ever since he became one of our family."

When Father Morse came home from business that evening, before he

had his coat off, the children told him about their wish to enter me in the dog show. He agreed at once, patted me on the head and said:

"I'll see about it the first thing tomorrow, little doggie, and be sure you look your prettiest so as to do us credit."

I wagged my tail and barked and tried to show as best I could how much I appreciated all their love and goodness to me.

And so it happened that the next week I sat in the Annual Dog Show."

* * * * *

This ends the first chapter of Miss Mendel's story. There are ten more. Every boy and girl can have them all for the price of 35 cents. (The Hamming Publishing Co., Chicago.)

SOME ANIMALS CAN REASON

A contributor to the Youth's Companion tells the following story, which certainly supports the theory by some people that animals can reason:

"We were on a stage journey from Lewiston, Idaho, to Grangeville, Idaho, a distance of 70 miles. The stage stopped for noon at the Fountain house, half-way between the two towns. A large raccoon was chained by the collar to a post in the front yard. After luncheon the driver of the stage gathered up a plate of food from the table and carried it out to where the animal was chained. He set the plate just out of reach of the raccoon's front paws. The animal strained and reached, but could not cover the distance.

"One of the passengers said, 'Why do you not place it within his reach?'

"He can reach it' the driver replied.

"He can't, unless you move the plate nearer."

"Wait and see," said the driver.

"The raccoon had by this time given up trying to reach the food, and sat whining. He seemed to ponder over the problem for a few moments, then stretched his chain to its fullest extent, turned round, reached out with his hind foot, dragged the plate toward him, reversed the process, grasped it in his front paws, and proceeded to enjoy his dinner, much to the amusement of the onlookers and the discomfiture of the man who was sure he could not accomplish the task."

A GOOD IDEA

I am a little girl fourteen years old and I thought you might like to hear about a Club I belong to. There are six of us girls, all about the same age, and we formed this Club over a year ago. We had a hard time to think up a good name but, finally, we called it "The Foundlings' Aid Society." There is an Orphans' Home in our town and we used to go there sometimes on Visitors' Day to play with the children and take them toys, and that is what gave us the idea.

The first thing to do was to earn some money. One plan we adopted was to have a food sale on Saturday afternoons. We had all learned to make very good bread and cake and fancy desserts at cooking school, and our mothers and their friends bought all we could make, and we earned a good deal in this way.

Then, once, just before Christmas we had a bazaar and sold all sorts of little gift articles which we made ourselves. Another time, we got up a play which one of the girls wrote herself, and charged 10 cents admission. This was a great success and we had to repeat it, and made about \$10.

Most of our money, though, came from our slang tax! We agreed to pay a penny every time we used a slang word, even if nobody heard us, and it took most of our allowances for a long time.

When we had saved enough money, we went down town and bought a nice child's brass bed, with good mattress, pillows and blankets and all the sheets and pillow cases necessary. This was sent out to the Orphan's Home, and the matron, who is a very kind lady, had a little placard put up on the wall above.—The F. A. S. BED.

The fun of it is that we pretend to adopt the baby who is kept in our bed. The matron lets us name it and play with it all we like, and we provide all

its clothing and toys. Our babies have all been such sweet little things and we grow to love them so much that we can not help feeling a little sad when they are really and truly adopted, though of course, we are happy to have them find nice homes.

One of the girls has a kodak and takes very good pictures, so we have lots of photographs of the half dozen babies we have already "adopted" and we paste them in a book, with a label underneath,—and that book is our most precious possession.

ELIZABETH DAYRE.

A BOY AND THREE PENNIES
By the Mistaken "Friend"

Little Edward, a dear little man of Edgewater in Chicago, seven years old, was invited on a bright Sunday in May to go home from church with friends to spend the afternoon with them. After a lovely little dinner he went with his father's friend to stroll in Lincoln Park, visit the animals and the great bird-house with its treasures of winged beauties of many kinds. Papa had given his little chum money for his week's allowance and had added carfare for his return trip home. He was to go home *alone* and pay his own fare (for the first time in his life), and papa was to be telephoned when little Edward should start (at 4:30 P. M.) expecting to meet him at Hollywood Avenue. This was all agreed to—but the details did not get clearly fixed in the friend's memory, because of being busy with other affairs.

As they strolled through the park Edward often asked papa's friend: "What time is it?" The friend thought: "How that little fellow loves his daddy—he is so anxious for 4:30 to arrive so that he can go home and go out to walk with him." Little Edward took little interest in the ani-

mals, even "feed time" in the bird house did not hold him. Finally, at 4:15 Edward insisted that it was time to start for the car. So friend and Edward left the sights and walked over toward the Evanston Avenue car line. Said Edward: "You will put me on the car, and then telephone papa?" "No," said the absent-minded friend, "I am going right that way. So, we will telephone papa from the corner store that you are on your way; then we'll board the car together." No reply.

The telephone message was sent. Edward got his three pennies ready. Along came the car. Friend and Edward jumped aboard. Conductor took one fare from friend, and then Edward offered his three pennies. Kind conductor said: "You do not need to pay when you ride with some one else." Kind (?) friend added: "Put up your money, Edward; spend it for something else." Edward clutched his little pennies, walked bravely into the car—but there was a shade of disappointment on the little face. He was very quiet a few minutes—finally he meekly ventured: "Perhaps I can give it to him when I get off."

By this time about ten blocks had been travelled and the friend commenced to wake up! Oh, you sleepy head! For what had Edward kept so close a watch on the time all afternoon—why did animal, bird and fish fail to interest Edward! What was the compact! Was Edward not to go home at 4:30 o'clock on the car? Was he not to pay his own fare and go home *alone*? And you, Mr. Friend, were trying to help the boy save the three cents—the price, maybe, of his first steps toward manly independence! Monstrous stupidity!

Friend looked down into the perplexed little face, in which was no pout nor impatience, and a timely idea struck him! Said he: "Edward—do

you really want to pay the conductor that three cents?" Eagerly the face lights up: "Oh yes, I do." "Come on then, lad! we'll fix that all right!" said the friend as they hopped off at the next street crossing. The program was explained. Edward's face shone with joy. He was to be a *man* after all. So when the next car came along the lad went aboard "all aloney." He triumphantly handed the three little pennies (now quite hot) to Mr. Conductor, and took his seat like a little man. The next fifteen minutes were spent in bliss, traveling in the big car to the corner where "daddy" was waiting.

During this crisis ? no argument, no complaint, no disobedience came from Edward, and his little heart's wish was finally gratified. The friend concluded he would try to remember agreements with little folks in the future, cost what they might. He is thankful for the goodly impulse which told him to correct his blunder, and get off the track that young America might have the cherished experience, long anticipated, of being "a little man" ail by himself. Boys must always have the "square deal."

When animals grow old and past usefulness in our service, we must not treat them like old shoes and discard them without thought. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the creature that has given its life and its strength in serving us.

It is inhuman and even sinful to countenance the abuse of animals; rather, should we protect them, foster them and be grateful to them.

We belong together, men, animals and plants, all that breathes, all that the sun shines on.

CASES IN AND OUT OF COURT

A man was reported for beating an eight year old boy.

Humane Officer Nolan saw the boy and found that his arms and back were black and blue as a result of the beating. The boy's mother said that the child had been playing with a playmate and that his ball had accidentally gone over the fence into a neighbor's yard, whereupon the neighbor—the man in question—had caught the boy and whipped him severely with a coarse rope.

The case was called for trial in Halsted Street Police Court before Judge La Buy. After the testimony for the prosecution had been given, Officer Nolan removed the boy's clothing and showed Judge La Buy the bruises, twelve in number, on the boy's body.

The Judge fined the prisoner \$10.00 and costs, amounting to \$18.00, which was paid.

Record 66; Case 348.

Complaint was made of a woman for cruelly abusing her little step-daughter.

Humane Officer Miller, together with the uncle of the child, made a thorough investigation.

The woman was arrested and the case called in the Englewood Police Court before Judge Gemmill. The prosecution had seven eye witnesses to the assault upon the child. One witness testified to having seen the woman subject the child to cruel treatment of various kinds, such as beating her, plunging her into cold water, making her sit up in a chair most of the night, insisting that she walk up and down in the back yard in the hot sun and leaving her out on the back porch for hours exposed to a cold rain.

Another witness said she had seen

the woman lift the child by her hair, and kick and knock her down. The father of the girl, himself, stated that he had seen his wife strike the child on the head and that he was afraid to leave her alone with her stepmother.

Judge Gemmill, after hearing the evidence, severely reprimanded the father for having allowed the abuse of the child to continue, and fined the woman \$5.00 and costs and gave her five days in the House of Correction. He ordered the child placed in the custody of the Juvenile authorities.

About two weeks later, Probation Officer Richards had the child brought before Judge Pinckney of the Juvenile Court, who, after giving the stepmother some earnest advice, returned the child to her keeping with the assistance of Miss Kiley, a probation officer, who will make frequent visits to the child's home. Any repetition of the woman's former treatment of the child will be reported at once.

Record 66; Case 360.

Mr. W. L. Bodine, Superintendent of Compulsory Education, reported the case of a milk dealer who compelled his little 11 year old daughter to assist him in delivering milk between one and six o'clock a. m. each day.

Officer Brayne of the Society investigated. He found that it was true that the child went out with her father to help deliver the milk between two and six o'clock every morning and that she had been doing so for six weeks past.

It was evident that the father was doing a good business and that the child had been pressed into the service to save hiring a helper. The officer explained the law (child labor) to the father and mother and warned them

that if the child was found working again they would be prosecuted.

Officer Brayne then saw the little girl herself, at the Robert Burns School in the presence of Mr. Nightingale, the principal. When asked about the matter, she said she peddled milk every morning from two until six o'clock, then went to bed until eight o'clock, after which she had breakfast and went to school. She said she had been helping her father in this way since May 1st.

She was clean, well dressed, and showed good care, except that she was backward in her school work and evidently in need of more sleep.

The officer explained to her, as he had to her parents, that she would not be allowed to do such work any more and that her father and mother would be taken into court if she was seen delivering milk again.

Record 66: Case 340.

A man was arrested by Humane Officer Dean for killing and skinning a neighbor's dog because it howled at night. There were two witnesses and a clear case.

When the officer examined the man's barn, he found a rope hanging from the ceiling covered with blood, the carcass of some animal (either a dog or a sheep) dumped into a lard tub, and a miscellaneous collection of legs and tails in the back yard. On the strength of this evidence, the man was arrested. A friend became his bondsman.

When Judge Fisher of the Municipal Court called the case, the defendant failed to appear. The Judge was on the point of declaring his bonds forfeited when the bondsman, through an attorney, appeared and informed the Court that the defendant had just died of heart disease. This startling news was verified by the undertaker who buried the man.

Record 66: Case 284.

A teamster cruelly beat a team of mules while hauling a heavy load of sand at Berteau and Leavitt Streets. Fortunately, a woman living in the neighborhood who witnessed the act, lost no time in reporting it to the Society.

Humane Officer McDonald located the driver, and the complainant swore to a complaint for his arrest (under Section 1074 M. C.). The case came to trial before Judge Goodnow of the Sheffield Avenue Police Court. Witnesses testified to having seen the driver beat the mules over the head with a shovel seven or more times, and that when they remonstrated with him for his brutality, he called them vile names. When the driver was asked what he had to say, he attempted to justify himself in a flowery oration which was wide of the point. When asked by the Judge why he had called the complaining witness vile names, he denied having done so, adding that if she made such a charge she swore to perjury as all he had said to her was 'Go to hell.' At the conclusion of this admission, Judge Goodnow asked if that was all he had said. The following dialogue then took place:

Teamster: Yes.

Judge: \$25 and costs.

Teamster: Well, I got this to say,—that's not justice.

Judge: \$50 and costs.

Teamster (in a rage): By G——! I will go to jail first!

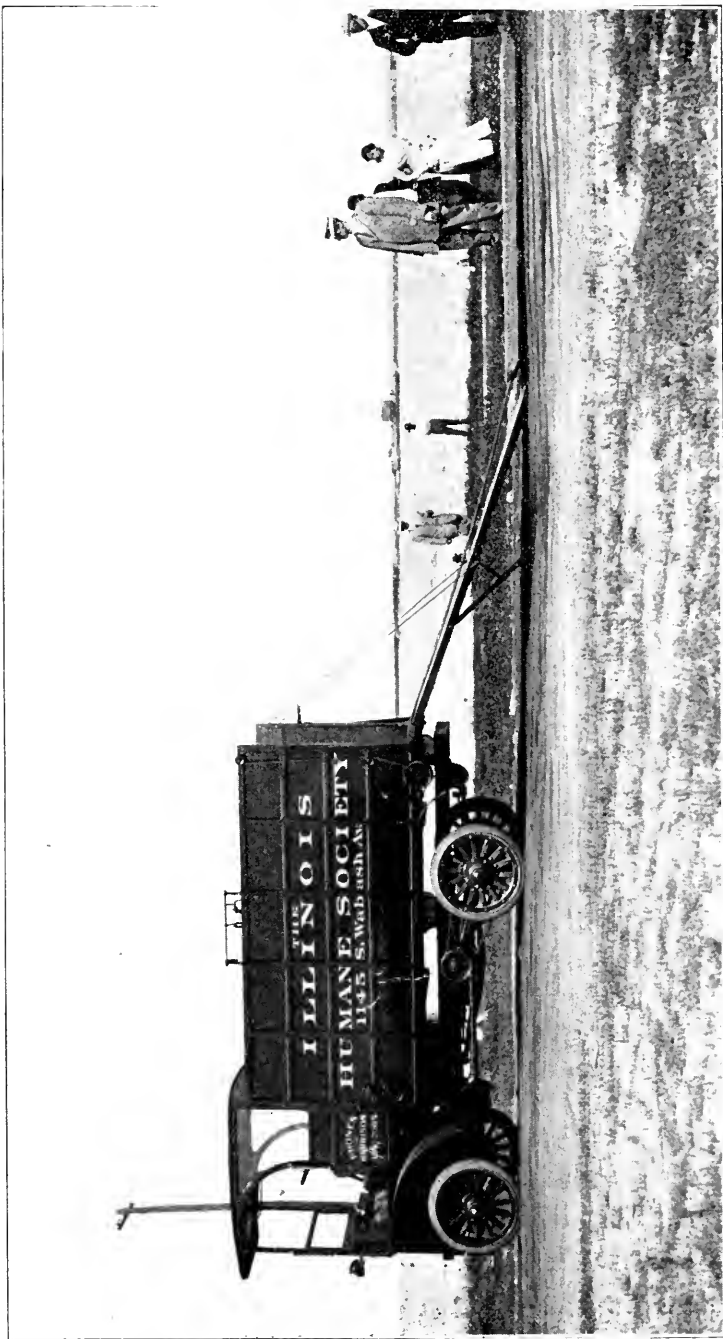
Judge: \$75.

Teamster (roaring): Make it \$500 if you want to!

Judge: \$100 and costs, and so case will stand on docket.

Exit irate teamster, emitting curses like a muffled shot gun. Thus ended the little police court drama in which the complainant and two mules experienced much satisfaction.

Record 66: Case 275.



This picture shows tail gate of motor ambulance down and platform run out on ground. The disabled animal is rolled over onto this platform, which is cushioned with mattress and pillow, and the platform is then hauled into the ambulance by a windlass. When the ambulance is to be unloaded, the platform is run out again and the animal is turned over, onto a bed of straw that has been made ready for it.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

GOOD HORSE SENSE

The season of hot weather is here, when conditions are hard for all creatures that toil. The horse, perhaps, more than any other laborer, is a victim to the hardships imposed by the torrid weather.

In order to make the conditions under which he works as favorable and comfortable as may be:

Provide him with a clean, well-ventilated stable.

See that he has a good fly-net for street wear and a sheet-blanket for protection from flies while standing in the barn.

When hauling heavy loads over city streets or on dusty roads, let him rest in the shade occasionally, and water him often. Do not, through fear of giving too much water, go to the opposite extreme and stint him to a cruel extent.

Drive him at a moderate, steady gait and avoid any spurts of speed.

Sponge him off with cold water when he comes back to the barn, removing all sweat and harness-marks. Give him a carrot or an apple, a friendly pat and a word of appreciation for his service.

TO SAVE A HORSE FROM HEAT PROSTRATION

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses which die from sunstroke are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but if delayed, even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.,

President, Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

AUGUST, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY PERSONNEL FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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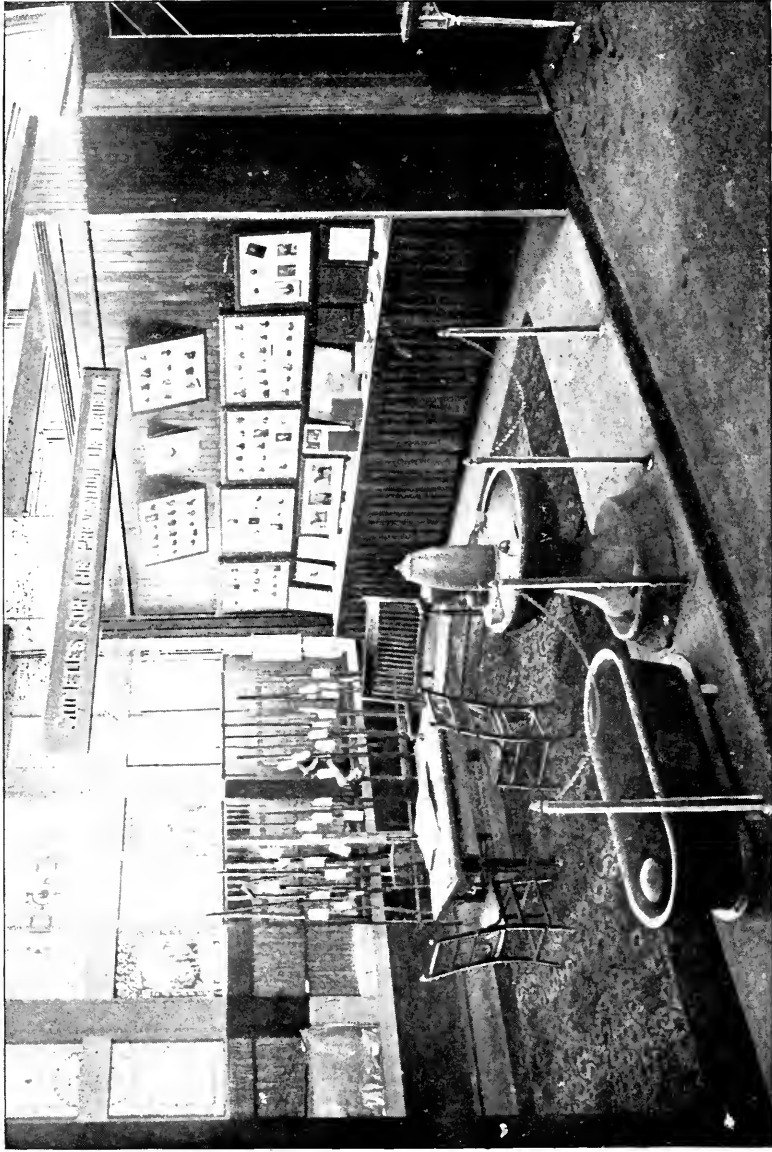
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HUMANE EXHIBIT MADE AT WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, TWENTY YEARS AGO

In connection with the American Humane Association, The Illinois Humane Society conducted a "humane exhibit" in the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair, in 1893. This attracted wide spread attention and won honorable mention, a diploma and medal, awarded by the Exhibition. Later, the Department of Moral and Social Reform of the World's Fair assigned three days—October 11, 12, and 13th—to the presentation of humane work and the prevention of cruelty. This Humane Congress was held in the Art Institute and was presided over by Hon. John G. Shortall. The sessions were well attended and were addressed by Hon. Charles J. Bonney, Prof. David Swing, Rev. Albert Leifingwell, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and many distinguished representatives of the cause from other lands. It was the first international conference of humane workers ever held.

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

AUGUST, 1913

No. 10

KINDNESS TO HORSES

By ALICE M. HAYES.

A great deal has been said and written about bad-tempered horses, but hardly enough anent the riders who make them sulky or irritable. Jorrocks' remark that "the less a man knows about an 'oss, the more he expects" is perfectly true; for such persons seem to regard horses as machines, and are ever ready to slash them with the whip across the head, or any other part on which they think they can inflict most pain, and then when animals resent such cruelty, they dub them bad-tempered brutes! There are people belonging to the show-off brigade, who punish horses without the slightest provocation, in order to attract general attention to their fine (?) horsemanship.

Another kind of horse-spoiler is the man who, having been angered by some person, vents his pent-up rage on his unfortunate mount.

A horse, like a dog, has a keen sense of justice; he never forgets unmerited punishment, but is in a constant state of nervous anxiety when ridden by a man who treats him unkindly. If the vast majority of so-called vicious horses could write the story of their lives, what terrible tales of suffering and injustice they would relate! A horse, unlike a dog, bears punishment in silence, and any brutal creature may with impunity torture a horse, but if he tried to hurt a dog in like degree, the yelping of the animal would alarm the entire neighborhood, and

be almost certain to call forth a strong remonstrance from some lover of animals whose sympathy had been excited by hearing such piteous cries. People who are unacquainted with the inner life of stables, have no idea of the brutality which many grooms and strappers inflict on the animals in their charge. When we find a horse which is difficult to bridle, owing to the objection he has to allowing his muzzle or ears to be approached by the hand of man, we may be almost certain that this vice has been caused by the application of a twitch, either on his upper lip, or on one of his ears, a method of restraint which should never be employed. By laying down the law on this point of horse control, I in no way pose as an authority, but rely on what my husband, who is a veterinary surgeon, thinks on this matter. He tells me that during the two trips which he made in 1901 to South Africa in veterinary charge of remounts, he examined the mouths of over seven hundred horses and found that more than ten per cent of them had been permanently injured, especially on the tongue, by the inhuman application of twitches. No one, veterinary surgeon or layman, is justified in using a twitch that will make the animal subsequently difficult to handle.

Of all horses, a good hunter which passes into the hands of an incompetent master, is most to be pitied. The

wretched condition of many hunters is truly pitiable. Their skins, instead of showing the glow of health, present a dried-up, kippered-herring appearance, and some of the poor things have the miserable half-starved look of Berlin cab horses, chiefly because they live as a rule in a constant state of thirst, owing to the objection their grooms have of allowing them a sufficiency of water to drink. Such parched animals will quickly tell their mistress this secret, by loudly neighing, if, when she goes near their boxes or stalls, she takes up and rattles a stable bucket. This thirst torture is abominable cruelty.

In this country, grooms, as a rule, are given a free hand in the feeding and management of horses, with frequently disastrous results, owing to the consequent system of commissions and tips from horse dealers, corn dealers, saddlers and shoeing smiths. In India and the Colonies, horse-owners usually take a practical interest in the welfare of their equine servants, which are therefore properly fed, and have a plentiful supply of fresh water to drink. Almost all hunting grooms keep horses in loose boxes tied up during the day, in order to prevent them lying down, soiling themselves and disarranging the bedding, which would, of course, entail trouble on the stable attendants. To such men, the good effect of liberty on legs and health is, of course, a negligible quantity. It is evident that the benefit of a loose box is nullified, if the animal in it is tied up. When we visit horses in their stable and find that they exhibit terror at our approach, we may conclude that their fear is due to bad management, because no horse which has been kindly treated, will show the slightest fear on being approached. A class of groom whom I would not care to keep, is the funky man who is continually yelling at his animals, and thus unfits

them to obey our words of command when we ride them. Every horse-owner, even from a purely humane point of view, should spare a few minutes at night before turning in, to see that the animals have got plenty of hay and are not parched with thirst. I would strongly plead for our dumb friends in this matter, because, on more than one occasion, I have found my horses shut up for the night without "bite or sup," and by the welcome they always gave me, I know they were most grateful to me for my nightly visits, not only in neighing on hearing me speak, but also in dutifully obeying my voice when I rode them. If a horse, like a dog, gets to know that his mistress is his kindest friend, he will do his best to please her, and will remain steady at her command even under very great provocation to "play up." Here again Jorrocks' advice to know your horse comes in, for our stable friendship with our animals establishes a bond of unity which they will always remember and appreciate. Horses are very sporting animals, and the love of competition is inherent in them all, from the hack to the steeplechaser. When it is a question of a gallop, an old nag will put his best foot foremost and try to outdistance his companion, even though his chances of so doing may be extremely small. In hunting and racing we see horses gamely struggling on, often under severe punishment. To my mind, half the pleasure of witnessing equine competitions of speed and staying power is lost by the brutality of jockeys who, possibly from rage and disappointment at losing a race, often unmercifully punish their animals with whip and spurs, even when the first three horses have passed the winning post.

One of the most fruitful causes of bad mouths is the practice which many servants adopt of jerking the reins, when a horse which they are holding

becomes restless, even when the inquietude consists merely in looking at passing objects. Men who adopt this barbarous method of control, never accompany the action of their hand with the voice, and, consequently, the unfortunate animal does not know why he is punished. He naturally connects any pressure of the mouth-piece on the bars of his mouth with the idea of pain, from which he tries to escape by throwing up his head. Hence, instead of going freely up to his bit, and thus putting himself in touch with his rider, he will fight against it and will be unpleasant, if not dangerous, to ride.

There have been many funny books written about horsemanship! In a very incompetent book on this subject, the author states: "In riding, if a horse does not nag himself properly, take short hold of the reins with your left hand, lean back in the saddle, with a light whip or stick give him three or four strokes right and left down his shoulders, at the same time holding the reins tight so that he does not go from under you; he will soon alter his pace. That requires practice, with nerve and judgment." I think that a person who would be guilty of such a display of "nerve and judgment" deserves similar punishment with the whip. It is in the hands of such men that horses earn the reputation of being bad-tempered. This writer also tells us "not to give water before feeding, as it weakens the saliva in a horse's mouth!" Whyte Melville owed his success in horse management to the adoption of kind and humane methods. All those who have broken and ridden young horses know how thoroughly sound is his advice:—"From the day you slip a halter over his ears he should be encouraged to look to you, like a child, for all his little wants and simple pleasures. He should come cantering up from the farthest corner in the paddock when he hears your voice, should ask to have his nose rubbed, his head stroked,

his neck patted, with those honest pleading looks which will make the confidence of a dumb creature; so touching; and before a roller has been put on his back, or snaffle in his mouth, he should be convinced that everything you do to him is right, and that it is impossible for you, his best friend, to cause him the least uneasiness or harm.

"I once owned a mare that would push her nose into my pockets in search of bread and sugar, would lick my face and hands like a dog, or suffer me to cling to any part of her limbs and body while she stood perfectly motionless. On one occasion, when I hung up in the stirrup after a fall, she never stirred on rising, till by a succession of laborious and ludicrous efforts I could swing myself back into the saddle, with my foot still fast, though hounds were running hard, and she loved hunting dearly in her heart. As a friend remarked at the time, 'The little mare seems very fond of you, or there might have been a bother!' Now this affection was but the result of petting, sugar, kind and encouraging words, particularly at her fences, and a rigid abstinence from abuse of the bridle and the spur."

Many animal lovers, especially those who have had no personal experience in studying the peculiarities of our dumb servants, consider that all horses behave well if kindly treated. This belief has a certain foundation in fact, in the case of amiable animals which appreciate good usage. There are, however, many horses, especially among the half-bred hackney class of riding animal, possessed of bitter obstinacy which no amount of kindness on our part can subdue. Some of these animals allow us to get on their backs and carry us quietly, so long as we permit them to proceed at their desired pace; but as soon as we attempt to assert ourselves in this matter, they display their sullen tempers in various ways, either by plunging, pulling, or

setting up other defences against our authority. If we insist on our orders being obeyed, they show fight, or more usually a sullen nagging resistance that continues the whole time we remain on their backs, and they carry out the same programme every time we ride them. With such nasty tempered brutes, breaking is of no avail, for they are quiet as long as we allow them to set the pace and carry us as they like. A breaker who is a good horseman and possessed of extreme tact and patience, which of course is necessary, may continue the fight longer than an ordinary rider cares to do, but he can produce no permanent result, for he is unable to give the animal a new heart. Therefore, when we consider the important question of manners in a horse, we should first learn all we can about the disposition and temper of the animal both in and out of the stable. Given a sound foundation to work upon, that is to say, a placid generous tempered horse, we may confidently set to work in polishing up his manners as may be required, but with the sullen brutes I have described, it is a useless task.

I think that this dogged obstinacy of temper is rarely met with among thoroughbred, or even well-bred horses, for I have found it to exist in its worst form only among half-breds, and especially among those which have hackney blood in their veins. As a rule, a bad-tempered thoroughbred does not sulk, he fights openly, says his say, like an irritated master or mistress, and, having relieved his mind, lets the matter drop, and does not nurture it up for future use, like the servants in the kitchen.

I would recommend any lady who is about to purchase a horse, to do her best to find out, not only if the animal

is quiet, but if his former owner was also amiable, and on no account to buy a horse which has been spoiled by a bad-tempered man, or woman.

I think that the native syces of India, like the Russian *ishvoshik* (cabman), treat their equine charges with far greater sympathy and kindness than our English grooms and cab-drivers do.

When passing through London on my return from a visit to Russia, we put up at an hotel in Oxford Street, where the night was rendered hideous to me by the brutal slashing of cab horses: for one hears nothing of that kind in Russia, and yet we English people pride ourselves on being a horse-loving nation! The speed of Orlov trotters is very great, but no whip is used in driving them: the coachmen drive with a rein in each hand, like the drivers of American trotters, and shout after the manner of firemen to clear the road, for these animals seem to require a good deal of holding. The Russian cabby uses a small whip like an ordinary dog-whip, which he tucks away somewhere under his seat, and when his horse is taking things too easy, it is only necessary for him to show it to him, for he is driven without blinkers, to cause him to at once hasten his pace. Very often the man is unprovided even with this toy thing, in which case he obtains a similar result by abusing the animal's relations! During the whole time that I was in Russia, I never once saw a cabby hurt his horse with the whip. Russia is the last country to which one would go to learn anything about the treatment of human beings, knowing what we do of her past and present history; but we certainly should emulate the Russian coachmen in their kindness to horses.

SLAUGHTERING IN CHICAGO PACKING HOUSES

By George A. H. Scott

Written for the National Humane Review and Re-Published by Request.

Humanitarians desire that all animals slaughtered for consumption as human food shall be speedily and painlessly deprived of life. And this for two reasons, viz., the prevention wherever possible of unnecessary suffering and pain; and second, the effect on the meat resulting from fright and the sufferings experienced at the time of slaughter. The first reason appeals most strongly to humanitarians and the second reason concerns the public health. Under no circumstances or conditions is killing pleasant to observe or contemplate. Even though a gentle lamb were killed ever so humanely, our sympathies would be aroused. This feeling of compassion although strong in the case of all animals is almost unbearable in the case of a gentle animal, and the visit of a sympathetic person to a packing house is fraught with anguish and a deep feeling of compassion.

In the Chicago packing houses the killing is accomplished scientifically and as speedily as practicable. Rapidity of action and scientific handling of the carcasses are characteristic of the system. If it is true that great fright produces toxic changes that injuriously affect the meat, the duration of fright is reduced to a minimum and the animals are scarcely aware of their fate before they are stunned or otherwise killed. It was not always so, but the methods are becoming more humane along with the general improvement in all departments of the industry. The sanitary measures employed in the processes now are remarkable, the meat inspection is thorough. The plants are practically in the hands of the government inspectors, the packers co-operating in every way with the government officials to

improve their plants and methods wherever the opportunities arise.

Government officials supervise the slaughtering of the carcass, with particular reference to the killing of the animal, to see that it is done in a humane manner, that the animal is dead and thoroughly bled before going to the scalding tubs.

Professor Wilhelm His, personal physician to the German Emperor and Dean of the Medical School of the University of Berlin, recently said: "To the foreigner, the packing industry is America's most significant industrial activity." In regard to meat inspection, it is said that more animal carcasses are condemned in America by the inspectors than in Germany, which nation is believed to have the most thorough system of animal inspection in the world. After an inspection trip through the packing houses, Professor His said: "With as much care as possible, we have studied the operations" * * * "and I, as one, feel that I can go back to my home and tell my people that the American packing houses are models of cleanliness, and the manufacture of their products is accomplished in the most sanitary way, and that the personal and government inspection is admirably thorough," etc.

As to the killing: Bullocks are hit on the head with a hammer by a skilled workman, and are rendered unconscious instantly. They are then swung up by the hind feet, and the blood vessels leading to the head and brain, and throughout the body, are severed at the entrance to the heart, allowing the animal to bleed instantly and thoroughly from all portions of the body at once, and making death instantaneous. After the carcass is thoroughly bled, it is taken in hand by the butcher, who begins to prepare it for dressing, removing the skin, internal organs, head and feet. When this portion of the process is com-

pleted, the carcass is washed thoroughly with warm water, after which it is dried with heated and dry towels. It has been noticed by some who have visited the slaughter houses that there is a muscular action of the carcass long after it is lying on the floor, even with the head and viscera removed from the carcass. This, however, is no indication of suffering or pain, but is only an automatic action of the local muscles.

In early days, the local butcher hit the steer with a hammer and kept on hitting until the animal went down, swung it to the limb of a tree near a creek for skinning, etc. Then after the country slaughter house made its appearance, the head of the steer was drawn down to the floor by a rope which was run through steel rings attached to the floor, the head was forcibly pulled down and the animal killed with a hammer.

Someone may call attention to the kosher process of slaughtering cattle, which consists of cutting the throat with a knife. This is done by throwing the animal on the floor and holding the head in position while the rabbi cuts the throat. If the throat is cut at a point where the largest veins and arteries are severed, it is claimed death is practically as instantaneous as in the other process.

Hogs are shackled by the hind leg, swung up and killed with a knife. The killer severs the arteries and penetrates the heart, producing death instantaneously it is claimed. The hogs squeal when shackled and might appear to be suspended for a longer time than necessary, but they are speedily killed, and on the average, twelve minutes elapse from the death of the hog until the carcass reaches the scalding tub.

This method is surely an improvement over the system said to be practiced in some places which consists of

sticking the hog in the throat by an unskilled "sticker" without reference to the particular spot necessary to produce immediate death, and then before the animal is even dead, dropping it into the scalding vat.

The killing of sheep is the most trying to view. They are shackled by the hind legs and stuck behind the ear in the jugular vein. Death is instantaneous, it is claimed. Under the old system sheep were thrown on a bench and their heads forced between two legs, standing perpendicularly, then their throats were cut, entailing much suffering to the animal.

The packing industry is practically a new industry. The packing house of to-day is no comparison with the packing house of thirty years ago, when we had the country slaughter house, nor is the packing house of to-day to be compared with the one ten years ago; even though during the short period of one generation it has grown to be one of the largest industries in the world, it still can be termed only in its infancy.

The multitude of articles manufactured from the by-products of the animal, and the many various ways in which they can be used, are multiplying year by year. The practical packing house man of ten years ago would hardly recognize the packing house of to-day unless he was keeping in daily touch with the many changes that are constantly taking place, and so it will be with the packing house of the future. Long before the Government will be able to adopt any better regulations pertaining to the slaughtering of animals, it will be found that they will be adopted and in use in the modern up-to-date packing house.

I am not able in this short article to elaborate on the features of the modern packing house with regard to the welfare and comfort of employees, but

the large packing plants provide trained nurses, doctors and hospitals for emergency cases, protect the health of their employes, and make their working conditions as pleasant as possible, all of which benefits the employer as well as the employee. Coffee houses are here and there, enabling workmen and workwomen to get good, wholesome food and drink without leaving the plants, and at a very trifling cost. A nickel will provide a banquet in these places.

Another observation worth mentioning is the fact that the big, brainy men who operate these huge packing plants are among the most charitable and benevolent citizens of Chicago. They are found behind all movements for the city's progress and welfare.

AN ODD SPECTACLE

Frogs, big and little, treble and bass, goggle-eyed old bullfrogs and slender, striped little aerobats who were tadpoles last spring, invaded Klamath, lately, by thousands, hopping solemnly and earnestly thru the streets on their way from Lake Ewauna to upper Klamath Lake. From time immemorial the frogs have made this annual migration, at this same season, from the lower to the upper lake.

They might follow the waterway connecting the two if they chose, but nobody knows when they discovered an overland crosscut, three miles long, and ever since they have stuck to it.

The fields vanished and the city came. It made no difference to the frogs. They continue to hop stolidly each year over cobbles and asphalt, thru dust and across macadam, regardless of men and horses or later automobiles, bent only on their solemn purpose.

What impulse or signal determines the migration is unknown. Apparently the army has no leader and it does no foraging on the march. Tomorrow not a frog will be in sight, but there will rise at night a great chorus of shrill and rumbling basses from the marshes of the upper lake.

ELEPHANT'S LOVE DUELS

When two male elephants compete for the companionship of a female, says the Duke of Montpensier, in *Wide World Magazine*, they do not forget their dignity so far as to fight for the lady. They simply face each other squarely. Then one of them pulls down a branch from a tree with his trunk and lays it at his feet. The other takes a larger branch, or pulls up a big shrub by the roots, and also lays it at his feet. No. 1 then tackles a still bigger branch, and this strange competition goes on, turn and turn about, until at last the contestants try to pull down trees wholesale, and the one who fails to uproot his tree in turn is abandoned by the lady elephant, who has been an interested spectator of the strange duel. She departs with the possessor of the largest tree, and the vanquished elephant retires shamefaced. This trial-of-strength species of courtship is very remarkable when contrasted with the ordeal of battle of most other animals, and shows the highly developed intelligence of these enormous creatures.

TURTLE, AGE 800, IN PARK ZOO

New York, July 31.—The "old man of the Pacific," a turtle whose age is said to be 800 years, has just changed its residence from the California coast to the Central Park menagerie. The turtle weighs 464 pounds and is 6 feet 8 inches long from tip of nose to tip of tail. His age was figured out from the sixteen squares marked on the top of his shell, each square representing fifty years. Two policemen and two menagerie keepers enjoyed a ride on the turtle's back when it arrived yesterday. A policeman poked the turtle with his club and he bit the club in two.

MME. BERNHARDT'S DOGS

An instance of Mme. Bernhardt's affection for dogs that is not generally known may be given. It is almost impossible to bring a dog into England, but there is no difficulty in taking one out. The consequence is that to Mme. Bernhardt every new visit to England means a new dog. She cannot be without her dog, so she always buys one in London and takes it back with her, adding each year another English dog to join the exiled horde in Paris.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Price, per Annum - - One Dollar
Single Copies Ten Cents

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

AUGUST, 1913

WAUKEGAN HAS HUMANE OFFICER

It certainly is a good thing to have the courage of one's convictions and to have the initiative to start a good movement, even though there are few to support such an effort. The pioneers in any line of work are made of stern, sincere stuff, and have a moral brawn and muscle that is good to see.

In Waukegan, Ills., there is a small group of men and women who have exhibited this kind of courage to an admirable degree. Waukegan, like every other place, has its quota of cruelty to children and animals,—a form of abuse born of ignorance and ill-temper, and generally practiced by people of vicious disposition or dissipated habits,—from which no community is immune.

Years ago, a humane society was organized in Waukegan, and its president, Dr. Roberts, a well-known dentist of that city, exercised a wholesome restraint in cases of cruelty that came to his notice, and gave as much personal attention to humane work as the demands of his profession would permit. Although Dr. Roberts continued to serve the cause, the Society gradually grew less and less active until it became defunct.

In the meantime, the need for such an organization was increasing in the

same ratio as the population of the city, and officers from the Illinois Humane Society were not infrequently called to Waukegan to prosecute cases of cruelty. As this system of doing business at long distance was unnecessarily difficult and expensive, it was suggested that a special agent to the Society be appointed,—a man residing in Waukegan who could give prompt and practical assistance in cases reported in that locality, with the privilege of calling upon the Illinois Society for any additional help desired. In accordance with this suggestion, a man selected and recommended by leading officials and citizens of Waukegan was appointed to fill this post, but the arrangement was shortlived, as it soon ended in the resignation of the appointee.

On April 20th, 1913, a committee appointed by the Waukegan Woman's Club to establish an organization for the discharge of humane work in Waukegan held a meeting to reorganize the Waukegan Humane Society. Mr. Scott, secretary and counsel for the Illinois Humane Society, acted as chairman of this meeting, and gave useful and specific directions for forming, sustaining and managing a successful society. After the election of directors, this meeting was adjourned.

Another meeting was called a few weeks later for the further election of officers, but this,—although extensively advertised as a mass meeting by the Waukegan newspapers,—failed to elicit enough interest from the public in general to give evidence that the new Society would receive much, if any, outside support.

Finding it impossible at the present time to interest enough people to warrant the committee in trying to form a society, it has employed Mr. Clarence E. Hicks as Humane Officer to take charge of all cases of cruelty reported and discovered in Waukegan, North Chicago and vicinity. Mr.

Hicks is to receive a salary for his services and to devote the necessary time to attend to the prosecution of this work.

The following public-spirited people form the committee:

Mrs. B. D. Ames
 Mrs. J. G. Arthur
 Mrs. M. Herschleder
 Mrs. C. D. Wachter
 C. W. Bush
 Mrs. J. W. Barwell
 Mrs. C. A. Blodgett
 Mrs. F. L. Gourley
 Miss Ida Himmelreich
 Miss Florence Innes
 Mrs. Melvin Kent
 Miss Mary Lyon
 Mrs. H. C. Patterson
 Mrs. T. E. Morris
 Edward Conrad
 Dr. M. J. Kalowsky
 L. F. Sawvel
 W. J. Smith

This valiant committee which has established the agency in the interest of humane treatment of people and animals is a credit to Waukegan, and will in time be appreciated for the foundational work it has done in establishing a protective bureau, the character and practical value of which needs only to be better understood to command the respect and support of the community.

A struggle and a long, hard pull at the beginning has been the history of every humane society in existence. The fact that there are several hundred flourishing ones in splendid activity at the present day should offer comfort and encouragement to the men and women of Waukegan who have made up in energy what they have lacked in numbers.

REQUEST TO THE SOCIETY

It is a pleasant experience to learn that the work of this Society is noted and approved by unknown friends. A recent proof of substantial friendship and interest is the handsome bequest of \$5000.00 which Miss Martha S. Hill, who died August 4th, left in her will to the Illinois Humane Society. The income from this sum is to be used in furthering the work.

No more beautiful and practical memorial could be devised than the establishment of such a fund whereby one may continue to be a living factor for good in the world's work.

Miss Hill was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hill, who in the early 40s came to Chicago from Staffordshire, England. After her father's death, Miss Hill's mother married Alexander Fullerton. It is interesting in this connection to know that it was through the bequest of funds made by her half-brother, Charles W. Fullerton, that the beautiful Fullerton Hall in the Art Institute was built.

MISS CALLA HARCOURT WRITES INSTRUCTIVE LETTER TO CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD

CHESTNUT, Ill., July 14.—To the Editor—Will you permit a few suggestions in regard to the treatment of domestic animals during the warm season?

As to whether the "poke-bonnet" horse hats are "worse than nothing" or not, they should at least be taken off at sundown. The two-story, wire-framed canopies are far better. If a wet sponge is fastened on the horse's head, keep it wet or it is worse than useless. Don't cut off your horse's mane or forelock; he needs them as a protection, as he does his tail, or nature would not have grown them. If he has been mutilated for life by "docking" keep off insects either with fly netting or by rubbing on lightly a mixture of one ounce of pennyroyal in one pint of olive oil.

Brighten him up frequently with a drink, but give only a little at a time. Above all, dispense with that instrument of torture, the high checkrein. At night let fresh air circulate freely through the stable, and tack mosquito netting over its windows, as you would over your own. In case of sunstroke, place an ice-pack on the head and along the spine; put water on the body occasionally and give this mixture: Aromatic spirits of ammonia, two ounces; water, one pint.

Let dogs have plenty of water, but don't let them run after your carriage, bicycle or car. Because a dog acts strangely on the street is no evidence that he is "mad," for "rabies" is extremely rare. He is suffering from heat, sickness or some form of abuse. Put water on him and get him into a quiet, shady place. Remember that "mad" dogs never froth at the mouth.

Don't tie up your dog; his nature demands freedom and a reasonable amount of exercise. Give the long-haired dogs a little comfort by clipping their heavy coats.

Refuse to add one more to the number of abandoned cats left to a wretched existence in back alleys, while their heartless owners enjoy themselves at summer resorts, an act of cruelty forbidden by law in some states. If you cannot take your cat with you get some home or refuge for it, or mercifully destroy it, or have the Humane Society or Anti-Cruelty Society do so.

If you have a little bird prisoner in a cage, see that it has plenty of fresh water and fresh air and not too much sun. The parrot enjoys a piece of soft wood, such as a spool, that he can carve to kill the weary time.

Keep an earthen jar sunk in the ground in a shady place near your door, full of fresh water (change once every day at least), for small wandering animals, including the bird. This is a common custom in some countries.

Every public fountain should have a basin for the small animals.

C. L. HARCOURT.

THE HORSE IN WAR

It has been suggested that the Red Cross service be supplemented in some way to provide for mitigating or ending by the "merciful stroke" the sufferings of animals used in warfare when they are wounded or fall beneath the lash and the load of the forced march. It is a good suggestion. We know all about the tortures of men wounded on the field to whom ready relief is not possible, but the sufferings of the horses, perhaps naturally, do not appeal to us so strongly, altho the pains they endure probably are as poignant as those of man.

In the London *Daily News* William Archer has an article on the general subject of cruelty to animals, and in it he quotes from a correspondent writing from South Africa on the lot of the horse in the Boer war:

Between battles a dozen deadly forms of disease seize them, and they have to be flung aside to die in the dust. And in battle their legs are snapped off, their bodies torn and their heads shattered—and there is nothing to do but to leave them to the vultures. There is no time in battle to shoot them.

A fine thing this for humane people to think on. Have we a belief that the horse delights in war and rejoices in the pain of his wounds? If so, we probably gained it from Job, who wrote of the horse: "He goeth out to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. * * * and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunders of the captains and the shoutings."

There are few persons who know the Bible at all who cannot quote this passage. Perhaps it is responsible for the easy thought that the horse likes

the battle and jests, if he can, at its wounds. Nevertheless, he suffers just as men suffer, and something should be done for him when the hard need comes. It ought not to be beneath the dignity of the Red Cross people to give this matter consideration.

—Chicago Post.

A BILL

For an Act for the purpose of regulating the housing and stabling of horses, mules and other beasts of burden in places, where more than ten of such animals are housed and kept in cities of 100,000 or more.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to keep or maintain a building for the purpose of housing or stabling ten or more horses, mules or other beasts of burden, where the floors of the stalls, apartments or quarters used for said animals, is more than 2 feet above or 2 feet below the grade of the sidewalk at the entrance into said building.

SEC. 2. FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOUSING AND KEEPING HORSES, MULES AND OTHER BEASTS OF BURDEN IN A HUMANE MANNER.] It shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to maintain or keep any building where ten or more horses, mules or other beasts of burden are housed or kept unless there are exits at least six feet wide and 8 feet high at each 100 feet or fraction thereof in the building kept for said purpose.

Any person, persons or corporation found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for each offense.

At a meeting of the Team Owners' Association of Chicago, recently held at the Planters' Hotel for the purpose of discussing the above bill, objection was made by the team owners and other practical horsemen for the following reasons: That it would necessitate the reconstruction or rebuilding of most of the stables in present use at an enormous expenditure of money and would put some owners out of business; and that as a humane meas-

ure it was not an improvement because the provision it made for the better protection against fire by requiring that horses be stabled on the ground floor would mean a sacrifice of the better air and light obtained by the present custom of stabling horses higher up—a most important point to be considered, especially in the congested district of the city.

They recommended that a law to be both practical and humane would provide adequate fire escapes and sufficient runways in all directions to make exit easy and free from congestion.

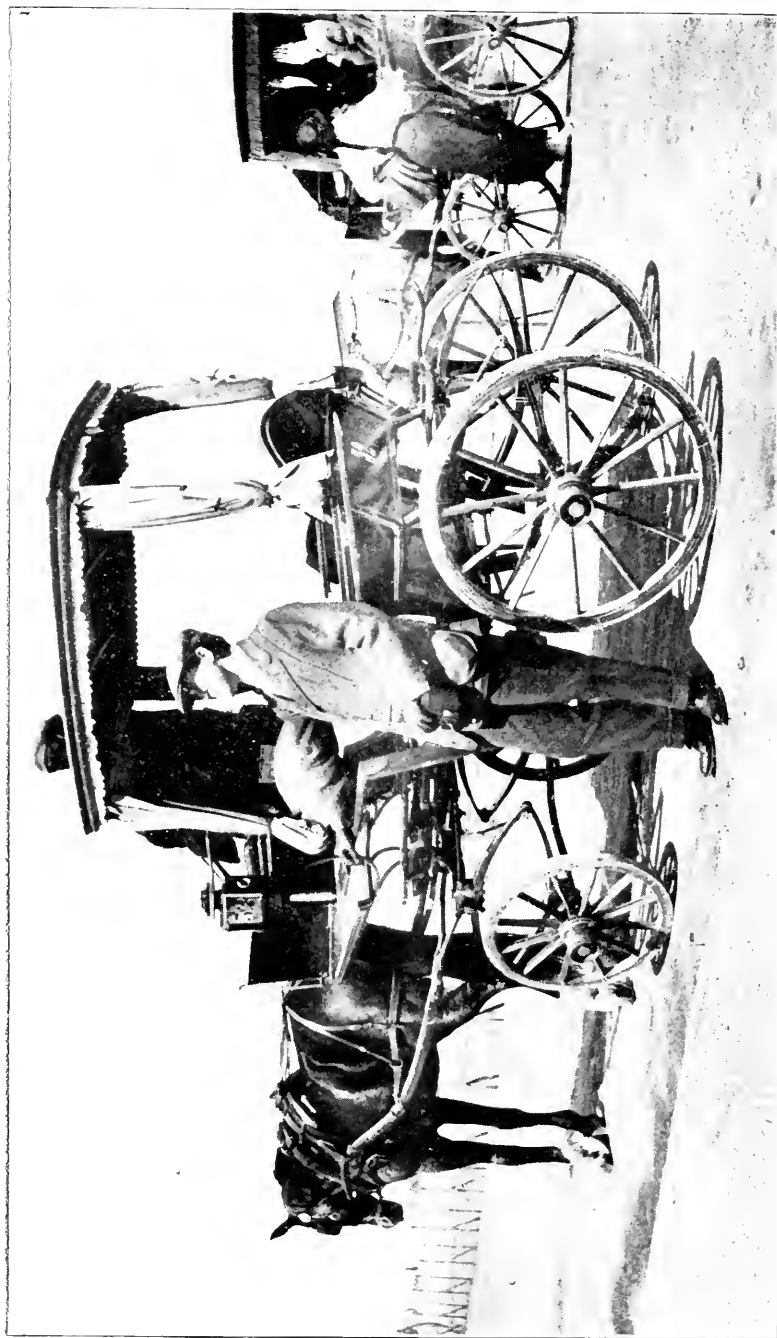
The team owners expressed the desire to adopt every possible protection in case of fire, but made a strong point of the fact that more horses suffer from illy-ventilated and unsanitary stables than from infrequent fires.

FARM ALL IN WHITE

What is known as a "white farm" is located near Puyallup, Wash., the owner of the place being Eugene Jacquemin, a lover of nature and live stock. For years he has been gathering together white animals and fowls, which are all housed in spotless shelters and permitted to roam within the bounds of white fences.

White horses do all the farm work. White ponies play with the children. White cows furnish butter and milk. There are white hogs, sheep and goats. The pigeons, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls are imported from Africa.

A novelty is a pair of peacocks, pure white. About the yard three white Spitz dogs play and white Persian cats lounge on the porches. In the orchard the farmer has an albino elk, three white deer, a mountain sheep and a polar bear cub. There are in aviaries a pure white magpie, white blackbirds, pheasants, wild swan, cranes and storks.



TYPICAL CART IN GIBRALTAR

This "one-hoss shay," is the kind of cab in common use in Gibraltar, and is interesting because of its resemblance to an antique four-poster. The passenger about to embark is George Hamlin, the celebrated operatic tenor.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

CHILD'S PLEA SAVES DOG

Mildred Sanford, a little girl living in Chicago, was in great distress about her much loved dog the other day. After spending a sleepless night and shedding many tears over the fear of losing her pet, because she had no money with which to buy a license for him, she had the inspiration to write the following letter to Mayor Carter Harrison:

Dear Mayor Harrison: I have a dog which I just love, but my Mamma cannot get a license, as my Papa has not worked and my Mamma is the only one working, and Dear Mayor will you kindly help me to keep my dog from getting shot she has two little babies and they are so cute please do not let her get shot by the policeman and the policeman was here and said that I had to get a license or either go to court and I do not know what to do to get a license so thought maybe you could help me and as soon as the letter reaches you I hope you can let me know some way because I will be worried. There are five more children besides me. I hope I can save my dog from being shot.

The Mayor lost no time in proving himself the "friend in need." He procured the dog's release from the city dog-pound and had him returned to his small mistress, thereby making the little girl unspeakably happy—to say nothing of the little dog.

FAIRY STORY HEROES IN STONE

The dedication of a "Fairyland Fountain" in a public park of Berlin was one of the municipality's contributions toward celebrating the quarter centennial of the emperor's reign, a Berlin correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star writes.

Berlin children are now reveling in a wonderful playground, where they may see the heroes of their story books. The figures are placed in groups around two basins, the larger

of which covers nearly half an acre. Red Riding Hood is there and so is the wolf. Here also is Jack-in-Luck and his pig; Puss-in-Boots, Cinderella and her slipper; Sleeping Beauty and all the rest of the old time favorites. The whole conception is a happy one, the poetry of child life is fittingly embodied in lasting stone amid beautiful surroundings, and it is agreed on all sides that much credit for final success of this beautiful idea is due Emperor William for his rejection of the first designs, which were too elaborate and symbolical.

ANIMALS IN ZOO HAVE NAILS MANICURED

It is not at all an unpleasant sensation to walk into a manicure shop, sit down opposite a pretty maid, and let her dally with your fingertips for a half hour or so. But to have a rope lasso thrown about your stomach, be dragged thirty feet across a cage, and then have about two inches of each finger nail clipped off by a pair of wire nippers—well, that's not exactly an enjoyable toilette.

However, that is what happened to two tigers and three lions at Lincoln park yesterday. The scene was the new animal house at the park, and Keeper Cy De Vry and seven assistants were in the rôle of manicurists.

The manicuring started shortly after noon, Rajah, the big Bengal tiger, having been selected as the first subject. A stage was placed against the outer part of the cage, and on this Keeper De Vry took his place. In his hands he held a long pole with a rope loop at the end of it.

After all was in readiness Rajah was driven from the outer to the inner cage and the door was closed after him.

Getting into adjoining cages, two of the assistants, John Scullion and John Hegenmiller, shoved a couple of rubber covered poles in Rajah's face. Whereupon Rajah murmured in a voice that could be heard for blocks and proceeded to sharpen his teeth on the poles.

But while Rajah was engaged in this, Keeper De Vry pushed the pole with the rope loop on it into the cage. After fifteen minutes of strenuous exertion, he finally managed to get the loop over Rajah's head and shoulders. It then took the combined efforts of the seven assistants to drag the tiger to the edge of the cage.

Here Rajah was again permitted to vent his regal disgust on fresh poles, while Keeper De Vry trimmed the tiger's claws with the wire nippers. It was a job which required the utmost caution, for Rajah attempted to do some manicuring himself, Keeper De Vry's hands being his object.

The nail trimming was done without mishap, however, and the manicure party proceeded to the next cage, occupied by Kitty, Rajah's better half. She far from conducted herself like a lady of caste, while her husband stood by and roared encouragement to her in her efforts to make a banquet of the manicurists. In this she failed to succeed.

The party next tackled the lions, King being the first victim. He was disposed of in about half an hour. Then followed Emma Eames, once the sweetest singer in all India liondom. She was a creature of artistic temperament, and it required about an hour to get her.

The real trouble came when Cæsar was reached. Everyone present looked like a Brutus to him, but he didn't need a Mark Antony to get people to lend their ears. They held their fingers over 'em most of the time. And, before the Roman emperor's

toilet was completed, there was a deep gash on Keeper De Vry's right hand.

The cut from Cæsar's claw was more than an inch long, and when Keeper De Vry had jerked his hand from the cage several persons gasped in fright and started for the doors. This started a general exodus along the outskirts of the crowd, more than 200 men, women, and children running outside. A panic was prevented only by the coolness of several police officers.

"I wouldn't do it again today for a thousand dollars," said Keeper De Vry, after it was all over and his hand had been properly bandaged. "Whew!"

"It's a necessary proceeding, though. You see, there is no way that a lion or tiger in captivity can keep its claws worn down, as happens when they roam in the jungle. So we have to clip them every once in a while. But it's a mighty tough job."

The other assistants taking part in the claw clipping were Albert Schultz, Daniel Daley, J. Colseth, and A. Peterson.—Chicago Tribune.

TERRIOR DODGES RAILS

A wire-haired terrier aged 8 years was left behind by its master, who got into a train at Edgeware road station, in England. The homing instinct immediately asserted itself, but the dog was on a platform which gives no exit except by stair or lift.

After running along the platform as if about to follow the train, it turned back and leaped down on the permanent way.

The railway officials and other persons in the station at the time shouted to it, expecting to see it swiftly electrocuted. The dog took no notice, but crossed the lines, jumping carefully over the live rails.

It was cheered when it reached the safety of the opposite platform. Taking the sloping road which gives an exit from that side of the station, it found its way home straight.

The narrator says the only satisfactory explanation of the safe crossing is that of an instinctive foresight of the deadly current.



FRIEDA HEMPEL, THE OPERA SINGER AND HER PETS

In speaking of her first impressions of America, Frieda Hempel, the distinguished opera singer of Berlin, said: "The American audience is of a quite special brand. The popular German conception of the natural disposition of an American is absolutely false. We are ever inclined to speak of Americans as stiff and cold-hearted. Far from the mark! Quite the contrary is the truth, for I cannot think of a more warm-hearted people. This is particularly evident in the manner in which they treat and care for animals."

It should be remarked in passing that, being herself a great lover of dogs, perhaps nothing could more clearly reveal our unsuspected virtues to the eyes of Miss Hempel than just this attitude toward animals.

THE GNAT AND THE GNU

"How absurd," said the gnat to the gnu, "To spell your queer name as you do!"

"For the matter of that,"

Said the gnu to the gnat,

"That's just how I feel about you."

—Oliver Herford, in *Century*.

PET DOG LEADS FIRE CHIEF THROUGH FLAMES TO MASTER

David Lewis, owner of the Monarch Furniture Company plant at Indiana Harbor, owes his life to his small daughter Dorothy's pet shepherd dog, Joe Tinker. He acknowledged the debt after firemen had rescued him from the basement of the blazing factory. Joe had led them to the place in the gasoline store room where he lay unconscious.

The cause of the fire was a gas leak, for which Mr. Lewis was hunting in the basement with a lighted match. The subsequent explosion knocked him unconscious, blew out that portion of the building exactly opposite the entrance to a 5-cent picture show, causing a small panic.

When Fire Chief Jim Doherty arrived at the factory he noticed a small dog, which stood at the basement entrance and yelped for his attention. When he started down the basement steps, out of which smoke was pouring, Joe ran ahead and led the way to his master.

"Wouldn't take a million dollars for that dog," said Mr. Lewis when he was revived, taking his pet in his arms. Joe wagged his appreciation of the compliment.

HORSE AVOIDS HEAT

A thoughtless driver left a horse standing untied in the blistering sun at a downtown corner. A crowd quickly gathered and all agreed that such treatment was "inhuman." Dobbin evidently decided that sympathy was about all he might expect, so he boldly assumed the initiative and, dragging the buggy, mounted the curbing, walked over where an awning shaded a store window, and waited for his master's return. He was not disturbed while he enjoyed his siesta.

"It is a miserable thing to live in suspense; it is the life of a spider."—Dean Swift.

CASES IN AND OUT OF COURT

A man was reported to the Society because he drank habitually, abused his children and failed to provide for them and his wife.

Humane Officer Nolan investigated the complaint and found that Probation Officer Harrington had already sworn to a complaint against this man before the Court of Domestic Relations.

It was learned that the man did drink to excess; that the wife went out to work by the day to earn the living; and that the children (two little girls) were often left alone in the house for hours at a time and were sometimes cruelly whipped by their father.

The case was heard by Judge Uhlir who ordered the man to pay his wife \$15.00 per week. Failing to do this, he was to be sent to the Bridewell.

Record 66; Case 580.

A woman complained to the Society about her husband, charging him with drunkenness, cruelty and non-support. Humane Officer Brayne saw the wife who told him that she had had trouble with her husband for sometime; that she had taken him before Judge Himes several years before on a charge of non-support and that an order for \$5.00 weekly payments had been entered but that he had never paid the money, and she had worked for twelve months past to support herself and two-year-old child.

Relative to the cruelty charge, the officer learned that the man had kicked his wife in the spine when she was expecting her first child, injuring her so severely as to necessitate an immediate operation. At the time the woman took action against her husband they were living together, although he took his meals with his mother and left his wife to beg among

her neighbors for food for herself and child. He has given her only 75 cents in two months' time. On June 30th, when intoxicated, he struck her a violent blow in the breast, which caused a severe bruise, according to an examination made at Rush Dispensary. It was this that decided the woman to take her child and go to the Humane Society for help.

Mrs. Maher, Juvenile Court officer, testified that the wife in question had been under her care as a dependent child (the parents being dead) for several years, and that she had always been a good and reliable girl.

Humane Officer Brayne had the man put under arrest, charged with contributing to the dependency of his child. Judge Uhlir heard the evidence. Respondent was found guilty and ordered to pay \$6.00 a week to the Clerk of the Court for support of the child, and was placed under adult probation for twelve months. Record 66; Case 409.

Neighbors, hearing the frantic shrieks of a nine year old boy, notified Captain J. Storen of the Maxwell Street Police Station. The officer found the boy chained and padlocked to a kitchen stove, and placed the father under arrest charging him with cruelty to children. It was learned later that the boy's father had resorted to this novel form of punishment in an effort to break the boy of stealing and running away. As the mother had a young baby and all the work she could do, the father used this means of keeping the boy at home and out of trouble.

When the facts were understood, as presented by Miss Eva Loeb of the Bureau of Personal Service, before Judge Fisher, the father was released. The boy was uninjured. Police offi-

cers Egan and Pardner and Humane Officer Dean assisted in the investigation.

Record 66; Case 578.

An anonymous complaint was made to the Society that a horse had been left to starve to death in a barn on Wellington Street. Officer McDonough found the horse, a sorrel which was very old and thin. There was every evidence, however, that the animal was receiving the best of care, as it had a clean, well-bedded stall and plenty of hay and soft feed.

The owner, a woman, was then found, who told the officer the horse was a great pet, having been given her thirty years ago as a wedding present from her husband. She was surprised and shocked to find that any one could have reported her for neglect of this horse, as she had always given it the best of care and expected to do so as long as it lived.

Record 96; Case 560.

The Maxwell Street Police asked that an officer of the Society be sent to destroy a horse by order of Judge Williams.

Officer Dean responded to the call. The owner of the horse had been arrested and taken before Judge Williams, who ordered the animal humanely destroyed. Despite this fact, the owner sold the condemned horse to a "horse-killer" for \$2, and was just making the exchange when Officer Dean arrived. He advised the owner to give back the money at once, and then shot the horse.

Record 96; Case 351.

Report was made of a team in bad condition. Sergeant McIntosh, at the request of some women, ordered the team driven to the Chicago Avenue Police Station, and then called an officer of the Humane Society.

Officer McDonough examined the

team. One horse was suffering from bad sores on the hips and under the collar and was almost prostrated by the heat. The driver was put under arrest; the horses were sent to the barn and the owner located.

Judge Goodnow heard the case and fined the driver \$10 and costs,—\$16.50 in all,—which the owner paid.

Record 96; Case 389.

A woman appealed to the Society for help in collecting money which her husband had been ordered by the Court to pay her for the support of their children. In addition to non-support, she charged him with habitual drunkenness.

Humane Officer Dean advised her to go with him to the Court of Domestic Relations. This she did, and the husband was called into Court. He was found guilty of the charges made against him and sentenced to six months in the House of Correction.

Record 66; Case 318.

The 15th Precinct Police notified the Society about a horse that seemed in shockingly bad condition, that they were holding for examination.

Humane Officer Miller went at once to see the horse. He found a flea-bitten gray mare, 25 years old, blind in one eye, sore and swollen in the hind legs, and very thin in flesh. The animal was wearing no shoes and was covered with flies.

The horse had evidently been abandoned as no owner could be located. Officer Miller humanely destroyed the poor creature.

Record 97; Case 299.

While examining crates of chickens at a big poultry market in the Ghetto district in response to a complaint that the chickens were overcrowded and suffering from the heat, Humane Officer Brayne discovered an eighteen-months old baby girl shut in one of

the coops with five hens. The child was in an evident state of terror and was doing her best to ward off the excited hens that were pecking at her face and hands.

The officer removed her at once and held her in his arms for over half an hour until a woman appeared who claimed that she was the mother of the child. When questioned by the officer, the woman tried to excuse herself by explaining that she had to go to the markets and could not be bothered with the child; that she had expected to return much sooner but had been tempted to stay looking for bargains.

As the child was none the worse for the experience, save for the fright the officer allowed the woman to go, after severely reprimanding her and warning her that a repetition of the offense would take her into court.

Record 66; Case 474.

SHELBYVILLE CASE.

A case of flagrant cruelty was recently taken before Police Magistrate Lafe Tallman, of Shelbyville, Illinois. Two brothers, living near that city, hired a horse from a liveryman at Pana, Illinois, for a two-mile drive, according to the agreement made with the liveryman. Instead, the men drove 16 miles to Shelbyville and added the weight of two extra passengers to the load.

When the horse reached that city, its exhausted condition attracted the attention of the police, who recognized the animal and telephoned at once to the owner. He asked that the men be arrested, which was done.

When arraigned the following morning before Magistrate Tallman, both men were fined \$5.00 each, charged with overdriving the horse.

BOONE COUNTY CASE.

The Humane Society, through its President, Jesse F. Hannah, brought the matter of having the three children of Eugene Ballard declared dependents before Judge DeWolf of the County Court. State's Attorney O'Donnell took charge of the people's interests and Attorney Wm. Biester appeared for Mr. Ballard. Mr. Ballard's mother and aunt of Chicago had been interested in the children's behalf by Mr. Biester.

Judge DeWolf was thus enabled to settle the matter easily and with satisfaction to both sides. The two older boys are to be left in custody of their grandmother and aunt of Chicago, and the baby remains with the mother, who goes to her parent's home in Rockford.

Should it develop that this arrangement doesn't work out to the good interest of the children, the whole matter is in the hands of the judge, who can make a new arrangement. So far as the Humane Society is concerned, we greatly appreciate the co-operation given us in this work by Judge DeWolf, the attorneys, supervisors and other county officials. Boone County should be up in the front rank in the good interest taken in the welfare of its dependent children, and such work and such spirit as was shown in this case helps to put it there.

JESSE F. HANNAH,
President Humane Society.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

GOOD HORSE SENSE

The season of hot weather is here, when conditions are hard for all creatures that toil. The horse, perhaps, more than any other laborer, is a victim to the hardships imposed by the torrid weather.

In order to make the conditions under which he works as favorable and comfortable as may be:

Provide him with a clean, well-ventilated stable.

See that he has a good fly-net for street wear and a sheet-blanket for protection from flies while standing in the barn.

When hauling heavy loads over city streets or on dusty roads, let him rest in the shade occasionally, and water him often. Do not, through fear of giving too much water, go to the opposite extreme and stint him to a cruel extent.

Drive him at a moderate, steady gait and avoid any spurts of speed.

Sponge him off with cold water when he comes back to the barn, removing all sweat and harness-marks. Give him a carrot or an apple, a friendly pat and a word of appreciation for his service.

TO SAVE A HORSE FROM HEAT PROSTRATION

The first symptom of heat prostration is panting. This is usually accompanied by profuse sweating, dilation of the nostrils, hanging of the head, drooping ears, slowing up, loss of animation, bloodshot eyes. If the horse is pushed along, he ceases to perspire, staggers, goes down and soon becomes insensible. Death follows in an hour or two.

PREVENTION: Don't overfeed. It is generally believed that horses which die from sunstroke are suffering from indigestion. Certain it is that there are many cases of colic from indigestion in very hot weather, and the probabilities are that the stomach is out of order in a case of prostration. To keep this organ in good order, the best of hay and oats should be used, and a double handful of dry bran should be mixed with each feed of oats. It is a good plan to feed a little less in hot weather than the horse has been accustomed to.

Don't overwork. It is the overworked horse that usually gets sunstruck. He is not able to do as much in hot as in cold or mild weather; consequently, horses should not be loaded as heavily nor driven as fast, nor as far, as in cool weather.

Don't neglect to water often. Horses should be watered on a hot day every hour or so. When a horse begins to pant and shows signs of weariness, he should be allowed to stop in the shade and rest for half an hour. The owners of horses should give this order to their drivers, as it will be the means of saving their animals and, consequently, their money.

It is really a duty to interfere in all cases of overwork, overdriving, excessive fatigue and heat prostration; and to advise the owner or driver of horses to call in their veterinarian in such cases. Delays are dangerous. Almost all cases of sunstroke can be saved if relief is given promptly, but if delayed, even half an hour, death is likely to be the result.

A. H. BAKER, V. S.,

President, Chicago Veterinary College, Chicago.

HUMANE ADVOCATE

SEPTEMBER, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY
CHICAGO

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

PERSONNEL FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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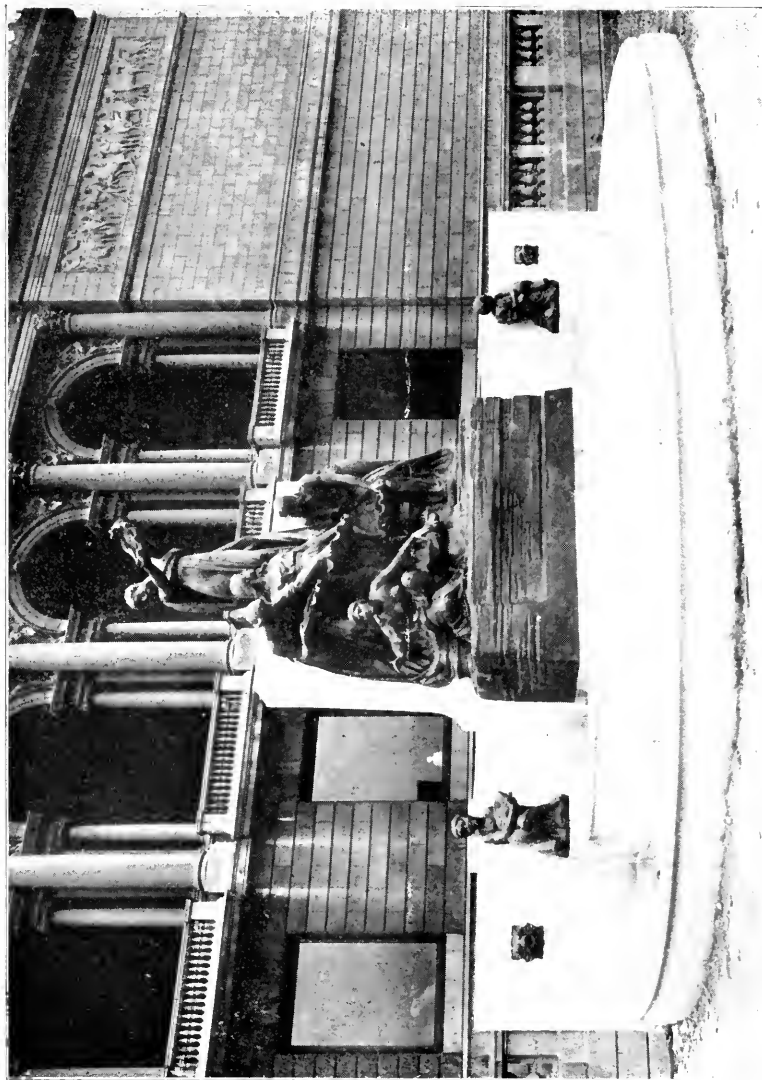
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FERGUSON FOUNTAIN OF THE GREAT LAKES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Gift of Benjamin F. Ferguson

Sculptor, Lorado Taft

Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1913

No. 11

FOUNTAIN MEMORIALS

Chicago has recently been decorated with a beautiful new fountain,—a masterpiece of the sculptor's art known as "The Great Lakes." Lorado Taft is the artist, and the fountain is the first monumental work to be erected under the bequest of the Benjamin Franklin Ferguson Fund.

Mr. Ferguson's will directed that after the payment of certain annuities, the income should be paid to the Art Institute of Chicago to be expended by it (through its board of trustees) in the erection and maintenance of enduring monuments and statuary, wholly or in part of granite, stone or bronze, to be placed in the parks, on boulevards or in other public places within the city of Chicago, in commemoration of distinguished men and women and important events in American history.

The Great Lakes fountain is erected at the north end of Grant Park on the Lake Front and has the beautiful loggia of the Art Institute as a background. It was dedicated on the afternoon of September 9th, 1913. The ceremony consisted of music by the Chicago Band and speeches of presentation and acceptance made by Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the board of trustees of the Art Institute, and John Barton Payne, president of the board of commissioners of the South Park. Lorado Taft made a brief address, after which the water was turned on.

The original design for this fountain, as conceived by the artist, was shown in plaster at the exhibition of out-door sculpture held at the Art Institute several years ago, and was highly recommended to the Ferguson Fund trustees by the Municipal Art League at that time. Five graceful female figures represent the Great Lakes, each carrying a shell-like basin. Lake Superior is pouring water from her uplifted shell into that supported by Lake Huron, she receiving the overflow from Lake Michigan, the stream from her bowl is caught by Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, thence flowing in one stream unrestricted to the open sea. The figures and pedestal are of bronze and they rest in a massive architectural setting of stone.

The Great Lakes fountain is poetical in conception, artistic and significant in design and skillful in execution. It is a genuine art treasure and Chicago is grateful and proud to have it adorn her lake front as a monument to art and civic beauty, as well as to the memory of the man who gave it and the man who made it.

While this fountain is undoubtedly Chicago's most precious out-door sculptural possession, it is matter for regret that it is purely ornamental and decorative and not of practical use. It seems too bad that the plan should not have included facilities for people, at least, to get a drink. There is something incongruous in the very idea of

the water of five great lakes emptying into a common basin that can not in its turn furnish so much as a cup of water to a thirsty passerby. It is equivalent to "Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink."

In ancient Greece the *useful* nature of the fountain was never lost sight of, and Corinth and Rome are still unsurpassed for the artistic and serviceable fountains that adorn their streets. In very early times public fountains were the sole source of water supply for the majority of the people, and so they continued to be until various clever inventions for the distribution, preservation and use of water developed into a satisfactory system of public water works. Those were the days when beauty and utility were combined. Let us hope that we have not lost the "combination." Many among us feel with the ancients that it is not sufficient that a fountain have a distinctive and beautiful sculptural and architectural quality, but that it should be of practical service as well.

The second gift to Chicago under the Ferguson bequest, the work of which is already actually under way, is the "Fountain of Life," commemorative of the century of peace between England and America. This is to occupy a site on the Midway of World's Fair fame. May the board of managers for this fund be moved to make this second gift fountain a monument of utility as well as beauty, that will minister to the comfort of the caravan of travellers that tread the historic avenue of that great White City way. A Fountain of Life that did not offer its life-giving waters would be a travesty on the name.

In a beautiful little city on the North Shore,—a model suburb of Chicago,—there is a "dry" fountain. A generous ivy-grown stone bowl into which a flow of water is deposited from a central shaft, stands sentry at the green gates of the city. During the summer

weather this is a refreshing sight with its laughing water splashing and sparkling in the sun, but—"pity 'tis, 'tis true" there is no water to be had from its attractive bowl. A circular curbing of stone extending about three feet from the base of the fountain makes it prohibitive for horses to draw close enough to drink and there is not so much as a bubbling cup where people can quench their thirst. Considering the long distances between towns on the north shore and the scarcity of watering places to be found along the road, it seems most inconsiderate that this fountain provides no relief for the travel-weary men and animals that pass.

No one who has ever seen a horse, jaded with much travel in the burning sun on dusty roads, approach that fountain with reviving hope, only to turn away with disappointment and fatigue expressed in its entire body, will ever be at rest with his conscience until he sees a dispensary of water at that place. It has been argued that a serviceable fountain is apt to become an unsightly one,—that the usage of it is bound to mar its decorative value, and that the artistic picture is destroyed. That, of course, is a matter of opinion. For our part, we would prefer to have a fountain a *picture of comfort* as well as loveliness,—a joy forever as well as a thing of beauty. Every lover of humanity and animals will vote for the practical fountain, which may at the same time possess an æsthetic as well as a utilitarian worth.

Fountains that only "play" water to please the sight and sound but not satisfy the taste are gay deceivers with flirtatious manners and no serious intentions of any sort; they lure by the sound of the running water only to prove a cruel disappointment. Like a flower without fragrance, a woman without heart,—a deceptive fountain can never hope to fulfill its real mis-

sion in life. Above all things, a fountain in the country should be a real one! To be in keeping with the open surroundings and in tune with the public-spirit of out-door life it should accommodate men, women, children, horses, dogs, cats, squirrels and birds,—in short, be a loving cup for all dwellers of the woods, human and animal, large and small.

Fortunately, the ornamental-practical fountain is fast becoming a favorite form of public memorial for those who have taken an active interest in humanity and animal kind. The movement in behalf of the erection of such memorials received a great impetus from Hermon Lee Ensign, who left a large amount of money for the erection of drinking fountains for animals. One hundred and thirty of these have already been installed in various cities of many different states. The requirements are that each city acquiring one must place it at a point of heavy traffic, accessible from all sides, and must provide continuous water supply and all necessary repairs to insure constant and satisfactory service. The Henry Bergh memorial fountain in Milwaukee, the George T. Angell memorial in Boston, and the Latham fountain in Oakland, Cal., are striking examples of the artistic and practical worth of fountains as public memorials.

Would that more people would choose to perpetuate their memory in this perpetually helpful way, by substituting living fountains for tablets and monuments of mute and useless stone.

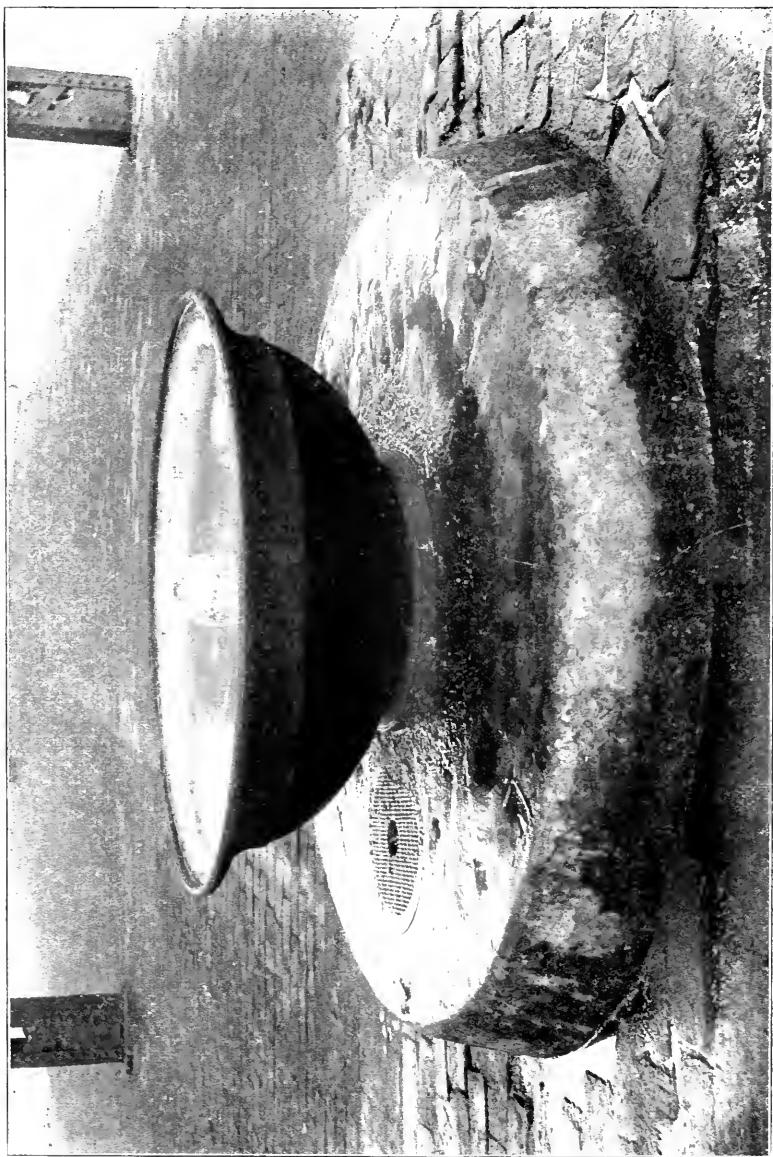
By this means love of humanity would continue to flow in daily ministrations from such a fountain long after the donor had passed from this scene of action. A memorial of "living water" has a deep

significance in its symbolism of Eternal Life,—and a fountain that gives freely of its "cup of cold water" typifies an abundance of love, mercy, comfort and cheer to all the manifestation of life in God's creation. Water, by natural right, should be as free as air to man and beast.

It is only within the last century that American cities have made any provision for public watering places, but at last there is an awakening appreciation of the need and an increasing demand for them.

Although sanitary drinking fountains for people have long since ceased to be a novelty in this country, it is only recently that any attempt has been made to furnish sanitary drinking fountains for horses and other animals. Thanks to the Humane Societies and their educative, punitive and protective humane work, the demand for the prevention of all forms of suffering among animals has now become practically universal, and the erection of drinking fountains to be a recognized necessity for animal welfare.

It is interesting to note the change in feeling concerning such need, as expressed in the improved devices that humanized thought has constructed for the benefit of the horse. The antiquated wooden trough with a trickling stream for supply and no outlet for the overflow, oftentimes stagnant and covered with thick green scum, has been superseded by modern fountains of various designs, many of which embody the rules of practical utility and sanitation. These fountains are not only a contribution to the comfort and welfare of the horse and other animals but are a feature of improvement in the appearance of city streets.



SOCIETY'S FOUNTAIN ON MARKET STREET BETWEEN MADISON AND WASHINGTON

Erected by Mr. John L. Shortall. Accommodates eight horses at one time

Since 1877, the work of establishing simple, practical watering places on our city streets and country roads has been one of the prime objects of the Illinois Humane Society. From that time to this,—thirty-six years,—it has worked quietly and steadily to do all within its power to erect public drinking fountains for people and animals and to interest and encourage individuals to do the same. After much experimentation it adopted a fountain that was simple in construction, inexpensive and serviceable. It provides for a continuous flow of water which supplies an aluminum bubbling cup for people, a large oval basin for horses and two lower ones for small animals.

Fifty-seven of these fountains are in operation on the streets of Chicago at the present time, and many more are in commission in other cities of this and other states. Many of these fountains have been erected at the request and expense of benevolent people who have become specially interested in this particular branch of humane work.

At one time, and for a long time, the fountains of this Society were practically the only drinking places on the streets of Chicago, and it would be impossible to estimate the hundreds of thousands of thirsty creatures that have been refreshed in this way. Account was recently taken of the number of men and horses that drank at the fountain in front of the home building of the Illinois Humane Society, and it was found that by actual count 1023 people and 1048 horses had been watered there between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M. in one day. This

is a simple and convincing argument in favor of retaining fountains in districts where traffic is heavy. It ought to silence all the objections that have been urged by ignorant people against retaining the fountains already installed as well as for their more extended introduction. Humane, sensible and practical folk will never suggest closing down the drinking water on city streets.

There are few fountains in the "loop district" of Chicago because the teams they attract cause sufficient congestion to interfere with police regulations of traffic. For this reason the Society has but three fountains within that district,—two on Market Street and one on Sherman. Just outside the loop, however, it has several fountains situated at various points,—north, south and west—where horses going into or returning from the loop may have access to water.

In addition to the regular fountain work, the Society has accomplished some good service in emergencies. During the extreme cold of the winter of 1911-12 it managed to keep three fountains running all winter long. The water was kept from freezing by boxing and packing the fountains, and even then it required constant vigilance and many plumber's calls to insure satisfactory service. Then again, at the time of the excessive heat of July, 1912, the Society established an impromptu watering station at Wabash Avenue and South Water Street (a section without water supply) by hiring a man to fill pails at a hydrant and water all horses that passed that way.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAINS IN CHICAGO SOUTH

1145 S. Wabash Avenue.
Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue (two fountains).
Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-eighth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Thirty-ninth Street and Rhodes Avenue.
Forty-fifth Street and St. Lawrence Avenue.
Forty-sixth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.
Fifty-fifth Street and Lake Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Greenwood Avenue.
Sixty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue.
Sixty-eighth and State Streets.
Seventy-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue.
Eighty-fifth Street and Buffalo Avenue.
Ninety-third Street and South Chicago Avenue.
One Hundred and Third Street and Michigan Avenue.
One Hundred and Sixth Street and Torrence Avenue.
One Hundred and Seventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Michigan Avenue.
One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Michigan Avenue.

WEST

Brown and Sixteenth Streets.
Polk and Lincoln Streets.
Polk Street and Center Avenue.
Rockwell and Sixteenth Streets.
Sherman and Van Buren Streets.
Twelfth Street and Third Avenue.
Thirteenth and Lumber Streets.
Twentieth Street and Archer Avenue.
Thirty-first and Wallace Streets.
Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Forty-seventh Street and Gross Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Wentworth Avenue.
Sixty-third Street and Center Avenue.
Seventy-ninth and Halsted Streets.
Eighty-seventh Street and Vincennes Road.
One Hundred and Third and Wallace Streets.

NORTH

Belden Avenue and Clark Street.
Belmont Avenue and Osgood Street.
Bohemian Cemetery.
County Jail.
California Avenue and Augusta Street.
Clament and North Avenues.
Chicago Avenue Water Works.
Elm and Wells Streets.
Evanston Avenue and Montrose Boulevard.
Fullerton and Seventieth Avenues.
Halsted Street and Waveland Avenue.
Lake Street and North Park Avenue.
Market and Madison Streets.
Market and Randolph Streets.
Noble and Cornelia Streets.
Ohio and Green Streets.
Ravenswood and Northwestern Station.
Rogers Park Police Station.
Welster Avenue and Larabee Street.
Wells and Superior Streets.
Washington Square.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Blue Island (three fountains). | Highland Park (two fountains). |
| Waukegan (three fountains). | Maywood (two fountains). |
| Elgin (three fountains). | Oregon. |

IN OTHER STATES

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| San Diego, Cal. (three fountains). | Davenport, Iowa. |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. (six fountains). | Northwood, Iowa. |
| Durand, Wis. (seven fountains). | St. Paul, Minn. |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | West Allis, Wis. (two fountains). |
| Hammond, Ind. (two fountains). | Seattle, Wash. (three fountains). |
| Romeo, Mich. | Oakmont, Pa. |
| Washington, D. C. | Oakland, Cal. (five fountains). |
| Vandergrift, Pa. | East Chicago, Ind. |
| Milwaukee, Wis. (twelve fountains). | Newport, Wash. |
| Kingston, Ontario, Can. (two fountains). | |



HUMANE SOCIETY FOUNTAIN

Installed in 1907 at Green Bay Road and Central Street, Highland Park, Illinois, by a group of twenty-five girls and boys who loved animals

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Price, per Annum - - One Dollar
Single Copies - - Ten Cents

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephone Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

SEPTEMBER, 1913

HUMANENESS

When the states of California, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah and Wyoming passed laws requiring moral training and the teaching of humaneness in their public schools, a great remedial step in the educational system of the United States was taken. Humaneness is nothing more nor less than justice, and as justice is an indivisible quality, there can be but one kind for all creatures. It is this doctrine of common humanity that is being introduced into our public schools as part of the regular study course for the purpose of making common justice a common practice.

For a long time the schools developed the intellectual to the detriment of the physical welfare of the child. This mistake was pointed out, and the school work widened to include physical culture. Next, the appalling need for moral instruction made itself felt. To-day, there is recognition of this need, and special, systematic training in that direction is being given in fully one-third of the public schools in this country. Thus, after years of experimentation, we have grasped the fact that character-building is the foundation of education. Strangely enough,

what should have come first in our educational system came last.

THE BASIS OF TRUE CULTURE

Intellectual attainment is a valuable thing; but mere mental virtuosity without the moral principle to regulate thought and action does not constitute true culture. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Education, to be complete, should promote both the moral and mental growth of the child. Children should be taught the efficacy of love, mercy and consideration in all the ministrations of life. The idea that good is powerful to overcome evil, implanted in the child mind, is the acorn thought which will grow to be a wide-spreading tree of knowledge known as universal thought. This humanized thought will construct a kingdom of righteousness.

It is often argued that the school course is already overcrowded. It is. But even so, is there anything in the entire curriculum that is more important to acquire than a disposition to be just? The answer to this question as given by the educators, parents and legislators of thirteen different states is that the teaching of humane principles in our schools, as well as in our churches and homes, is the only logical, comprehensive method of dealing with the question of morality and humanity and, therefore, that time should be devoted to it.

There is no reason why kindness, humanity and moral courage may not be taught in our schools quite as easily and effectively as the three "R's,"—past custom to the contrary. It is perfectly practicable to teach rectitude of thought and principled action to our school children, and these are the vitals of law and order. Certain it is that nothing in the entire "university of learning" will contribute more toward establishing a firm basis for civilization. If children can be taught to

understand that it is fair and square to be humane in their daily dealing with even the lowliest creatures, it is bound to give them a higher standard of conduct.

It is difficult to formulate rules by which this doctrine of kindness may be taught. One might as well attempt to make rules for playing the piano by ear. The unprescribed nature of the subject makes it impossible to limit it to any formal scheme. For that reason more depends upon the school life and the character and influence of the teacher than upon any outlined plan. The teacher must be imbued with the spirit of the task and be interested and intuitive enough to devise ways and means of teaching honesty, obedience, self-control, interest in humanity, and loving regard for the rights of others. The quality of influence cannot be analyzed, but the Chicago Board of Education pronounces it "the strongest and most vital of all the forces of the school."

Speaking from practical experience in humane education as carried on by humane societies, it is believed that the most effective way of teaching children to respect the rights of others is to acquaint them with the individuality and engaging characteristics of their animal friends as well as with the practical ways in which they serve the interests of mankind. A child is not apt to be cruel to an animal that is a familiar friend; consequently, by giving him something upon which to base such a friendship, the most certain means of insuring the animal's safety is employed. Most children are impressionable little beings, and there are two infallible ways of reaching the best that is in them: by appealing to their imagination and to their sense of chivalry. Once gain the child's affectionate interest in an animal, and his instincts are humanized. A mere suggestion is often enough to turn the tide from wanton cruelty to ardent cham-

pionship. The influence of this doctrine of kindness which is implanted in the child's thought will not end with the protection of animals, but, because of the improved moral standard, will extend through all the activities of life and finally be of inestimable worth to the commonwealth.

CASH VALUE OF THIS METHOD

Aside from the ethical growth resulting from humane education, there is a cash value in the system that is not to be overlooked. In the matter of the treatment of animals, for instance—regardless of the humanitarian view—commercial interest alone should prompt an intelligent, practical conservation of these creatures. If, by instruction in the schools as to the proper care of animals, we can insure them better treatment, it will add fifty per cent to the span of their lives and as much more to their market value. This will enrich the individual owner and his gain will go to swell the wealth of the state. Thus, the educational method that makes the child comprehend that kind, reasonable treatment of animals, particularly those of utility, means an actual, definite gain in both morals and money, will be a splendid instructor in practical humanity and political economy.

The course of study adopted for use in the elementary schools in the city of Chicago does not include any formal instruction. It seeks to broaden the sympathies of children and to interest, instruct and influence them to think and act humanely without "preaching" or pointing obvious morals. It has been found that the regular school work furnishes abundant material for moral training: selections from the readers, pictures in various books, Nature study, history, civics, English composition, writing, recitations, songs, supplementary reading and library books supply copious material for such use. The regular exercises held at the opening of school,

on Friday afternoons, holidays, Arbor and Bird Day, afford natural and excellent opportunities for injecting the humane idea. The recital of kind deeds relating to humanity toward people and animals is considered one of the best means of making a vivid impression and showing the power of example.

The course aims to encourage good thought and feeling and the actual performance of kind acts, and believes that school life offers many golden opportunities for such exercise. When the pupil has experienced the joy and satisfaction of doing good to others, he, himself, has become an instructor in humane education.

The value of good deeds in the work of character-building was recognized and advocated by Plutarch over eight-hundred years ago, showing that the idea is no new thought. He delivered himself of a remarkable fund of humane sentiment, and wrote many interesting stories of animals and their traits and characteristics, showing their intelligence, gentleness, courage, loyalty and worth in the scheme of creation, and urged the children of his time to do likewise.

The basic argument for the application of the Golden Rule in the treatment accorded animals is the fact that, like ourselves, they have feelings of grateful responsiveness to kindness and affection and a common sensitiveness to abuse and pain. When we are made acquainted with daily living from the view-point of the furred and feathered kind, we see that this view-point is not an imaginary one, and that it really establishes the true kinship of creation.

The hour has been struck by our school-house clocks when the children are to learn of a practical religion of Love that includes all—even the fowls of the air, the beasts of the field, and every living thing that "creepeth upon

the earth" and that they have been given *loving* "dominion over them."

ANNUAL HUMANE CONGRESS

On October 11th, 12th and 13th, 1893—just twenty years ago—the first international congress of humane workers was held in the Art Insitute, Chicago, the time having been assigned by the Department of Moral and Social Reform of the World's Columbian Exposition for the discussion of humane work and the prevention of cruelty. Addresses were made by several distinguished representatives of the cause at home and abroad, and the sessions attracted large attendance and general interest. Just preceding the opening session of the Congress, the American Humane Association held its 19th annual meeting—a memorable one—which, according to the records, afforded much helpful exchange of views and information regarding the practical work of humane societies.

The American Humane Association was organized in 1874. Since 1878 it has held yearly conferences with uninterrupted regularity, and now has a train of thirty-six years of humane endeavor and accomplishment in its wake; namely, the promotion, enactment and enforcement of Federal humane laws, the publication and distribution of humane literature, the organization of humane societies, and the correction of special forms of cruelty that lay beyond the jurisdiction of state humane societies to remedy.

The Association is a federation of humane societies and individual humanitarians, organized in the interest of humane extension and national legislation, and stands for mutual helpfulness and united strength. Perhaps the greatest power it has exerted is the bringing together of the active workers in the field and the consequent tendency toward im-

proved methods and uniform practice in the conduct of humane work.

The 37th Annual Meeting of this Association is to be held in Rochester, N. Y. on October 13th to 16th inclusive of those dates. From all indications unusual interest is being taken in this coming event and there is every prospect that this meeting will be one of the best attended and most interesting in the history of the movement. Delegates from all the active societies are expected to be present, and many matters of importance will be presented and discussed. Among the prominent humanitarians who have signified their intention of attending, many of whom will address the convention are the following: Ex-President William H. Taft; Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, for many years president of the New York S. P. C. C.; Governor Adolph O. Eberhart, of Minn.; Gov. William Sulzer, of New York; Robert J. Parr of the National S. P. C. C. of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; H. W. Carpentier, founder of the first college professorship of humanity (Columbia University); Dr. S. M. Lindsay, of Columbia University; Col. M. Richards Muckle of Penn. S. P. C. A. (a contemporary of Henry Bergh); Rt. Rev. James F. Sweeny, Lord Bishop of Toronto; Hon. J. J. Kelso, Sup't of Dependent Children in Ontario, Canada; R. H. Murray, Sec'y the Halifax S. P. C.; P. C. Laverton, of the Toronto Humane Society; the noted naturalist Ernest H. Baynes of Meriden, N. H.; Hon. J. N. Carlisle, Commissioner of Highways of New York State; and many other well-known, active workers.

As humanity advances in the scale of enlightenment and true spiritual progress, every step of that advancement is clearly marked by the better provision made for the helpless and defenseless of the human family, as well as for the more humane con-

sideration shown to animals, over which the Almighty has given us (loving) dominion. The American Humane Association is endeavoring to bring about this better provision and loving dominion, here and now. The coming meeting offers an opportunity not only to stimulate increased interest among those engaged in humane work but to advance this great cause throughout the world.

THE FALL MIGRATIONS

I.

A rush of wings through the darkening
night;
A sweep through the air in the distant
height.

Far off we hear them, cry answering cry;
'Tis the voice of the Birds as they south-
ward fly.

From sea to sea, as if marking the time;
Comes the beat of wings from the long,
dark line.

O strong, steady wing, with your rhythmic
beat;
Flying from cold to the Summertime heat.

O keen glancing eye that can see so far;
Do you guide your flight by the Northern
star?

The Birds from the North are crossing the
moon.
And the Southland knows they are coming
soon.

II.

With gladness and freedom and music gone,
Another migration is passing on.

No long, dark lines o'er the face of the
moon;
No dip of wings in the Southern lagoon.

No sweet low twitter, no welcoming song,
These are Birds of silence that sweep along.

Lifeless and stiff, with the death mark on it,
This "Fall Migration" on hat and bonnet.

And the crowd goes by, with so few to care,
For this march of death of the fowls in the
air.

A bier for dead Birds, has it come to that;
Must this be our thought of a woman's hat?

BY MARY DRUMMOND.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

SCREECH OWLS

One summer evening, a man was walking under the spreading trees that mark one of the old deer-trails through the woods, now a street in the suburb of Highland Park, when he suddenly came upon a ball of feathers with two great shining eyes, perched on a near-by fence. The man gently picked up the odd little bird and carried it to his home.

When seen in the light the man knew what he had found was a baby owl, though just what kind he could not determine until the little "feather-weight" began to screech. Then it was evident enough that it was a screech owl.

The family was called and gathered round the newcomer to marvel at the beauty of his solemn but brilliant eyes, the chinchilla-like softness of his plumage and the grotesque and ludicrous movements he made with his head and wings.

He clung tightly to the man's hand, blinking at the electric light and looking unutterable things at the spectators, as he made sudden and complete changes of pose and expression. At times he would make himself ridiculously long and thin, raising the tufts of feathers on his head to high points which greatly increased his long-drawn-out appearance. Then again, he would quite as suddenly swirl his wings about him like a cape and settle his body down into the circle formed by them, very much after the manner of children when they play at "making a cheese," and would look for all the world like an animated ball of feathers.

What to feed the little stranger?—was the first question. No one in the household had had any personal acquaintance with his kind, and therefore knew nothing of their tastes and

habits of life. The man said he thought all owls ate mice, but upon inquiry we found we were "all out" of mice, and had been for a long time. Someone then suggested that calves' liver was very much like mouse meat, —or at least that she fancied it *would* be. After a hearty laugh we acted upon this suggestion and offered Strix (we had already named him) some bits of raw liver. To our amusement and satisfaction he snapped them down with great relish.

After supper, the man put him to bed,—that is, he put him in the loft of our barn, giving him a bowl of drinking water before saying good-night. From the sound that followed we judged that he had a gay time all by himself, winging his way from one end of his playhouse to the other, occasionally giving his uncanny little war cry.

The next morning the water was nearly gone, and the owl was nowhere to be seen. A long search failed to discover him, but sometime later, after it was supposed he had escaped, the man spied him in the topmost rafters of the barn, where he had tucked himself away to avoid the light from the windows below.

A few days later, the man fixed a place that Strix could call his own,—a little room partitioned off from the loft and having a window and door. He fastened wire netting over the open window and fixed a table for food and a dish for drinking water, and then Strix's home was in readiness.

The bird moved in at once and has lived there happily ever since. He likes his open window and often sits by it enjoying the refreshing air from the surrounding woods. He goes to his table at regular times for his food, and knows where to get a drink

as well as anyone. On occasions he is brought to the house to be introduced to children who have heard about him and want to know him, and

accident than intention. A short time afterward, the man came into the barn and discovered Strix enjoying an all-over bath in the pail. Since then,



he always furnishes them much entertainment at these times.

The man made an interesting discovery one night about Strix's liking for water. A pail full of water had been left in the owl's room, more by

Strix has always been granted bathing privileges, although it is generally believed by people that owls, like cats, do not care to bathe in water.

Strix is allowed the freedom of the entire loft most of the time and seems

to be a contented bird although a captive. The good man, who is very fond of pets and has had a great many of them, is planning to set Strix free after he has become tame enough to make it a practice to come back home to see his "folks." At present he is still young and there is plenty of time before he grows up and needs to go out into the world to seek his fortune.

Maybe some of the girls and boys gathered in the "Children's Corner" would like to know what the man and the rest of us have learned from experience and reading about Screech Owls. If any of them have an owl for a pet they will certainly be glad to know:—Owls are divided into two general classes; those that have tufts of feathers on the head (ears, as they are called) and those that have none. They vary in size from 5 inches to 2 feet in length.

Owls have many striking peculiarities:

1. Great acuteness of hearing, the ears having large, shell-like cavities behind them, which act as sounding-boards. The orifice of one ear opens downward while that of the other opens up, affording an equally keen hearing from above and below.

2. They do not possess a crop like all other birds, but have a stomach similar to four-footed animals.

3. The outer toes on their feet are reversible and can clasp things from any direction.

4. Their plumage is more like fur than feathers. Owing to the fact there is no shaft in most of their feathers the plumage is very soft, making their flight almost noiseless.

5. They possess a ruff, made up of several rows of small curved feathers growing on each side of the base of the beak, running above the eyes and passing downward and behind the ears, turning forward again and ending at the chin.

6. Their eyes are very large and the yellow iris opens and closes after the manner of that of the cat, although in the case of the owl, the pupil is round when contracted instead of elongated. At night this pupil is expanded to its utmost, and at such times owls have their best sight, although they can see fairly well in the daylight. Another peculiarity is that their eyes do not turn in their heads but are stationary and are focused straight ahead. When they need to see behind them, the head turns upon the neck as if fitted on a ball-bearing joint. When they wink, their eyes look like moons in eclipse—half covered as they are with a circular curtain of membrane that sweeps the eye.

7. Their eggs are as round as marbles and as white as chalk, and are usually laid in sets of four.

8. They mate for life and are loyal to each other to the end. The male and female birds sometimes take turns or even sit together on the nest when hatching their young. They are particularly devoted to their baby birds.

9. They swallow their food whole—and through some special arrangement of their digestive apparatus have the ability to emit any indigestible parts in the form of tiny pellets, which are always to be found underneath their roosts.

10. Out of 324 stomachs examined 169 were found to contain insects, showing how much they do to rid gardens and crops of injurious pests.

11. They have a weird wail of a screech, tremulous and long drawn out. They "sirg" at night, almost any season of the year.

The Screech Owl is about 8 inches in length. There are two types, one of reddish brown plumage and the other gray. They are streaked with curious shaft-lines of black, making them blend with the shadows on the branches and bark of the trees, thus shielding them from detection during

their sleepy times while roosting in the trees.

They inhabit orchards, groves and thickets and often appropriate the abandoned nest of a woodpecker or the hole of a badger, prairie dog or squirrel. The baby owlets are hatched in early May and are vastly interesting and amusing little creatures. Insects and raw beef form their best food. When they yawn the wide bill absurdly resembles a human mouth. When excited for any cause whatsoever they snap their horny beaks in an almost alarming manner.

In providing for themselves, owls are extremely foresighted, often foraging extensively and storing up quantities of food for use during inclement weather. They have often been seen catching mice in the fall, and stuffing them into a hollow tree for "cold-storage" for future reference in time of winter famine. Generally speaking, their food consists of insects, night-flying moths, caterpillars and grasshoppers. For this reason owls are helpful friends to the gardener and farmer, as they destroy field mice and many injurious insects that do their work at night. Owls are very interesting birds and are as helpful as they are harmless.

AN ESSAY ON CATS

A schoolboy wrote an essay on cats. The following information was supplied in the chapter on different breeds:

"Cats that's made for little boys and girls to maul and tease is called Maltese cats. Some cats is known by their queer purrs—these are called Pursion cats. Cats with very bad tempers is called Angorrie cats. Cats with deep feelin's is called Feline cats."—World's Chronicle.

BEFRIENDING A BABY SQUIRREL

Going down a mountain road one afternoon a gentleman almost drove over a baby squirrel. He picked the little thing up, put it into a box and took it home to his children, who immediately called it "Squirrel Nutkins," after a squirrel in one of their story books. A discarded gilt bird cage answered for his first home, while the children

gathered twigs and nuts for the new pet. It was soon found that he could not drink from a saucer, so one of the boys put some milk on a cloth and the baby from the woods drank contentedly. He was charmed with some peanut butter, which he ate from the ends of the children's fingers, but one of the prettiest sights was to see him drink water from the end of a petunia blossom, which one of the boys filled and held up above the wee mouth. At first, he slept with an electric light bulb to keep him warm. He has grown very tame and loves his human playmates. Squirrel Nutkin has had a new home nearly every week, each one an improvement on the last, until his present home, with a flannel sleeping bag, is the result of an ingenious boy's repeated efforts for the best apartment in Squirrelville.

THE CAMEL'S COMPLAINT

Canary birds feed on sugar and seed,

Parrots have crackers to crunch;

And, as for the poodles, they tell me the
noodles

Have chickens and cream for their lunch.

But there's never a question

About my digestion—

Anything does for me!

Cats, you're aware, can repose in a chair,

Chickens can roost upon rails;

Puppies are able to sleep in a stable,

And oysters can slumber in pails.

But no one supposes

A poor camel dozes—

Any place does for me!

Lambs are inclosed where it's never exposed,

Coops are constructed for hens;

Kittens are treated to houses well heated,

And pigs are protected by pens.

But a camel comes handy

Wherever it's sandy—

Anywhere does for me!

People would laugh if you rode a giraffe,

Or mounted the back of an ox;

It's nobody's habit to ride on a rabbit,

Or try to bestraddle a fox.

But as for a camel, he's

Ridden by families—

Any load does for me!

A snake is as round as a hole in the ground,

And weasels are wavy and sleek;

And no alligator could ever be straighter

Than lizards that live in a creek.

But a camel's all lumpy,

And bumpy and bumpy—

Any shape does for me!

—Charles E. Caryl, in "The Admiral's Caravan."

CASES IN AND OUT OF COURT

LION AT LINCOLN PARK IS
DOING WELL

"Prince, the star-lion at the Lincoln Park Zoo, is dying," was the sad message that caused countless thousands of spectators to crowd the big animal house of the park, for weeks past, to take a last look at the "grand old man" of the Jungle and say goodbye to him. "Prince is getting well!" is now the welcome news that is drawing the people—men, women and children—back to the animal house again to show their pleasure and to congratulate the convalescent.

For some weeks past, Prince has been very ill and finally was reduced to such a shadow of his former self that those who saw the poor beastie could only turn away from the distressing sight of a mass of bones and shaggy coat that hung in folds on the wasted form of the once proud Prince. Although coaxed with the most tempting delicacies such as chickens, pigeons and milk, to say nothing of brandy and eggs, he continued for many, many days to refuse to eat until it was feared he would die from starvation. It was believed that the loss of his mate, "Nellie," who had to be chloroformed last May on account of blindness and severe stomach trouble, was causing Prince to grieve himself to death.

Cy De Vry, the Superintendent of the Zoo, wishing to do everything in his power to relieve and comfort Prince, put another lioness into the cage with him. Upon her entrance, Prince gave a quick bound toward her and was all animation for a moment—only for a moment, though—for after one scrutinizing glance had satisfied him that it was not his Nellie, he bowed his head and walked away to the farthest corner of the cage,

where he dropped down in a dejected heap until the keepers had removed the lioness and left him alone with his sorrow. He continued to mourn and refused to eat until he had grown so emaciated that Keeper De Vry said it was only a question of a few more days before he would have to put Prince gently to sleep with chloroform, for humanity's sake.

The poor creature was also suffering from an ulcerated tooth, which greatly aggravated his condition. As dental operations for lions are well nigh impossible for several reasons, particularly when they have to do with back molars—because all such teeth in wild animals are tusks extending to the brain and cannot be extracted without killing the animal—there was nothing in that form of treatment that could be done for Prince.

Fortunately, things have taken a good turn, and Prince's mental anguish and physical distress have undergone a great change in the past two weeks. So marked is the improvement that Mr. De Vry feels encouraged to believe that the famous lion will soon be restored to health. This indeed is welcome news to all animal lovers, near and far.

Mr. De Vry told Officer McDonough, who went to inquire about the distinguished patient in behalf of the Illinois Humane Society, some interesting information about the big beast that has been under his care for thirteen years. Prince is a North African lion, born in captivity in the City of Mexico, and is 18 years old. He was purchased for the Lincoln Park Zoo when he was five years old, for \$1400. He has always been a famous beauty, being one of the most perfect specimens of his kind in captivity.

A woman notified the Society that a man in her neighborhood, an habitual drunkard, shamefully whipped and otherwise abused his children. Officer Nolan found that this was true, and that the mother went out to work by the day and was obliged to leave the two children (little girls) at home, alone. He also learned that Probation Officer Harrington had already taken charge of the case and had sworn to a complaint against the man before the Court of Domestic Relations.

Case was called before Judge Uhler, who ordered prisoner to pay wife \$15.00 a week for one year.

Record 66; Case 580.

Cruel abuse of a family, especially of a girl six years old, by the father, was complained of to the Society. Officer Dean found that the man earned good money as a plumber, but spent it mostly for drink. He was a graduate from all the drink-cure institutions. He was put under arrest.

Case was called before Judge Dolan at Desplaines Street Court. The fine was \$5.00 and costs, to pay which the prisoner was sent to the House of Correction. The wife, upon the advice of the officer, is going to apply for separate maintenance and an injunction restraining her husband from interfering with her welfare.

Record 66; Case 658.

An anonymous complaint was made about the abuse of a seven-year-old girl. Humane Officer Miller called at the place designated, and found that it had been raided as a disorderly house and that the occupants—two women and a child—had been taken to the Juvenile Home.

The women were fined \$25.00 and costs, each, and were sent to the House of Correction. The child is now in the custody of the Juvenile Court.

Record 66; Case 691.

Captain Healey of the Mounted Squadron of Police reported that a man had been arrested at the Harrison Police Court for cruelly abusing his horses, and asked that a humane officer be sent to assist in the prosecution of the case.

Officer Brayne of the Society met Mounted Officer Brennecki and together they went to the Court where the case was called before Judge Williams. The evidence showed that the prisoner had been hauling rubbish from Marshall Field's Store and that he had gotten stalled with a load, which the officer who arrested him claimed was too heavy for the team. The man's refusal to reduce the load had occasioned the arrest. Judge Williams fined him \$1.00 and costs.

Record 97; Case 121.

A woman citizen reported a chauffeur for shooting her cat, injuring it so seriously that it had to be killed. She also stated that the man made it a practice to shoot cats and birds. Officer Nolan saw the owner of the cat and learned that her baby and the nurse and cat had been together in the backyard at the time the chauffeur had shot the cat; and that although cruelly maimed the cat had not been killed outright by the shot but that the janitor of her building had had to destroy the animal to put it out of its suffering. The chauffeur was arrested and tried before Judge Fisher, who imposed a fine of \$5.00 and costs.

Record 27; Case 255.

Humane Officer Dean investigated a case where a man had been reported for throwing a knife at his wife, and then deserting her and her three children, seven, three and one year old.

It was learned that the man was a machinist, capable of earning good wages, but that he gambled it all away; that he had left his wife in the same

way on a former occasion and was gone for eighteen months; and that a grown son lived in Minnesota. The officer advised the wife to go before the grand jury and have him indicted for abandonment. Three days later, the man was arrested and taken before Judge Goodnow, who ordered him to pay \$6.00 a week to his wife, and to remain away from her and the children, as they refused to live with him again.

Record 66; Case 594.

A woman appealed to the Society to protect her from her husband, who drank and beat and abused her and her child. Humane Officer McDonald went to the address given but was told by a neighbor of complainant that the woman in question had left her husband and gone to live with her mother. The officer located her the following day. He learned that she was only nineteen years old and her child a babe in arms. She said her husband was a marble setter, and that she had had to leave him because he was so abusive and used such vile language.

In the meantime, the husband had vacated his house, removing the furniture. A few days later the woman reported that he was back in town, working, but giving her no money. The officer advised her to go with him to the Court of Domestic Relations and procure a warrant for his arrest, which she did.

Judge Goodnow heard the evidence in the case and ordered that the hus-

band pay \$5.00 per week to the wife for the support of their child.

Record 66; Case 333.

It was reported that a man and his wife, living in a certain basement, drank to excess; that the man was in the habit of beating his wife and children, and that his seven-year-old boy had been injured in the back as the result of a recent flogging.

Officer Nolan saw and examined the little boy. He found that while the back had some black and blue marks upon it, the skin had not been broken. Notice was left for the father, who was not at home, to call at the Society's office the next day. He did not do so, whereupon a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.

The case was tried before Judge Sabath of the Englewood Court. After hearing the testimony, the Judge fined the prisoner \$20.00 and costs, amounting in all to \$28.00.

Record 66; Case 655.

Officer Kelley of the 36th Precinct Station reported a man at the Shakespeare Station, arrested for cruelty to animals. Humane Officer Dean went to the Station and found that the man had beaten a horse (owned by another man) over the head with both the lash and butt of a whip, and had also kicked the animal in the stomach.

Judge Ryan heard the evidence and fined the man \$10.00 and costs, which was paid.

Record 97; Case 279.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

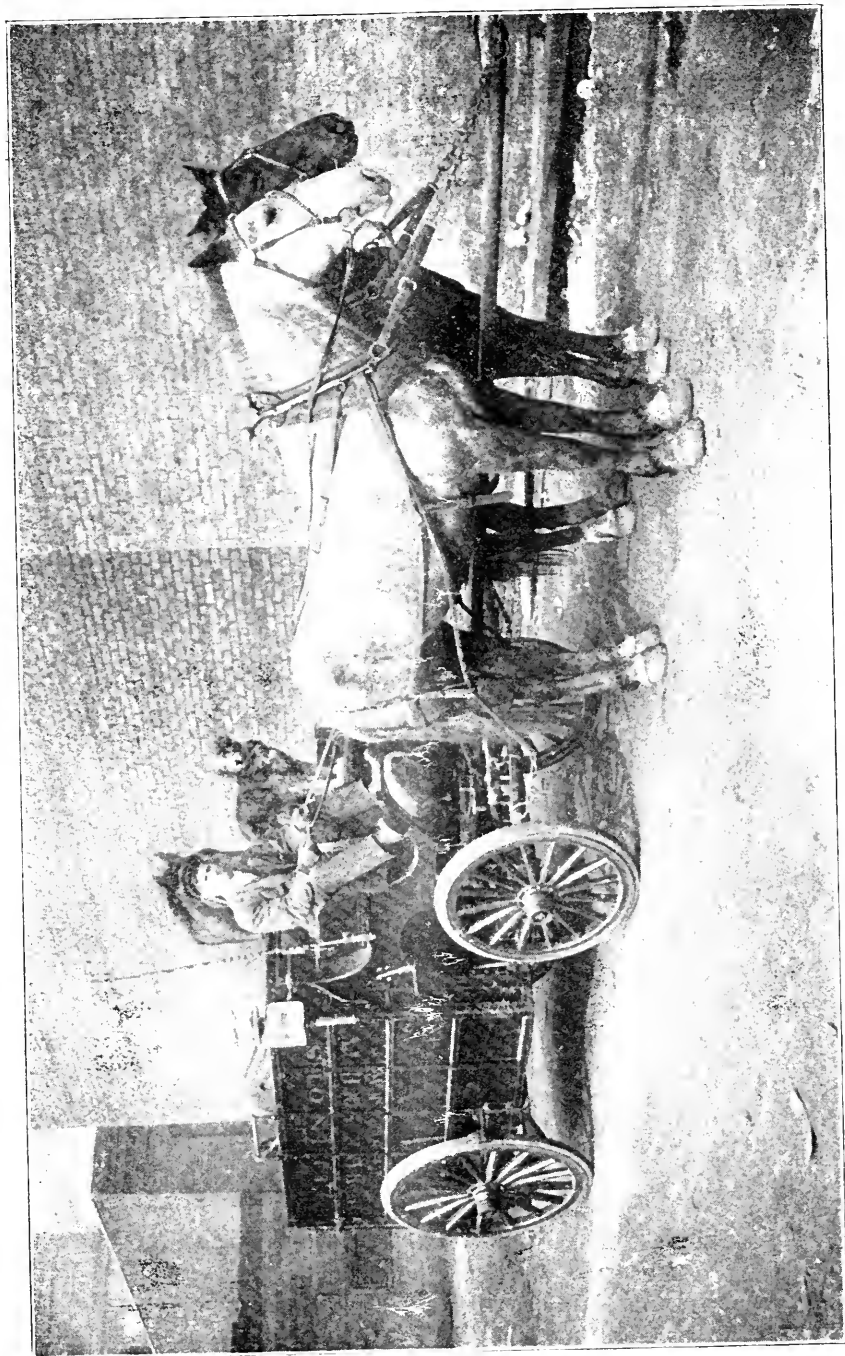
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.



AMBULANCE

Society's Ambulance for the Removal of Sick and Injured Animals, Telephone, Harrison 384 and 7005

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HUMANE ADVOCATE

OCTOBER, 1913



THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

CHICAGO

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

PERSONNEL FOR 1913-1914

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Telephones; Harrison 384 and 7005

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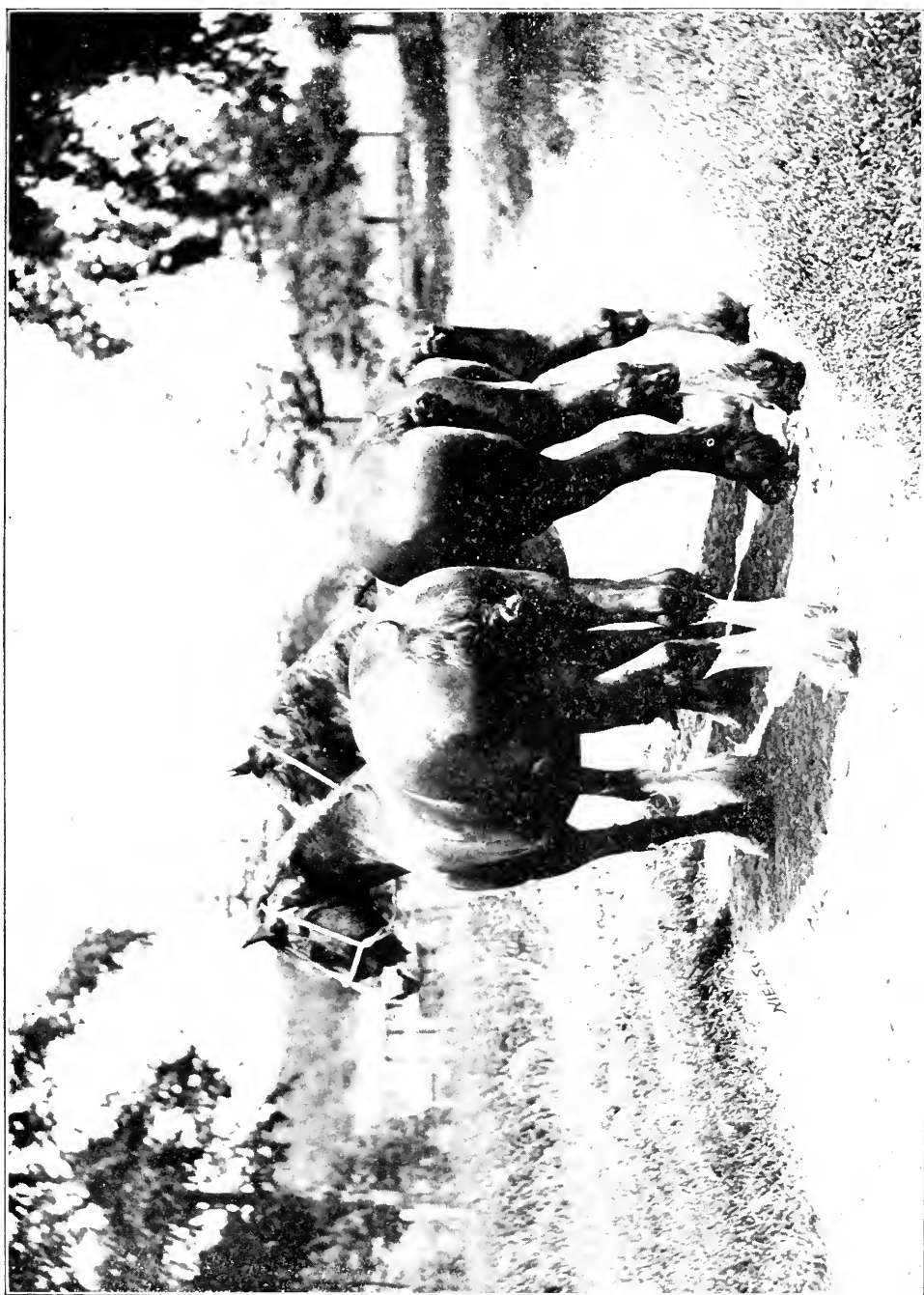
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Humane Advocate

Trade-Mark Registered in United States Patent Office, Sept. 17th, A. D. 1907.

VOL. VIII.

OCTOBER, 1913

No. 12

SPORT, OR AMATEUR BUTCHERY

By H. S. SALT.

That particular form of recreation which is euphemistically known as "sport" has a close historical connection with the practice of flesh-eating, in as-much as the hunter was in old times what the butcher is now,—the "purveyor" on whom the family was dependent for its daily supply of victuals. Modern sport, however, as usually carried on in civilized European countries, has degenerated into what has been well described as "amateur butchery," a system under which the slaughter of certain kinds of animals is practiced less as a necessity than as a means of amusement and diversion. Just as the youthful nobles, during the savage scenes and reprisals of the Huguenot wars, used to seize the opportunity of exercising their swordsmanship, and perfecting themselves in the art of dealing graceful death-blows, so the modern sportsman converts the killing of animals from a prosaic and perhaps distasteful business into an agreeable and gentlemanly pastime.

Now, on the very face of it, this amateur butchery is, in one sense, the most wanton and indefensible of all possible violations of the principle of animals' rights. If animals—or men, for that matter—have of necessity to be killed, let them be killed accordingly; but to seek one's own amusement out of the death-pangs of other beings, this is saddening stupidity, indeed! Wisely did Words-

worth inculcate as the moral of his "Hartleap Well,"

"Never to blend our pleasure or our pride,

With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."

But the sporting instinct is due to sheer callousness and insensibility; the sportsman, by force of habit, or by force of hereditary influence, cannot understand or sympathize with the sufferings he causes, and being, in the great majority of instances, a man of slow perception, he naturally finds it much easier to follow the hounds than to follow an argument. And here, in his chief blame, lies also his chief excuse; for it may be said of him, as it cannot be said of certain other tormentors, that he really does not comprehend the import of what he is doing. Whether this ultimately makes his position better or worse, is a point for the casuist to decide.

That "it would have to be killed anyhow" is a truly deplorable reason for torturing any animal whatsoever; it is an argument which would equally have justified the worst barbarities of the Roman amphitheatre. To exterminate wolves, and other dangerous species, may, indeed, at certain places and times, be necessary and justifiable enough. But the sportsman nowadays will not even perform this practical service of exterminating such animals—the fox, for example—

as are noxious to the general interests of the community; on the contrary, he "preserves" them (note the unintended humor of the term!), and then, by a happy afterthought, claims the gratitude of the animals themselves for his humane and benevolent interposition. In plain words, he first undertakes to rid the country of a pest, and then, finding the process an enjoyable one to himself, he contrives that it shall never be brought to a conclusion. Prometheus had precisely as much reason to be grateful to the vulture for eternally gnawing at his liver, as have the hunted animals to thank the predaceous sportsmen who "preserve" them. Let me once more enter a protest against the canting Pharisaism which is afraid to take the just responsibility of its own selfish pleasure-seeking.

"What name should we bestow," said a humane essayist of the eighteenth century, "on a superior being who, without provocation or advantage, should continue from day to day, void of all pity and remorse, to torment mankind for diversion, and at the same time endeavor with the utmost care to preserve their lives and to propagate their species, in order to increase the number of victims devoted to his malevolence, and be delighted in proportion to the miseries which he occasioned? I say, what name detestable enough could we find for such a being? Yet, if we impartially consider the case, and our intermediate situation, we must acknowledge that, with regard to the inferior animals, just such a being is the sportsman."

The excuses alleged in favor of English field-sports in general, and of hunting in particular, are for the most part as irrelevant as they are unreasonable. It is often said that the manliness of our national character would be injuriously affected by the discontinuance of these sports—a strange argument, when one considers the very unequal, and therefore unmanly, conditions of the strife. But, apart from this consideration, what right can we possess to cultivate these personal qualities at the expense of unspeakable suffering to the lower races? Such actions may be pardonable in a savage, or in a schoolboy in whom the savage nature still largely predominates, but they are wholly unworthy of a civilized and rational man.

As for the nonsense sometimes talked about the beneficial effect of those field-sports which bring men into contact with the sublimities of nature, I will only repeat what I have elsewhere said on this subject, that "the dynamiters who cross the ocean to blow up an English town

might on this principle justify the object of their journey by the assertion that the sea-voyage brought them in contact with the exalting and ennobling influence of the Atlantic.

As the case stands between the sportsman and his victims, there cannot be much doubt as to whence the benefits proceed, and from which party the gratitude is due. "Woe to the ungrateful!" says Michelet. "By this phrase I mean the sporting crowd, who, unmindful of the numerous benefits we owe to the animals, exterminate innocent life. A terrible sentence weighs on the tribes of sportsmen—they can create nothing. They originate no art, no industry. . . . It is a shocking, a hideous thing to see a child partial to sport; to see woman enjoying and admiring murder, and encouraging her child. That delicate and sensitive woman would not give him a knife, but she gives him a gun."

The sports of hunting and coursing are a brutality which could not be tolerated for a day in a state which possessed anything more than the mere name of justice, freedom, and enlightenment. "Nor can they comprehend," says Sir Thomas More of his model citizens in "Utopia," the pleasure of seeing dogs run after a hare more than of seeing one dog run after another; for if the seeing them run is that which gives the pleasure, you have the same entertainment to the eye on both these occasions, since that is the same in both cases; but if the pleasure lies in seeing the hare killed and torn by the dogs, this ought rather to stir pity, that a weak, harmless, and fearful hare should be devoured by strong, fierce, and cruel dogs."

To be accurate, the zest of sport lies neither in the running nor the killing, as such, but in the excitement caused by the fact that a life (some one else's life) is at stake, that the pursuer is matched in a fierce game of hazard against the pursued. The opinion has been expressed, by one well qualified to speak with authority on the subject, that "well-laid drags, tracked by experts, would test the mettle both of hounds and riders to hounds, but then a terrified, palpitating, fleeing life would not be struggling ahead, and so the idea is not pleasing to those who find pleasure in blood."

The case is even worse when the quarry is to all intents and purposes domesticated, an animal wild by nature, but by force of circumstances and surroundings tame. Such are the Ascot stags, the victims of the Royal Sport, which is one of the last

and least justifiable relics of feudal barbarism. I would here remark that there is urgent need that the laws which relate to the humane treatment of animals should be amended, or more wisely interpreted, on this particular point, so as to afford immediate protection to these domesticated stags, whose torture, under the name and sanction of the Crown and the State, has been long condemned by the public conscience. Bear-baiting and cock-fighting have now been abolished by legal enactment, and it is high time that the equally demoralizing sport of hunting of tame stags should be relegated to the same category.

The same must be said of some sports which are practiced by the English working-man—rabbit-coursing, in particular, that half-holiday diversion which is so popular in many villages of the north. An attempt is often made by the apologists of amateur butchery to play off one class against another in the discussion of this question. They protest, on the one hand, against any interference with aristocratic sport, on the plea that working men are no less addicted to such pastimes; and, on the other hand, a cry is raised against the unfairness of restricting the amusements of the poor, while noble lords and ladies are permitted to hunt the carted stag with impunity.

The obvious answer to these quibbling excuses is that all such barbarities, whether practised by rich or poor, are alike condemned by any conceivable principle of justice and humaneness; and, further, that it is a doubtful compliment to working men to suggest that they have nothing better to do in their spare hours than to torture defenceless rabbits. It was long ago remarked by Martin, the author of the famous Act of 1822, that such an argument indicates at bottom a contempt rather than regard for the working classes; it is as much as to say, "Poor creatures, let them alone—they have few amusements—let them enjoy them."

Nothing can be more shocking than the treatment commonly accorded to rabbits, rats, and other small animals, on the plea that they are "vermin," and therefore, it is tacitly assumed, outside the pale of humanity and justice; we have here another instance of the way in which the application of a contemptuous name may aggravate and increase the actual tendency to barbarous ill-usage. How many a demoralizing spectacle, especially where the young are concerned, is witnessed when "fun" is made out of the death and torture of "vermin!" How horrible is the practice, apparently universal through-

out all country districts, of setting steel traps along the ditches and hedgerows, in which the victims are frequently left to linger, in an agony of pain and apprehension, for hours or even days! If the lower races have any rights so-ever, here surely is a flagrant and inexcusable outrage on such rights. Yet there are no means of redressing these barbarities, because the laws, such as they are, which prohibit cruelty to animals, are not designed to take any cognizance of "vermin."

All that has been said of hunting and coursing is applicable also—in a less degree, perhaps, but on exactly the same principle—to the sports of shooting and fishing. It does not in the least matter, so far as the question of animals' rights is concerned, whether you run your victim to death with a pack of yelping hounds, or shoot him with a gun, or drag him from his native waters by a hook; the point at issue is simply whether man is justified in inflicting any form of death or suffering on the lower races for his mere amusement and caprice. There can be little doubt what answer must be given to this question.

In concluding this chapter, let me quote a striking testimony to the wickedness and injustice of sport, as exhibited in one of its most refined and fashionable forms the "cult of the pheasant."

"For what is it," says Lady Florence Dixie, "but the deliberate massacre in cold blood every year of thousands and tens of thousands of tame, hand-reared birds, who are literally driven into the jaws of death and mown down in a peculiarly brutal manner? . . . A perfect roar of guns fills the air, louder tap and yell the beaters, above the din can be heard the heart-rendering cries of wounded hares and rabbits, some of which can be seen dragging themselves away, with both hind legs broken, or turning round and round in their agony before they die. And the pheasant! They are on every side, some rising, some dropping, some lying dead, but the greater majority fluttering on the ground wounded, some with both legs broken and a wing, some with both wings broken and a leg, others merely winged, running to hide, others mortally wounded gasping out their last breath of life amidst the fiendish sounds which surround them. And this is called sport! . . . Sport in every form and kind is horrible, from the rich man's hare-coursing to the poor man's rabbit-coursing. All show the 'tiger' that lives in our natures, and which nothing but a higher civilization will eradicate."

HUMANE PROGRAMME GIVEN TWENTY YEARS AGO

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY OF THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
OF 1893

Official Programme of the Humane Congress, held October 11th, 12th and 13th, 1893, in the Memorial Art Palace, Chicago.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON

Invocation.....Rev. Floyd Tomkins, Chicago
Opening Address.....Hon. Charles C. Bonney, Chicago
Address of Welcome.....President John G. Shortall, Chicago
Remarks.....Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.
The Cause of Humanity.....Prof. David Swing, Chicago

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The Hindus: Their Respect and Regard for Animals.....
.....Rev. B. B. Nagarkar, Bombay, India
The Treatment of Cattle on Western Plains.....Gaylord H. Thomson, Denver
Cruelty to Animals at Sea.....William Hosea Ballow, New York City

THURSDAY FORENOON

Experimental Research vs. Altruism.....Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
An Ethical Basis for Humane Action Towards Animals.....
.....Albert Leffingwell, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
Vivisection: What Is It? Can It Be Justified..Dr. Matthew Woods, Philadelphia, Pa.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The Teaching of Hinduism Regarding the Treatment of Animals.....
.....Mr. Narasimka, Madras, India
Humane Education.....Thomas E. Hill, Chicago
Humane Societies in Small Cities.....Charles E. Frazer, Canton, Ohio
Horses of Chicago.....Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, Chicago
A Few Words from Italy.....Miss Harriet G. Hosmer, Rome

FRIDAY FORENOON

Remarks on Vivisection.....President John G. Shortall, Chicago
La Protection en Generale dans ses Effets Humanitaires.....
M. Leon Plarr, France, Secretary General Paris Society for Protection of Animals
The Turk and Armenian in Their Respect for Animal Life.....
.....Herant M. Kiretchjian, Constantinople, Turkey
The One Hundred Thousand Children of the United States Whose Fathers Are
in Prison.....Hon. James M. Brown, Toledo, Ohio
What Should Be the Relation Between the Humane Society and Child-caring
Organizations?.....Homer Folks, New York City

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The Slaughter of the Innocents.....Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago
Ontario's Law for Protection of Children.....J. J. Kelso, Toronto, Ont.
Young Italy and the Humane Idea.....Countessa D. diBrazza Savorgnan, Rome
Young Italy and the Humane Idea....Signora Fanny Zawpini Salazar, Naples, Italy
Dumb Beasts and Their Gods.....Thomas C. Hall, Chicago

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL AMERICAN HUMANE CONVENTION

TO BE HELD OCTOBER 13-16, 1913, ROCHESTER N. Y.

This convention will last four days, the first two being devoted to subjects pertaining to animal protection, and the two remaining ones to the humane interests of children.

Three evening sessions will be held: the first of these will be a public meeting of general humane interest; the second and third will be assigned to open forum discussions of questions relating to the welfare of animals and children. All sessions, except that of the public meeting, will be held in Hotel Seneca (Convention Headquarters) 26 Clinton Avenue, South. The sessions will last from 9.30 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2.30 P. M. to 5.30 P. M., and those in the evening from 8 to 10 o'clock. Two afternoons are to be officially set apart for sightseeing and social entertainment.

Every one interested in the humane treatment of children and animals should be present to aid in furthering the work of this great movement. No humane society should fail to send a representative and all individual humanitarians should make an effort to attend. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested people.

PROGRAMME MONDAY EVENING MEETING

This session will be held at Convention Hall, near Hotel Seneca, unless otherwise arranged. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President, Massachusetts S. P. C. A.; by Hon. A. O. Eberhart, Governor of Minnesota; by Hon. William Sulzer, Governor of New York; by Hon. Robert J. Parr, Director of National S. P. C. C., London, England; by Dr. William O. Stillman, President, The American Humane Association, and other distinguished speakers.

PROGRAMME PAPERS PERTAINING TO CHILDREN

"The Prevention of Cruelty to Children; a Distinct Science," by Hon. Peter G. Gerry, Director New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York City.

"The Visiting of Children in Foster Homes," by Hon. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent Department of Neglected and Dependent Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

"The Work of a University for the Promotion of Humane Education," by Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, in charge of the Henry Bergh Foundation, of Columbia University, in the City of New York.

"The Efficient Home as a Factor in the Prevention of Delinquency," by Eugene Morgan, Secretary and Attorney The Humane Society of the City of Columbus, Ohio.

"The Necessity of Humane Education," by Dr. W. R. Callicotte, State Superintendent of Moral and Humane Education, Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, Denver, Colorado.

"Child Saving in Big Cities," by John L. Shortall, President The Illinois Humane Society, Chicago, Ill.

"The Latest Word in Regard to Juvenile Probation," by Arthur W. Towne, Secretary of the National Probation Organization and Superintendent Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Practical Methods Used in Children's Work," by Thomas B. Maymon, General Agent and Secretary, The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Providence, R. I.

"The Vital Importance of Child Rescue and Conservation," by Dr. W. A. Robinson, President, The Ohio Humane Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Boy Scout Movement," by Samuel A. Moffat, National Field Scout Commissioner of Boy Scouts of America, New York City.

"The Functions of the Court in the Work for Children," by Judge John B. M. Stephens, Children's Court, Rochester, N. Y.

"Child Saving in Louisiana," by Thos. H. Agnew, Superintendent, Louisiana S. P. C. C., New Orleans, La.

"Eugenics," by Dr. M. May Allen, Lecturer New York State Department of Health, Rochester, N. Y.

"Mental Deficiency in Its Relation to Crime," by Prof. Max G. Schlapp, Neurologist New York S. P. C. C.

"Mother and Child," by Dr. J. C. Young, President, Allegany County Humane Society, Cuba, N. Y.

"The Finding of Mary Ellen," by Mrs. Etta Wheeler, who found her, now of Spencerport, N. Y.

PERTAINING TO ANIMALS

"Co-operation of Police in S. P. C. A. Work," by F. B. Rutherford, Secretary, The Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Humane Handling and Slaughtering of Animals," by Dr. George Ditewig, of United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

"Why We Buy Old Horses," by Huntington Smith, Managing Director, The Animal Rescue League, Boston, Mass.

"Fountains for Horses," by Edwin R. Weeks, President, Kansas City Humane Society, Kansas City, Mo.

"Improved Roads from the Standpoint of Humanity," by Hon. John N. Carlisle, Commissioner of Highways of State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

"What One Bird Club Is Doing," by Ernest Harold Baynes, General Manager, The Meriden Bird Club, Meriden, N. H.

"The Humane Society and the Police Force," by P. C. Laverton Harris, B.A., Managing Director and Secretary, Toronto Humane Society, Canada.

"How to Make Animal Protection Work a Success," by Hon. Wilbur Van Duyn, Attorney and Director, Central New York S. P. C. A., Syracuse, N. Y.

"Humane Work for Animals in the South," by Mrs. Jennie Weller, President, The Hillsboro County Humane Society, Tampa, Fla.

"The Need for Slaughter House Reforms," by Hon. Robt. H. Murray, Secretary and Prosecuting Attorney, Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, Halifax, N. S.

"A Description of a Few Practical Appliances Designed for the Protection of Animals and the Humane Destruction of Sick and Injured Ones, Illustrated with Models," by Matthew McCurrie, Secretary San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, San Francisco, Cal.

"Standardizing Blanks and Record Sheets for Humane Offices," by N. J. Walker, Secretary The American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y.

"The Animal Rescue League of Pittsburgh and Its Work," by R. W. Kenney, Secretary, The Animal Rescue League of Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Cruel Methods of Trapping," by Guy Richardson, Editor "Our Dumb Animals," Boston, Mass.

"Shall We Have Humane Education in the Schools of New York State?" by John Hall, Vice-President of Rochester S. P. C. A.

CURE FOR SLIPPERY STREETS

Mr. Matthew McCurrie, Secretary of the San Francisco S. P. C. A., recently wrote a letter to the Illinois Humane Society making inquiry as to what preparation was used in Chicago to keep the sand from blowing off from slippery streets. He stated that in San Francisco they were having much trouble with slippery pavements, owing to the hilliness of the country and the extensive use of asphalt on the city streets.

In quest of a full reply to this query, Officer McDonough of the Society interviewed several of the Ward Superintendents of Chicago and was informed that Mr. Felix Mitchell was one of the best informed men on the subject of city streets, including the paving, oiling and care of same. In response to an appeal for good advice on this important matter Mr. Mitchell returned the following letter, which was forwarded to Mr. McCurrie and which we publish here in the interest of furthering practical instruction:

Chicago, June 17, 1913.

Illinois Humane Society,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: In answer to your inquiry relative to the treatment of roadways to lay the dust beg to submit the following:

MACADAM STREETS

Road Oil Treatment

The street should be closed to traffic for at least 60 hours and should be thoroughly cleaned before oiling. The oil should be spread evenly and thoroughly broomed, in the proportion of one-third gallon to the square yard of surface. Preference should be given to an oil containing from 30 to 40 per cent of asphalt, and if spread hot will penetrate more readily than cold oil. The road should have at least two applications during a season. A light dressing of shark sand or washed screenings should be spread over the whole to absorb the surplus oil.

Road Oil Emulsion

In my opinion emulsion is far superior to oil alone, as it can be spread more economically and is less troublesome. It costs only about one-fifth of the cost of oil alone. It does away with the offensive odor of the pure oil and does not necessitate the closing of the road to traffic, nor is it necessary to clean the street before applying second or succeeding coats. The road absorbs the emulsion more readily and leaves a smoother surface. The appearance of the road after treatment is a light brown, far more pleasing than the black effect of oil alone. An oil containing at least 50 per cent asphalt should be used. The soap must be of a grade to properly saponify the oil, allowing same to readily mix with water. Ordinary water sprinklers can be used. The main thing in applying either oil or emulsion is to spread same evenly over the entire surface.

My Formula for Emulsion

1. Add 75 pounds of soap to 400 gallons of water and boil.
2. Boil 100 gallons of road oil and while boiling add the boiling water and soap.
3. Boil altogether about 30 minutes, then run same into sprinkling cart and apply while hot.

Second Formula

Seventy-five gallons non-asphaltic oil, twenty-five gallons liquid asphalt, forty pounds caustic soda soap, 400 gallons water. This also is boiled and applied hot.

Oiling Sand Streets

Plow the road to a depth of six inches, then apply a 50 per cent oil. After this thoroughly roll the road. After rolling, sprinkle with water and roll again. Allow road to lay 24 hours before sprinkling with water. Then 24 hours after applying the water plow again to a depth of about three inches and again spread the oil liberally and roll, allowing road to lay for at least 24 hours. Then sprinkle thoroughly with water and roll. Repeat this water sprinkling and rolling and allow same to lay for at least 48 hours before opening up to traffic. This treatment should be applied about three times during a season and should give permanent relief from dust.

Should you want any further information on this subject I will be glad to give it to you.

Truly yours,
(Signed) FELIX J. MITCHELL.

Humane Advocate

Published by

The Illinois Humane Society

MISS RUTH EWING - - EDITOR

Price, per Annum - - One Dollar
Single Copies Ten Cents

Contributions for the columns of this paper and all remittances for Subscriptions may be sent to The Illinois Humane Society, Editorial Department, 1145 So. Wabash Avenue, Telephones Harrison 384, and Harrison 7005, Chicago, Illinois.

OCTOBER, 1913

LINES

By Alice G. Cobb.

Oh, for that charity,
That in humanity
Sees God in every face,
Though bare of any grace.
Oh, for that gentleness
Which still in tenderness
Knows that though sometimes wrong
All souls to God belong.
Give me an humble mind,
Help me, O Lord, to find
Thy work in all mankind,
Loving and true.
Give me that gentleness
Which still in tenderness
Seeks for the loveliness
Hidden from view.

NEW BIRD LAWS

Thanks to the democratic senatorial caucus—the much-contested clause in the tariff bill prohibiting the importation of all birds and plumage *except for educational and scientific purposes* has been finally adopted.

By the passage of this law, the ruthless slaughter of birds will be greatly reduced. This victory means much more than the failure of the powerful lobby representing the leading millinery importers as opposed by the debate in the Senate and the active campaign against the slaughter of birds made by the Audubon and Humane Societies. It means even

more than the mere material protection to bird life. Above and beyond this, it means that our people have at last come to the realization that we actually *need* the birds, not only for sentimental and æsthetic reasons because of their beauty in the landscape, but for the practical help they are to the farmer in saving the crops from injurious insect pests, thus maintaining the balance of nature.

The conservation of bird life is no longer a sentimental issue. Our men now know that by government statistics the farmers of this country lose over \$800,000,000 annually through the wanton destruction of insect-eating birds; and our women are beginning to know that fully two-thirds of this wanton slaughter is committed to furnish bird trimming for their hats.

This, then, is the deepest meaning conveyed by the passage of this law,—the fact that it signifies that men now know they *need* birds in the open, and women know they do not need them on their hats. The real victory is one of practical good sense and regard for life over cruel custom and barbaric taste,—in short, a victory for American manhood and womanhood. Had the facts regarding the impossibility of obtaining bird-plumage for the adornment of women's heads and hats except through the cruel slaughter of the birds and their young been generally understood, the practice of buying and wearing such plumage would doubtless have been abandoned long ago. Most women have permitted wings and aigrettes to be used for their millinery decoration because it was fashionable and because of their ignorance of the sacrifice of bird life that was made to obtain them. Few women possessed of the gruesome facts concerning the suffering involved in securing aigrettes, for instance, would hesitate to turn their faces resolutely against the custom of wearing anything so dearly bought.

In England, where these aigrettes are known as the "white badge of cruelty," the sale of these plumes is forbidden by law, and similar statutes have been enacted in several American states.

When more people understand that these plumes of the beautiful white heron are taken during the breeding season and that when the mother bird has been slain for her ornament, the young perish from starvation; and that so many hundreds of thousands of the birds have been slaughtered that the Heron family has practically become extinct—"murderous millinery" will be sentenced for life.

Speaking of birds and laws.—the Department of Agriculture has issued a draft of proposed regulations prohibiting the spring shooting of all migratory birds. If this measure receives the official signature of President Wilson, we will soon have a new Federal Game Law.

Naturalists, hunters, sportsmen and bird lovers are united in support of the proposed law, as they believe that without such regulation as it provides, it will be only a question of a short time before the jacksnipe, woodcock, wild duck and goose and black-breasted and golden plover will have disappeared. The only opposition comes from preserve men who feed the birds on club grounds and are actuated by self-interest alone. They are taking "shots" at the bill in the hope that they may take some more at the birds in the spring.

The present game law in Illinois permits the shooting of wild geese, ducks, brant or other water fowl from September 1st until April 15th. The new law would prevent the killing of any migratory birds after December 18th. This ought to be great good news to the mallard drakes, jacksnipes, drake wood-ducks now flying the swamps and prairies of Illinois.

REGULATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

The bill as drawn contains ten regulations, some of which are as follows:

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory game birds:

(a) Anatidae or water fowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese and swans.

(b) Gruidae or cranes, including little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes.

(c) Rallidae or rails, including coots, gallinules and sora and other rails.

(d) Limicolae or shore birds, including avocets, curlew dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock and yellowlegs.

(e) Columbidae or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory insectivorous birds:

(f) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flycatchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadow larks, night hawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireons, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

REGULATION 3. INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS

A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue to Dec. 31, 1913, and each year thereafter shall begin Jan. 1 and continue to Dec. 31, both dates inclusive, provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prevent the issue of permits for collecting such birds for scientific purposes in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the respective states and territories and the District of Columbia; and provided further that the closed season on reedbirds or ricebirds in Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and South Carolina shall begin Nov. 1 and end Aug. 31 next following, both dates inclusive.

REGULATION 4. 5 YEAR CLOSED SEASON

A closed season shall continue until Sept. 1, 1918, on the following migratory game birds: Bandtailed pigeons, little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes, swans, curlew and all shore birds, except the black breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock and the greater and lesser yellowlegs.

A closed season shall also continue until Sept. 1, 1918, on wood ducks in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia and Wisconsin;

on rails in California and Vermont; and on woodcock in Illinois and Missouri.

REGULATION 5. CLOSED RIVER SEASON

A closed season shall continue between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31, both dates inclusive, of each year, on all migratory birds passing over or at rest on any of the waters of the main streams of the following navigable rivers, to wit: The Mississippi river between New Orleans, La., and Minneapolis, Minn.; the Ohio river between its mouth and Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Missouri river between its mouth and Bismarck, N. D.; and on the killing or capture of any of such birds on or over the shores of any of said rivers, or at any point within the limits aforesaid, from any boat, raft or other device, floating or otherwise, in or on any such waters.

REGULATION 6. ZONES

The following zones for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds are hereby established:

Zone No. 1, the breeding zone, comprising states lying wholly or in part north of latitude 40 degrees and the Ohio river, and including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington—twenty-five states.

Zone No. 2, the wintering zone, comprising states lying wholly or in part south of latitude 40 degrees and the Ohio river and including Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and Utah—twenty-three states and the District of Columbia.

UNUSUALLY INTELLIGENT

"You saw this horse?" asked counsel for the defendant.

"Yes, sir, I——"

"What did you do?"

"I opened his mouth in order to ascertain how old he was, and I said to him, I said, 'Old fellow, I guess you're a good horse yet,'——"

At this juncture opposing counsel leaped to his feet. "Your honor," he cried, "I object to the statement of any conversation between the witness and the horse when the plaintiff was not present."—Our Animals.

HUMANE MEASURE ABOLISHING RACE DISCRIMINATION

An important amendment to the civil rights law, enacted by the New York legislature last winter with a view to abolishing all race discriminations, went into effect September 1st. The new law applies to inns, taverns, hotels, restaurants, barber-shops, theaters and music halls. It provides that any person violating its provisions shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, to be recovered by the person aggrieved. In addition, imprisonment of not less than thirty nor more than ninety days may be imposed.

NOTICE TO ALL ANTICRUELTY SOCIETIES

You are invited to transmit promptly to the office of The American Humane Association blanks used by your Society for reports made by your agents for cases investigated; also blank forms used by your Society in recording cases; also statistical forms prepared to show the monthly or annual work performed by your Society in a classified schedule.

This notice is published at the request of certain societies which feel that the time has arrived when standardized blanks of this description should be used by all societies, as calculated to ensure better work and more perfect reports. It is hoped that all societies will cooperate in this matter and that a committee will be appointed at the Rochester Convention to suggest standard forms to be used.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION,

Albany, N. Y.

Man is dependent upon animals, daily, hourly; then, should not these creatures, without whom we could hardly exist, have a right to just treatment? Marriot.

Our well-being depends much more largely upon the existence of animals, than does theirs upon us. Schoen.

Only he who accords to animals their rights, deserves to be called a man in the full sense of the word.

Landsteiner.

CRUELTY

It has been said that every boy is a savage. Boys rob birds' nests, tie tin cans to dogs' tails, make life a burden for smaller and weaker boys, and do an uncountable number of other things which prove the necessity of checking the youthful tendencies lest the later state be worse than the earlier. If it were not for education, it is probable that every man of us to-day would be a savage. A good many of us are such, anyway. It is only within a generation or two that there has been a direct and general effort of parents and teachers to impress on children the beauty and the strength of the humanities.

When boys of straight-down English descent are cruel it is said with the air of making final answer that their ancestors, immediate and remote, ate too much rare roast beef. Boys whose forefathers and foremothers back through the ages ate fruits and cereals are of the same cruel bent as any offspring of a meat-eating race, be what it may. It is the boy, not the race, and it is a good thing for the world that most of the boys either get for themselves or are given a new view of duty to the weak before they reach an age to give a man's strength to their cruelty.

Macaulay said that the Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. In the days of bear-baiting, no one gave any thought to the cruelty of the practice, and the attitude toward it was the attitude of the world generally on the subject of man's treatment of the brutes. He could do what he chose with his own. We are a long way ahead of those days, but there is still active daily work for the teachers and for the humane societies.

When boys escape the proper teaching or are so constructed that it does them no good, they grow up to swell

the number of the always present who keep humanitarians and the police courts busy. It is one of the fruits of humanitarianism, however, that the fellow who inflicts physical pain shall be saved from getting a dose of it himself. We are very tender with those who cannot appreciate tenderness.

It is probably perfectly true that all boys are more or less cruel. The reason that the men of some nations are more cruel than the men of others is due to the fact that where the greatest cruelty exists educational advantages are lacking. There is more than enough cruelty to go around, North, South, East and West. It is held that the world is getting better, but when we see a man beating a horse we are doubtful for more than a passing moment. We may be held cruel in the act of saying it, but we would be pleased if the penalty for cruelty to animals were made heavier than for cruelty to humans. A man, woman or child can lay a complaint. The animal is dumb under all his pain.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

DON'T BLAME THE ANIMALS

There never was a bunny in existence who was immodest enough to dance the bunny-hug right out in public.

The grizzly bear may be a fierce beast, but there is nothing to show that he ever went through the movements of the grizzly bear as noted at some of our effete and popular summer resorts.

The turkey is a dignified bird and when he moves about it is with a stately tread. He does not tie himself up in a bow knot and dance around with one foot behind his left ear and throw his partner halfway across the barnyard. He wouldn't recognize a turkey trot if he saw one.

Somebody, as usual, has been nature faking.—*Chicago Post*.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE TRAINER OF SHEEP DOGS

By Muriel Straithmore

One of the most interesting sights in Scotland and England is the training of sheep dogs. In fellside villages where events are "few and far between," the local sheep dog trial stands out, a prominent landmark, in the long, laborious year.

It occurs in summer, when even Westmoreland weather has its clement and sunshiny moods, and on the appointed day away go all—men, women and children—to the wide upland pasture.

The sheep dog of the north has a lean, restless body, a rough coat and eyes that shine with wistful intelligence. Nowhere in the world are man and beast more indissolubly one than among the fells of Westmoreland. His faithful friend follows the farmer everywhere; to market, to auction mart and round the fields in the peaceful idleness of Sunday morning. Small wonder that between the two rises a bond of perfect comprehension, and master and servant understand one another without the aid of words.

The course of the dog trial to-day, as always, is 200 yards long, clearly marked with flags, beyond which the sheep must not be allowed to stray. Obstacles have been put in the shape of open gateways or of flags and posts; and the dog's duty is to drive his three charges between them or else to guide them outside to the right or the left, as the rules direct. The judges take their places in the middle of the course and the owner of the first competitor stands near the pen of hurdles erected at the far end. A rope is passed round his arm and secured to one of them, to make sure that he does not venture out of bounds in order to assist his dog, for it is beast wisdom and not human wisdom

that is now to be appraised and glorified.

Sheep have been lent by a farmer who has not entered for the trial, each one of the trio a member of a different flock, and a fresh lot is supplied to a new candidate. A flag is waved and the dog drives them from the starting point, while the crowd, hardly warmed up, watches him critically to see how he "frames." The first competitor is cautious and well up to his work. He proceeds quietly, taking care not to harry and persecute the timid creatures, but directs them in a masterly manner round and between the flags with evident, if dignified enjoyment of his task. His owner is only allowed to guide him by whistling or by waving a stick, and the wise animal obeys the mute orders with uncanny comprehension. How much patience, how many hours of companionship have led to this perfect understanding between man and beast the uninitiated stranger can only conjecture.

Grizzleface scarcely succeeds as well at the final act of the trial, the important operation of penning, at which his master is allowed to assist. The dog's duty consists in driving the sheep into the pen of hurdles, while the man secures them by putting up a fourth as gate. In this instance the sheep turn on the dog, stamping their tiny round feet, and it is only after many blandishments that they consent to "walk into my parlor." A time limit is of course fixed, five minutes for the course and five minutes for the penning, and I see my neighbor, a stout, apple-faced farmer, take out his watch and shake his head.

The next dog is a juvenile, making his first appearance in public. He begins well, but becomes nervous and flurried and drives his sheep to the

wrong side of the course. The sight of his master's face makes him pause in indecision, when the tethered one waves his stick frantically, and at last in defiance of rules bursts out in a mild expostulation:

"Noo, laddie, what be ye a 'hecin'?"

My friend the farmer chuckles.

"What's th' use, mon? That bain't the language t' dorg gits at yam."

"Ay, and a gay, guid thing, too," dryly observed his wife.

Many dogs take their turns, some good, some bad, some middling, for the trial is a day's business. Yet through the long hours the spectators never grow tired, rather their interest quickens as time goes on. The afternoon is waning when we have the most exciting events of all.

"Why, t'larl 'un wins," announces my neighbor.

"T'larl 'un" is a slim black tyke with a streak of white down his muzzle. He is a dog of infinite self-possession and walks slowly past the heads of the sheep without even glancing at them, though mysteriously they always turn in the direction he desires. When every obstacle in the course has been successfully passed he has an extra minute left for penning, and this critical business is performed with the ease of a king of his craft. He must be well within time as his master puts up the hurdles, the latter doing his part so badly that the sheep nearly escape, for the man is obviously much more agitated than the beast. A deep northern "Hurrah!" greets the return of the victor, but he remains the image of bored indifference and does not even wag his tail.

JACKDAWS ROB A DONKEY

Not the Only Kind of Birds to Use Queer Material for Nests

The jackdaw has always had the reputation of being a bold and impudent thief. The limit has been reached by a pair of these birds which have been watched plucking hair from the back of a live donkey in a Somersetshire paddock, and carrying off the stolen material for the purpose of lining their nest.

Most birds build true to type, but there are a good many, like these jackdaws, which will avail themselves of any material that happens to be handy. Some years ago the British war vessel H. M. S. *Sybil* was wrecked off Lambert's Bay on the southwest coast of Africa. About a year later a party went out to have a look at the wreck. One of them climbed to the "lookout" at the masthead and found there a cormorant's nest with five eggs. The nest, which is now in a London museum, was built of bits of steel wire from the rusty rigging, and lined with pieces of cordage from the same source.

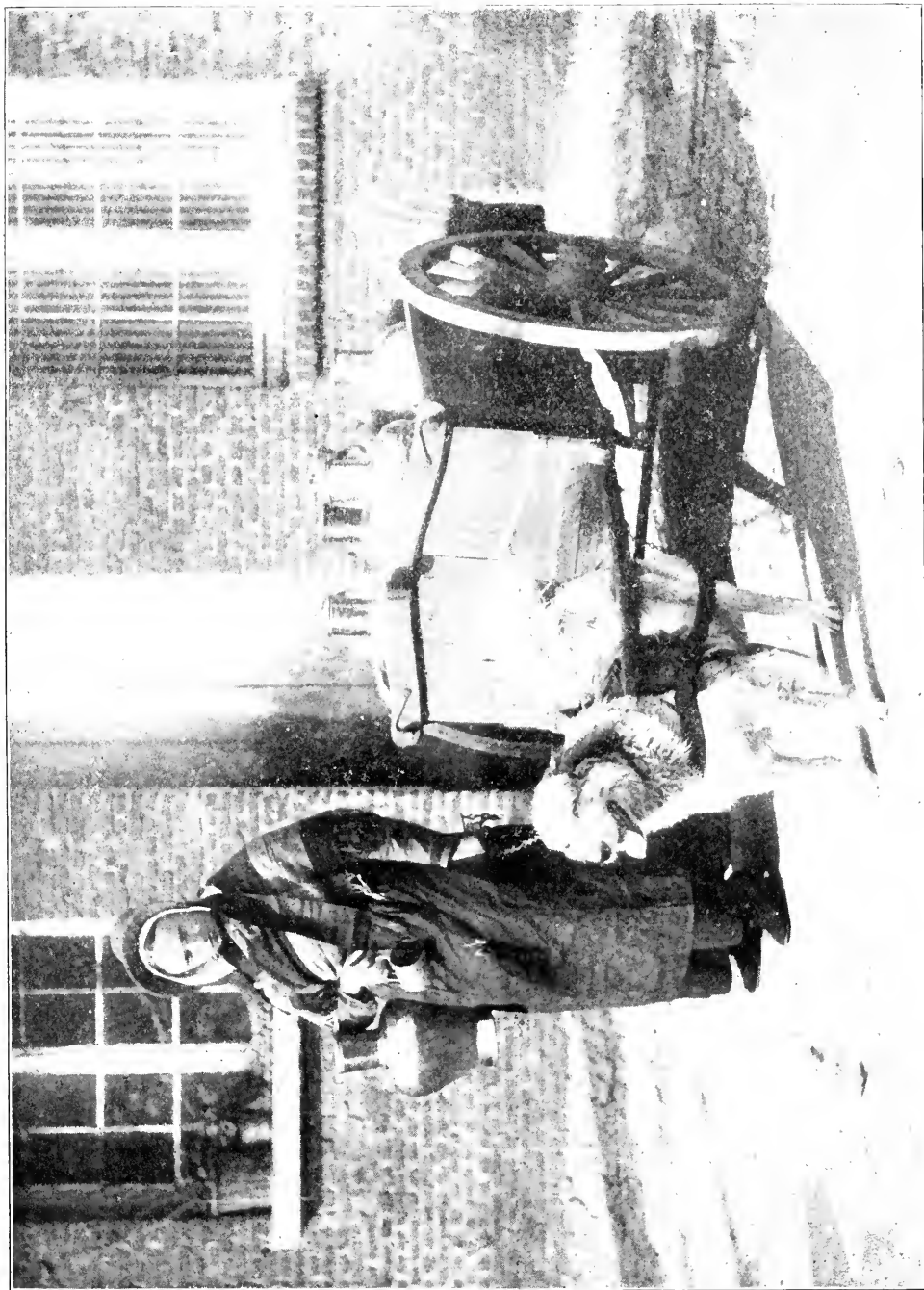
An Indian crow, with similar odd tastes, got the Calcutta Telephone Company into trouble. The enterprising bird built its nest at the central office, where four wires converged, and as she used the clippings for the framework the result was to establish electrical communication between all four lines. When a subscriber rang up some one he wanted he was answered from four different offices at once.

For some unknown reason the American robin, which is really not a robin at all, but a thrush, is very fond of using snake skin as a building material. Snakes shed their skin every year, and it is the old, dead skin which the robin likes. The American robin has been imported into England, and is doing well.

The oriole shows a curious preference for pieces of worsted, thread and string for lining her nest. Our common house sparrow has similar tastes.

If any reader cares to put out in his garden a bundle of pieces of cut worsted or a hank of horse hair, he will have great fun in watching wild birds squabble for it.

Curry comb combings are in special demand, for, while all birds can easily find material for the framework of their spring homes, good lining is not so easily come by.



MILK-CART IN BELGIUM
Where dogs are trained to draw the carts. It is evident from this dog's good condition and gentle face that he is a well-trained worker.

SOMETHING ABOUT SNAKES

A Contribution from a Ten-Year-Old Child

We do not have to be afraid of snakes for there is only one kind of snake in our part of the country that is poisonous—a rattlesnake. The other snakes' bites do not kill you, but a rattlesnake's bite does. Our science teacher has a little grass snake about half a foot long, and when we went down to her room in school she had it in her coat pocket and she took it out in her hand and her hand was warm, so he curled up in her hand and he got lively. The science teacher said when she lived in Wisconsin that one day she was taking a walk and she heard a noise and looked around and saw a snake chasing something and she saw that it was a baby rabbit about two months old. He swallowed it whole, bones, fur and all, and she saw its brothers and sisters—three little rabbits—sitting straight up, ears cocked and looking scared stiff. She killed the snake and found the rabbit was not dead but nearly smothered and in a few minutes he ran away all right.

After school I stayed and looked at her things. She had fishes, caterpillars, a bumble-bee, a bullfrog—he eats about twenty-five flies a day, but won't eat them when they are dead. I held the snake and it curled up in the palm of my hand and made a knot.

Teresa Linton.

Winnetka, Ill.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COW

(John Burroughs)

There is virtue in the cow; she is full of goodness; a wholesome odor exhales from her; the whole landscape looks out of her soft eyes; the quality and the aroma of miles of meadow and pasture lands are in her presence and products. I had rather have the care of cattle than be the keeper of the great seal of the nation. Where the cow is there is Arcadia; so far as her influence prevails there is contentment, humility, and sweet, homely life.

GAYNOR'S FAITHFUL DOGS MOURN
LOSS OF MASTER

Pathetic in connection with the death of Mayor Gaynor have been the actions of his three dogs on his country place at St. James, L. I. Ever since the receipt there of the news of their master's death they have shown they realized that something untoward had happened to him.

They make frequent trips over the roads and paths which the mayor was accustomed to take on his long walks with his dogs as companions.

The most persistent in his search for traces of his master is Ben, an Irish setter that was Mr. Gaynor's favorite. Frequently Ben has been seen in the last week with his nose to the ground trotting along in quest of a lost scent, followed by the little Irish and Scotch terriers.

On meeting old friends of Mayor Gaynor Ben stops and looks at them with an expression, they declare, as if begging for some word from his master.

DOG FIREMAN

After extinguishing a fire caused by hot coals falling from a grate, a prize-winning collie belonging to Mr. W. J. Atkins, of Louisville, Ky., aroused his master and presented his blistered paws for inspection.

The dog had gone to sleep on the rug before the open fire when his master retired for the night. Later, some live coals must have dropped on the rug, for when Mr. Atkins was awakened by the scratching and whining of the dog at his bedroom door, he found the rug badly burned and dead coals lying on the hearth. The evidence of the fire and the burned condition of the animal's paws, and the fact that the dog was the only creature that had access to the fire-place, were conclusive proof to Mr. Atkins that the faithful collie had beaten out the blaze with his paws.

PARROT CATCHES BURGLARS

A pet polly parrot, belonging to a store-keeper in St. Paul, Minn., recently prevented a robbery.

The store-keeper was asleep when four armed men entered, and attacked the cash register. Polly gave the alarm by screaming "Pipe the guy!" and the robbers were soon in the hands of the police.

CASES IN AND OUT OF COURT

When a warrant was sworn out by Officer Brayne of the Society for a man for neglecting to support his family, the man blackened his wife's eye and did other damage in spite of the law.

The wife and her six children appeared before Judge Uhler. Lord and Lady Northcliffe of London and their party were visitors in the Court of Domestic Relations.

"I had nothing to eat, your honor," began the wife tremblingly. "I borrowed 15 cents from a neighbor to buy soup. The soup was nice and thick, but my husband came home and poured the soup on the floor because of the warrant. Then he beat me and I was unconscious."

"You are a disgrace to civilization," said the arbiter of domestic tangles, turning to the husband. "Twelve months for you!"

The English visitors smiled. Lord Northcliffe thumped his gold-headed cane.

Record 67; Case 34.

NOTE: *Alfred Harmsworth, whose title is Lord Northcliffe and who is England's greatest newspaper publisher, for one day became a reporter—just a news scout—for the Chicago Evening American. He "covered" the Court of Domestic Relations for a feature story and got it.*

Here is his story:

By Alfred Harmsworth.
(Lord Northcliffe.)

Of the many manifestations of modernity we have encountered in this most progressive of cities, nothing has excited the admiration of the widely traveled English folk who are accompanying me more than your Court of Domestic Relations, to which our attention was called by the Evening American.

For sheer dramatic intensity Chicago has a daily theater, under the direction of Judges Uhler and Goodnow, equaling anything presented at her great play-

houses at night. All the features of the problem play, the melodrama and the home comedy are seen daily without charge at your City Hall. I went there under the impression that the court was analogous to the excellent institution in Paris, in which before a married couple finally completes a divorce a judge does his best to bring them together.

My surprise was great when I found myself in the presence of an almost oriental form of justice, presided over by a wise Cadi, who was not so much worried about legal hair-splitting as he was anxious to see that justice should be done. I speak of cases I heard, of course, on behalf of women and children.

Judge Uhler had before him one of the great problems of your great American republic. I counted no fewer than seven distinct nationalities in his courtroom. It is not necessary to name the nationalities but I expect that the people of Chicago are as well aware as we Europeans that strict adherence to truth is not among the most prominent inherent characteristics of some of the people you are dumping into America to the extent of about a million a year.

The first effect of liberty on some of these Southeastern Europeans seems to exaggerate both their mendacity and pugnacity. Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil.

The husbands I saw in particular cases would have been no doubt hard-working, thrifty fellows, only a few dollars ahead of the wolf in Southeastern Europe. Here the sudden earning of as many dollars a day as they used to earn a week seems to have had a bad effect on many of them. In one case a hulking man appeared before the judge with his wife, whose eye he had blackened and whose children he had starved.

A number of neighbors and some representatives of Chicago's charities also were present. Judge Uhler sized up the aggregation instantly. He saw that the woman was badly treated. He also saw what was obvious—that many of the witnesses in the man's behalf were lying. They had, in fact, in oriental manner, invented and probably rehearsed a case on his behalf.

Judge Uhler dealt with the whole transaction, not with the eye of a lawyer, but with the shrewd kindness of the man of the world. He came down like a

sledge hammer on the liars, exposed them to the ridicule of the court and sent the man to twelve months' punishment. He also saw to it that the wife and little ones were provided for by one of your magnificent charities.

That was only one of the cases, but it was typical and splendid.

A man was reported to the Society for rough treatment of his wife and children and failing to provide for them.

Humane Officer McDonough interviewed the wife, who told him that her husband earned \$23.00 per week, only \$5.00 of which he gave to the support of his family. The man was arrested.

The case was called in the Court of Domestic Relations before Judge Uhler, who, after hearing the evidence, found the prisoner guilty of contributing to the dependency of his children and ordered him put under bond to pay his wife \$10.00 a week.

Record 67; Case 10.

A man notified the Society that a horse suffering from an extremely sore back had fallen down at Madison Avenue and 56th Street.

Humane Officer Miller went at once to the place, but found the horse had been taken away. He located the owner, who said he knew the horse had a sore back, but did not think it very bad. Upon examination, the officer found the sore was a raw one, several inches long, that extended to the bone. The man was arrested, and the case called and continued. It was called again in the South Chicago Court before Judge Sullivan, who imposed a fine of \$3.00 and costs.

Record 97; Case 714.

A woman appealed to the Society for help, charging her husband with drinking and abusing his family.

Humane Officer Dean found that the man had been at the bridewell many times. The last time he had remained 30 days and was then

brought before the presiding Judge in the Court of Domestic Relations, who ordered him to pay \$12.00 a week and released him from the House of Correction. Since that time he has been paying from \$6.00 to \$10.00.

The officer took him before Judge Dolan in the Desplaines Street Station. The Court ordered him to continue to make the weekly payment ordered by the other court, but to stay away from his family and cease to interfere with them.

Record 66; Case 727.

Mounted Officer Finn notified the Society that at the request of a citizen he had arrested a man for cruelty to a horse and that he would like to have an officer of the Society assist in the prosecution.

The horse, when seen, was hauling dirt from a basement excavation on State Street; the wagon became stalled and the driver cruelly beat the horse.

Humane Officer Miller was present when the case came to trial in the Harrison Police Court. Judge Mahoney heard the evidence and fined the driver \$5.00 and costs,—\$11.50 in all.

Record 97; Case 651.

Officer McKenzie of the Mounted Squad notified the Society that a horse was down and in bad condition at State Street and Hubbard Court and that he was detaining the driver. Humane Officer Brayne went at once and found that the horse was attached to a wagon loaded with trunks. The animal was thin, with a long raw sore on its backbone, a sore three inches in diameter on the right side, and a similar one on the left side, caused by saddle. The horse was also stifled and the inside of upper parts of both hind legs were covered with small bleeding wounds, where the driver had used the whip. The knot on the end of the lash had cut pieces of flesh out, and

six inches of the whip lash was covered with blood. The animal's knees were also cut from falling to the street in exhaustion.

The driver was placed under arrest and the abused animal was taken to the Society's barn, where it was fed, watered and cared for.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the owner, for causing the horse to be worked. The case was called before Judge Mahoney, who, after hearing the evidence, fined the owner \$10.00, with \$8.50 costs, and the driver \$5.00, with \$8.00 costs. The owner paid the fines. The horse has been

laid up since day in question and will not be worked again without consent of the Society.

Record 97; Case 694.

Mounted Officer Burrow reported to the Society that he had placed a man under arrest for cruelly working a lame and disabled horse, and that he wanted an officer to assist in the prosecution. Humane Officer Dean was detailed on the case.

Judge Fisher heard the evidence and imposed a fine of \$5.00, which the owner paid.

Record 97; Case 662.



A view of Miss Strobel's chicken farm at Ravinia, Ills. where 1000 chickens and ducks were near death on September 7th for lack of water.

There was an abundance of water on the place but it was in pipes controlled by the Ravinia Park Company and the company refused to relieve the situation. Some trouble between the owner of the chickens and the Ravinia Company caused the Company to be callous and inhumane.

Officers of The Illinois Humane Society relieved the suffering and saved the valuable stock by having a tank of water hauled by horses from Highland Park, Ills.

DIRECTIONS FOR CO-OPERATING WITH THE SOCIETY

Report all cases of cruelty to children and dumb animals to the Society, whether requiring prosecution or not, either in writing or by telephone.

In cases of cruelty to children, give names and residence of child or children, offender or offenders; state nature of cruelty, place where and time when occurring. If names and residence are unknown, give any information available, to enable officers to locate and identify parties.

In cases of cruelty to dumb animals, give name of driver or owner or party offending, and residence, if possible; if unknown, give name or number on vehicle. State nature of cruelty and effect thereof on animal or animals, also place where and time when occurring, and some description of animal.

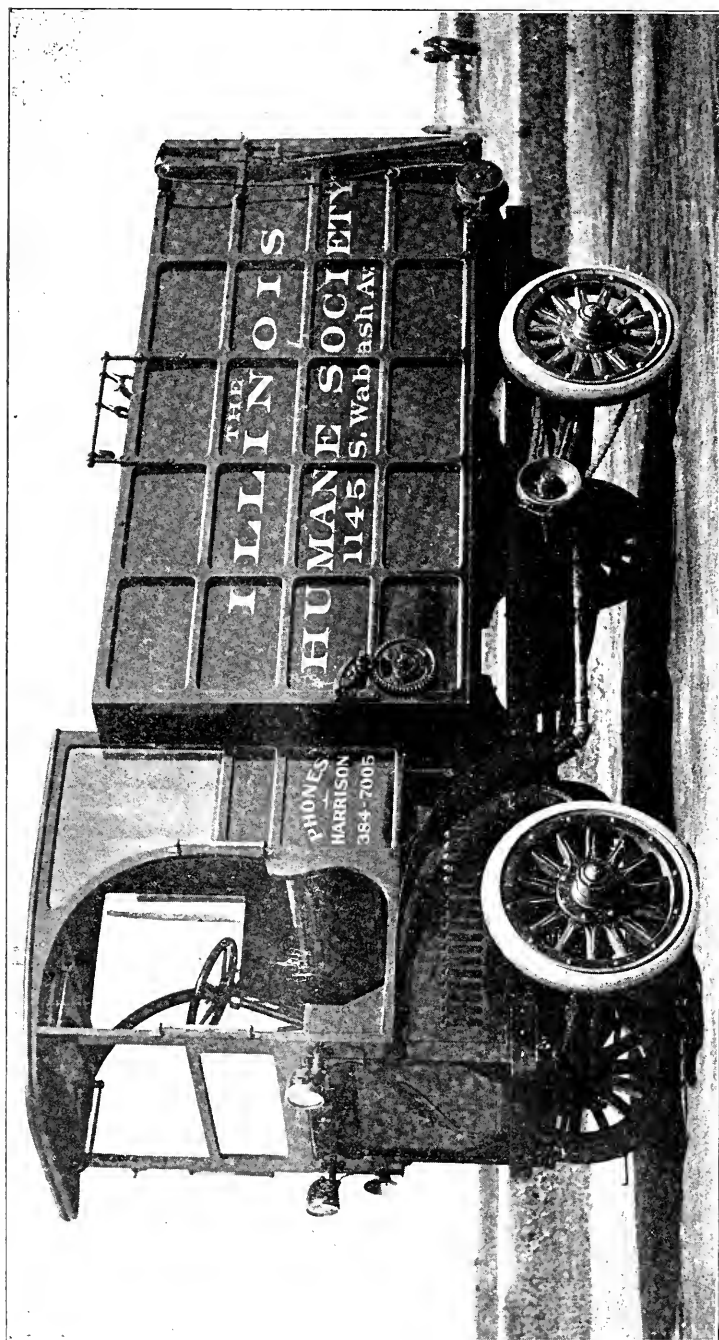
Complainants should always give their own names and addresses, so that our officers can interview them in case further information is desired. Names given in confidence are never disclosed.

In cases requiring ambulance, have owner, or man in charge of animal, make the request for ambulance, by telephone or otherwise.

Telephones: Harrison 384, Harrison 7005.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY BUILDING,

1145 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.



NEW MOTOR AMBULANCE

For the removal of sick and injured animals, Telephone Harrison 384 or 7005.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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